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INDEX TO
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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
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NEWS BULLETIN

of

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

INDEX 1943

ABSENCE
Nov. 25 San Mateo, Calif., regulates sick leaves and part-time employment.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC - PREVENTION
Dec. 15 Many states conduct safety programs in highway departments.

AMUSEMENT TAX
July 23 Washington cities obtaining new revenues from new municipal admission taxes.

ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY, MUNICIPAL
Nov. 9 City council says "let 'er burn" and fringe area votes to annex.

ASSESSMENT - KANSAS CITY, MO.
Oct. 15 Kansas City's new assessment system saves money.

AUDITING
June 17 Cooperative state audit program saves time, money, personnel.

AUDITORIUMS
May 28 New servicemen's recreation center to become city auditorium after war.

AUTHORITIES, GOVERNMENTAL
Jan. 5 "Joint authorities" perform municipal services at lower cost in Pennsylvania.

AVIATION
June 16 Minnesota looks ahead to postwar air transportation problems.

AVIATION - LEGISLATION
Sept. 8 Aviation legislation adopted by dozen state legislatures this year.

BLIGHTED AREAS - REHABILITATION - LEGISLATION
Sept. 16 Five states adopt urban redevelopment acts this year.

BOUNDARIES, STATE
Feb. 16 Indiana legislation ends century-long dispute over Indiana-Kentucky boundary.

BUDGET - PROCEDURE
Feb. 23 Wartime magnifies problems in municipal budget making.

BUDGET, CAPITAL - NEW YORK (STATE)
May 3 New York expands postwar planning activities, Philadelphia creates new commission.

BUDGET, MUNICIPAL - KANSAS CITY, MO.
Apr. 22 Kansas City council given public opinion survey as budgeting guide.

BUSINESS - TAXATION
July 28 States act to ease distress of merchants caused by priorities, restrictions.

BUSINESS - TAXATION - LEGISLATION
Dec. 1 Many states reduce business and corporation taxes this year.

CIGARETTE TAX
May 10 New Englanders nation's leading cigarette smokers.

CITY PLANNING
June 25 Cities progress with postwar planning.
Feb. 5 City planning role important in 1942 war effort. PACH News Bull.
Jan. 7 Postwar planning activities progressing in American cities.
June 7-9 Three stories on postwar planning by municipalities.

CITY PLANNING - PHILADELPHIA
May 3 New York expands postwar planning activities, Philadelphia creates new commission.

CIVIL DEFENSE
Mar. 1 Cities participating 100 per cent in civilian defense, survey shows.

CIVIL DEFENSE - LEGISLATION
Mar. 8 (The first of two stories on new measures adopted by 1943 state legislatures).
Mar. 9 (The second of two stories on new measures adopted by 1943 state legislatures).

COMMUNITY CENTERS
Dec. 13 'Teen-age centers help solve juvenile delinquency problems in communities.
Dec. 17 Wilmington establishes recreation center.

CONCESSIONS AND PRIVILEGES
Aug. 20 Columbus, O., adopts licensing of street privileges to increase revenue.

CURFEW - ORDINANCES
May 25 Curfew rings tonight in many American cities.

DAY NURSERIES
Sept. 1 Needs of working mothers surveyed in Elmira, N. Y.
July 21 States tackling problem of day care for children of working mothers.

DEBTS, MUNICIPAL
Jan. 6 Careful budget operations help Detroit wipe out 25-year deficit.

DEBTS, STATE
Nov. 17 States report large decrease in gross debts.

DEFENSE, NATIONAL - LEGISLATION
Mar. 8 (The first of two stories on new measures adopted by 1943 state legislatures).

DOGS - ORDINANCES
May 18 Dog control problems increase with blackouts, Victory gardens.

DRIVERS - LEGISLATION
Apr. 19 Driver responsibility acts among new motor vehicle laws enacted this year.

EDUCATION - OREGON
May 7 Portland, Ore., schools geared to war effort.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES - RATES
Apr. 21 Electric utility charges show steady decline in 20-year period.

EMPLOYE MORALE
Aug. 4 Kansas City improves municipal employe morale.

EMPLOYMENT - STABILIZATION
Nov. 29 Planning agency with $100,000 budget set up in Louisville area.
July 22 "Postwar jobs for all" plan launched by Minnesota city, county.
May 17 States must plan for full employment in postwar period.

EXCISE TAXES
Mar. 20 Increased state revenues from excise taxes in 1942 due for declines this year.

FARM LABOR
Jan. 16 Michigan to train youths now to forestall summer farm labor shortage.
Apr. 30 New Jersey youths to help harvest perishable crops under state-sponsored plan.

FIRE PREVENTION
Aug. 23 "Junior fire marshals"--they help prevent fires in San Diego housing developments.

FIRE PROTECTION - EMERGENCY DUTY
Sept. 22 San Francisco mobilizes taxis, fleet of small trucks for fire protection.

FIRE PROTECTION - EQUIPMENT
May 5 Fire departments build own equipment in Washington.

FIRE PROTECTION - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
May 12 New Laws remove barriers against extension of fire fighting aid.

FIRE PROTECTION - OUTSIDE SERVICE
Nov. 9 City council says "let 'er burn" and fringe area votes to annex.

FIRE PROTECTION - PERSONNEL
Oct. 28 Kansas City, Mo., uses 17-year-old boys in regular fire department.

FOOD AND DRUGS - LEGISLATION
July 7 Laws regulating sale of horse meat enacted by six states.
Mar. 3 Meat shortage spurs enactment of "horse meat" laws by Arizona, Cincinnati.

FOOD STAMP PLAN
Mar. 12 Relief budgets to feel effect of food stamp plan suspension.

FUND RAISING
Nov. 10 Michigan city operates payroll savings plan for war fund contributions.

FUNDS, GOVERNMENT
Jan. 6 Careful budget operations help Detroit wipe out 25-year deficit.
Jan. 6 Milwaukee assured a prosperous New Year.
Dec. 27 Municipalities of 21 states have authority to set up postwar reserve funds.

FUNDS, GOVERNMENT - LEGISLATION
July 29 Authority to build up postwar cash reserves given municipalities of 10 states.

GAME - LEGISLATION
Oct. 11 Many states relax game restrictions this year.

GASOLINE TAX
May 21 Ban on pleasure driving brings further reductions in Eastern gas tax returns.
Mar. 11 Motorists prepared for gas rationing by stocking up in November, survey shows.
Jan. 11 State gasoline tax revenues reflect elimination of non-essential driving.
Sept. 27 1943 legislatures tax "fuels other than gasoline".

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS - RELATIONSHIP
Aug. 25 Cities should review policies with respect to "outside aid," Tennessee study shows.

GOVERNORS
Mar.29-31 Governors of the 48 states.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES
Jan. 25 Post-war planning, tax economy highlight proposals in governors' messages of 1943.

HANDICAPPED - EMPLOYMENT
Mar. 22 Rhode Island salvages manpower from relief rolls in rehabilitation program.

HOUSING - FINANCE
Dec. 3 Local housing agencies receive money for postwar housing projects.

HOUSING - LEGISLATION
May 19 State legislatures enact housing measures to help war effort.

HOUSING, WARTIME
Mar. 18 Louisiana has "convertible" housing project for postwar use.
Dec. 21 War housing facilities opened to families of servicemen.

INCOME
Apr. 29 National income hit all-time high in 1942; further increase anticipated.

INCOME TAX
Apr. 27 State income tax revenues assume new importance in war economy.
Feb. 15 State income tax revenues may suffer as result of federal tax program.
Apr. 17 States abolish, reduce state income tax payments; increase other taxes.

INCOME TAX - CORPORATIONS - LEGISLATION
Dec. 1 Many states reduce business and corporation taxes this year.

INCOME TAX - LEGISLATION
Oct.25,26 1943 state personal income tax legislation.

INCOME TAX, MUNICIPAL
Jan. 26 Philadelphia's income tax returns $2,000,000 a month in 1942; rate cut to 1 per cent.

INSURANCE, STATE
Jan. 2 27 states are "self-insurers": pay own fire losses from general or special funds.

INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT - LEGISLATION
Apr. 3 1943 legislatures liberalize workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits.
July 12 War influences changes in state workmen's and unemployment compensation laws.

INSURANCE, WAR RISK
June 2 Most cities to renew federal war damage insurance, survey shows.

INTERMUNICIPAL RELATIONS
Sept. 20 War spurs inter-city cooperation in performing essential public services.

INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONS, LEGISLATIVE
Sept. 28 Many interim committees set up this year to study wartime problems.

JUDGES
May 27 Variation in state courts shows nation's political experimentation.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE
Nov. 18 Pre-trial conference method utilized to speed up settlement of divorce cases.

JUNIOR FIREMEN
Sept. 24 Statewide "junior firemen" organization set up in Louisiana.

JURY - LEGISLATION
July 5 Three more states allow women to serve on juries; total now 28.

JUVENILE COURTS
Nov. 30 New York City courts inaugurate new procedure for handling youthful offenders.

JUVENILE COURTS - LEGISLATION
Jan. 7 Juvenile court laws of 46 states lack uniform provisions.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
Dec. 22 California youth authority promotes delinquency and crime prevention program.
Dec. 28 Oklahoma teen towns combat juvenile delinquency.
Dec. 13 'Teen-age centers help solve juvenile delinquency problems in communities.
Nov. 8 What state and state-local levels of government are doing to control and prevent juvenile delinquency.

LABOR - LEGISLATION
Apr. 5 Laws to step up manpower bulk large in state acts of 1943.
July 14 Most 1943 state labor legislation designed to swell nation's manpower pool.

LABOR SUPPLY
July 8 City employes fill part-time jobs.
Jan. 21 "Manning tables" for municipal jobs sought in Pasadena experiment.
Mar. 5 Minnesota manpower program releases state employes for war work.
Aug. 19 Minnesota state workers volunteer as harvest hands.

LAW ENFORCEMENT - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
May 6 Great strides made in interstate crime control during last decade.

LEGISLATION
Nov. 3 Legislators streamline 1943 sessions.

LEGISLATIVE AIDS
Feb. 3 State lawmakers aided by three tools as 1943 sessions open.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES
July 16 State legislatures increase reliance on standing committees.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS
July 2 States streamline legislative journals.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS
Jan. 4 Heavy state legislative year opens with convening of 26 legislatures this week.
Nov. 3 Legislators streamline 1943 sessions.

LICENSES - ADMINISTRATION
Mar. 17 Cities centralize license procedures to save taxpayers time, trouble.

LICENSES, BUSINESS
Feb. 2 Business license tax brings Birmingham revenue for 70 years.

LICENSES, PROFESSIONAL - LEGISLATION
July 30 States lower license qualifications for some professions.

LIQUOR - LEGISLATION
July 26 Liquor curfew, anti-juvenile delinquency laws feature 1943 state liquor legislation.

LIQUOR - REGULATION
Sept. 15 Thirteen states now ration liquor to conserve supplies, prevent hoarding.

LIQUOR - TAXATION
June 1 Rationing, high taxes increase wine drinking.

LIQUOR - TAXATION - LEGISLATION
Oct. 12 (First of two stories on state liquor and tobacco tax legislation adopted this year).
Oct. 13 (Second of two stories on state liquor and tobacco tax legislation adopted this year).

LIQUOR TRAFFIC - GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP
Feb. 19 State monopoly control of liquor brings higher revenues.

MARRIAGE - LEGISLATION
June 3 Attention is focused on marriage laws in wartime.
July 13 Blood tests now required in 30 states as pre-requisite to marriage.
Mar. 16 Pre-marital health examination laws adopted in two more states; pending in others.

MEDICAL SERVICE - GROUP PLAN
Sept. 2 California housing projects participate in state-wide, prepaid medical plan.

MERIT SYSTEM
Sept. 17 Some employes of all 48 states included in merit systems.

MIGRATORY LABOR
Oct. 27 Four states set up migratory farm labor.
Dec. 14 Vancouver reports plans of migrant war workers.

MILITARY SERVICE - CIVIL RELIEF
Nov. 16 New "state service officer" to handle war veterans' affairs in Maine.
Aug.9,10,11(1943 state legislation granting tax relief to servicemen).

MILITARY SERVICE - LEGISLATION
Apr. 6 States "doing right" by their men and women in armed forces.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS
Oct. 29 Illinois inaugurates pre-induction driver training program.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
Oct. 18 State mileage conservation programs save 255,000,000 miles of travel this year.

MOTOR VEHICLES - INSPECTION
Dec. 24 Connecticut operates "on-the-spot" vehicle inspections.

MOTOR VEHICLES - LICENSES

Nov. 15 Ingenuity reflected in 1944 automobile license plates.
Feb. 4 Tin tabs, paper, wood make 1943 automobile license plates.

MOTOR VEHICLES - TAXATION - COLORADO

Jan. 13 Denver jalopies pay back taxes or go to salvage collection.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

What American cities are doing.

Jan. 23	May 22	Sept. 11
Jan. 30	May 29	Sept. 18
Feb. 6	June 5	Sept. 25
Feb. 13	June 12	Oct. 2
Feb. 20	June 19	Oct. 9
Feb. 27	June 26	Oct. 16
Mar. 13	July 3	Oct. 23
Mar. 19	July 10	Oct. 30
Mar. 27	July 17	Nov. 6
Apr. 2	July 24	Nov. 13
Apr. 10	July 31	Nov. 19
Apr. 24	Aug. 7	Nov. 27
May 1	Aug. 14	Dec. 4
May 8	Aug. 21	Dec. 11
May 15	Aug. 28	Dec. 18
	Sept. 3	Dec. 25

Mar. 6 What American state and local governments are doing.
Apr. 16 What American states and cities are doing.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - ADMINISTRATION - KANSAS

Mar. 24 Wichita overhauls government as aid to meeting wartime conditions.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - COSTS

May 24 Nation's cities economizing in variety of ways.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS - BONDING

Jan. 19 New York municipalities get 20 per cent reduction in surety bond costs.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - HONOLULU

July 27 Honolulu reports on how it has stood up under impact of war.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - LEGISLATION

Oct. 22 Municipalities receive new powers under 1943 legislation.

NOISE

Sept. 7 Dallas gets action in anti-noise drive.

NOISE - ORDINANCES

Feb. 17 Methods of enforcing municipal anti-noise ordinances vary considerably.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Apr. 12 Old age aid ceilings raised in several states.
Jan. 22 State old age assistance rolls show effect of wartime demand for manpower.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE - BENEFITS
July 19 1943 legislation opens way for increased old age assistance checks in dozen states.

OVERTIME
Feb. 12 Manpower shortage in municipal government induces overtime pay provision.

PARKING SPACES
Dec. 23 Merchants help pay for municipal parking lot as convenience to customers.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
July 8 City employes fill part-time jobs.

PAYROLL TAX
Nov. 10 Michigan city operates payroll savings plan for war fund contributions.

PAYROLLS - DEDUCTIONS
Jan. 16 "Deferred pay" plan helps Dearborn employes pay income tax.

PENSIONS
June 15 Many retirement systems credit state, local employes for time spent in armed forces.
Feb. 18 Retirement plans practical for employes of small as well as large cities.
Jan. 20 62 per cent of public employes covered by retirement system.
Aug. 2 Three states add retirement laws for municipal employes this year.

PENSIONS - LEGISLATION
Apr. 20 1943 legislatures provide retirement plans for state, other employes.

PENSIONS - LEGISLATION - ILLINOIS
Oct. 8 Illinois adopts pension plan for state employes.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
Dec. 30 Merit system expanded in city and county governments in 1943.
Aug. 19 Minnesota state workers volunteer as harvest hands.
Sept. 21 Policies vary in connection with part-time outside work for municipal employes.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - ADMINISTRATION - KANSAS
Sept. 29 Wichita, Kan., operates modern personnel system.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - APPOINTMENT - LIMITED TERM
Jan. 29 Relax restrictions governing state employment to ease personnel problems, reports say.
Jan. 9 Two West coast cities provide for "war appointments" to city jobs.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - EXAMINATIONS
Aug. 27 Cooperative testing service proving successful in Los Angeles area.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - HOURS OF LABOR
Mar. 10 Detroit city employes will go on 48-hour week.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
Jan. 12 California state personnel board aids cities to operate merit system.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - MILITARY SERVICE
July 6 Detroit develops deferment plan for draft-eligible city employes.
Jan. 21 "Manning tables" for municipal jobs sought in Pasadena experiment.
Jan. 1 Public personnel agencies grant leaves for U.S. merchant marine service.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - PAY PLANS
Jan. 14 Cities place laboring jobs on annual pay basis.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - PAY PLANS - ADJUSTMENT
Aug. 24 Five governmental units in Milwaukee adopt uniform pay adjustment plan.
Feb. 12 Manpower shortage in municipal government induces overtime pay provision.
May 26 Score of legislatures grant pay raises to state employes, school teachers.
Oct. 5 Wartime pay adjustments bring higher wages for public employes.

PERSONEL, PUBLIC - RECRUITING
Oct. 4 Civil service recruiting techniques devised as war measures have permanent value.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - SEPARATION FROM SERVICE
Feb. 1 Detroit provides for employment stabilization in city jobs.
July 9 Employe releases required of Flint, Mich., city workers.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - TURNOVER
Mar. 25 War brings 50 per cent turnover in state, city personnel agencies.

PETROLEUM
Feb. 11 All Rhode Island on five-day week to save fuel oil.

PLANNING - LEGISLATION
Aug.30-31 Planning legislation enacted by 1943 state legislatures.

PLANNING, POSTWAR - LEGISLATION
Apr. 7 State legislatures move now to meet postwar reconstruction problems.

POLICE - ADMINISTRATION - KENTUCKY
Mar. 26 Louisville reorganizes police department to meet wartime demands.

POLICE - ADMINISTRATION - MINNESOTA
Apr. 14 Charlotte, Duluth reorganize police departments.

POLICE - ADMINISTRATION - NORTH CAROLINA
Apr. 14 Charlotte, Duluth reorganize police departments.

POLICE - PERSONNEL
Oct. 14 Requirements for policemen relaxed in many cities as wartime necessity.

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS - RADIO
June 10 Six states forge new links in nation-wide state police-radio chain.

POLICEWOMEN
Mar. 2 State, local police agencies use women to replace men entering armed services.

PRIORITIES, INDUSTRIAL
Apr. 1 Wartime priorities bring substitute materials in municipal services.

PRISON LABOR
Sept. 14 Jail prisoners in Wenatchee, Wash., must work to help relieve manpower shortage.
June 14 Prison war workers ease labor shortage.
Nov. 1 State prison inmates fight war in battle of production.

PRISONERS - REHABILITATION
July 15 California launches program for rehabilitation of former prison inmates.

PROSTITUTION - LEGISLATION
Apr. 13 States enact new legislation to fight prostitution, venereal disease.

PUBLIC HEALTH - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
Dec. 31 City-county consolidated health unit now housed in own building.
Oct. 1 Tennessee city, county consolidate public health units.

PUBLIC RELATIONS
Sept. 9 Cities adopt municipal service information for taxpayers.

PUBLIC UTILITIES - MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP
Aug. 13 Cities purchase utilities, expect rate reductions.
July 1 Twenty cities report on management of municipally owned utilities.

PUBLIC UTILITIES - TAXATION
May 4 Cities levy new taxes on utilities to meet rising costs of government.
Nov. 20 States expand public utilities tax legislation to cover untouched services.

PUBLIC WORKS
Apr. 26 Manpower, street repair materials, repair part shortages hamper cities.

PUBLIC WORKS - COSTS
Sept. 6 Public service costs high for municipalities in heavy war industry areas.

PUBLIC WORKS - PLANNING
June 7,8,9 Three stories on postwar planning by municipalities.

PUBLIC WORKS - PLANNING - LEGISLATION
May 31 Municipalities of seven states given authority to build post-war reserves.

RACING
Jan. 18 State horse racing revenues, totaling $26,500,000 in 1942, due for decline.

RATIONING
May 13 (First of two stories on the part played by state gasoline tax administrators in the gasoline rationing program.)
May 14 (Second of two stories on the part played by state gasoline tax administrators in the gasoline rationing program.)
Mar. 11 Motorists prepared for gas rationing by stocking up in November, survey shows.
Dec. 16 Pennsylvania to use ration book 3 for liquor rationing.
Sept. 15 Thirteen states now ration liquor to conserve supplies, prevent hoarding.

RECREATION
May 28 New servicemen's recreation center to become city auditorium after war.

RECREATION - PLANNING
Nov. 12 State recreation committee formed in North Carolina.

REFUSE DISPOSAL
Dec. 20 American cities report refuse collection problems.
Nov. 5 Rubbish court inaugurated in Philadelphia.

REFUSE DISPOSAL - EQUIPMENT
Feb. 24 Cities seek substitutes for metal garbage cans.

REFUSE DISPOSAL - SERVICE CHARGES
May 11 Three Ohio cities put garbage collection services on fee basis.
Nov. 23 War influences method, financing of refuse collection, disposal in California.

RENT - REGULATION
Feb. 22 Rent control in Flint is municipally administered.

REVENUES, NONTAX
Mar. 15 Cities attempt to match rising costs since 1941 by tapping new revenue sources.
Sept. 23 Legislation in several states increases municipal revenues sources.

ROADS - EQUIPMENT - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
Sept. 10 Texas cities to pool road machinery.

SAFETY EDUCATION
Oct. 29 Illinois inaugurates pre-induction driver training program.
Nov. 24 Kansas City operates traffic safety school to help erring drivers.

SALARIES - PUBLIC WORKS
Oct. 6 Refuse collectors, street cleaners paid 60 cents or more an hour in larger cities.

SALES TAX - LEGISLATION
Sept. 13 West Virginia, California sales tax changes highlight 1943 legislative action.

SALVAGE (WASTE, ETC.)
Jan. 1 Two California cities amend garbage collection ordinances to salvage tin cans.

SERVICE CHARGES
Jan. 28 Reliance on service charges growing to pay growing local government costs.

SEVERANCE TAX - LEGISLATION
Nov. 22 1943 severance tax legislation produces few marked changes.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
June 24 Thirteen communities, state enter joint agreement to solve sewage disposal problem.

SHARED TAXES
Sept. 23 Legislation in several states increases municipal revenues sources.

SICK LEAVE
Aug. 17 Municipal sick leave plans reduce employe absenteeism.
Feb. 26 Sick leave control recommended for municipal employes of Des Moines.

SNOW REMOVAL - INTERDEPARTMENTAL RELATIONS - CANADA
Oct. 7 Toronto's snow fighting depends on cooperation among three departments.

STATE GOVERNMENT
Mar. 6 What American state and local governments are doing.

STATE OFFICIALS
Aug. 26 States regulate dual public employment of legislators.

STATE PLANNING
Jan. 27 Effective war planning by state agencies marks 1942.

TAX AUDITING
June 4 States enact provisions covering out of state tax auditing.

TAX COLLECTION
Aug. 6 Tax collectors have "system" of taking care of over or under payments.

TAXATION
(Series of stories based on a comprehensive study of the Federation of Tax Administrators of state revenue trends during the last three years).

No. 1.	June 21	No. 4.	June 28
No. 2.	June 22	No. 5.	June 29
No. 3.	June 23	No. 6.	June 30

Oct. 20 Wartime restrictions affect state tax collections.

TAXATION - ADMINISTRATION
Sept. 4 Illinois, South Dakota lead in revenue administration reorganizations this year.

TAXATION - LEGAL ASPECTS
Mar. 23 Sales tax shows best record of constitutionality.

TAXICABS - ORDINANCES
Jan. 9 Walla Walla makes taxi law for passengers, too.

TOBACCO TAX
Feb. 9 Cigarette tax revenues rise in states with high war activity.
Mar. 4 State tobacco tax collections rise 487 per cent in less than 10 years.

TOBACCO TAX - LEGISLATION
Oct. 12 (First of two stories on state liquor and tobacco tax legislation adopted this year).
Oct. 13 (Second of two stories on state liquor and tobacco tax legislation adopted this year).

TRAFFIC SIGNALS
Feb. 10 Cities consider traffic light changes to save gasoline, tires.

TRAINING
Nov. 4 California state employes participate in training programs.
Nov. 26 City employes of Sandusky, O., receive in-service training.
Dec. 2 Public officials taking courses in government administration.

TRAINING - FIRE SERVICE
Apr. 9 Cities trained average of 3 fire, police auxiliaries in 1942.
Apr. 23 Milwaukee county fire chiefs train industrial fire brigades.

TRAINING - POLICE
Apr. 9 Cities trained average of 3 fire, police auxiliaries in 1942.
Nov. 11 Women being taught judo, target shooting at two police training schools.

TRAINING - PUBLIC WELFARE
Dec. 29 Michigan takes steps to train needed child welfare workers.

TRANSPORTATION
Feb. 8 15 states operate transportation pools to save gas, tires; cut travel costs.
July 20 Michigan cities operate transportation pools to reduce mileage.

TRANSPORTATION - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
Aug. 16 States lift wartime transportation barriers.

UNIFORM LEGISLATION
June 11 States pass uniform acts in 1943 legislative sessions.

VENEREAL DISEASES
Sept. 30 Alabama inaugurates state-wide venereal disease control program tomorrow.
Feb. 25 Dallas opens 24-hour free prophylactic station in fight against veneral diseases.
May 20 Indianapolis isolation hospital combats venereal diseases.

VENEREAL DISEASES - LEGISLATION

Apr. 13 States enact new legislation to fight prostitution, venereal disease.

VETERANS

Nov. 16 New "state service officer" to handle war veterans' affairs in Maine.

WAR GARDENS

June 18 Chickens vs. Victory gardens situation troubles communities.
Apr. 8 Madison's Victory gardens a 12-year old habit.
Apr. 28 Victory gardeners receiving helping hand from municipalities.

WATER SUPPLY - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Oct. 19 Western states move for development of Missouri, Republication river basins.

WATERWORKS - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Jan. 15 Intermunicipal agreements on water services aid in wartime.

WATERWORKS - OUTSIDE SERVICE

Oct. 21 Cities charge higher rates for outside water service.

WOMEN - EMPLOYMENT

Nov. 2 Mothers urged to accept only part-time work by New York state social welfare board.
Aug. 5 Womanpower reserve survey made by Sacramento, Cal., air depot.
Aug. 18 Women highway maintenance workers, fire-fighters used in Oregon, California.
Aug. 12 Women performing important jobs in cities.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION - LEGISLATION

Jan. 8 Eleven states cover all occupational diseases in compensation provisions.
Apr. 3 1943 legislatures liberalize workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits.
July 12 War influences changes in state workmen's and unemployment compensation laws.

ZONING

Aug. 3 Cities relax zoning rules to make greater use of existing housing during war.

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Heavy State Legislative Year Opens With Convening Of 26 Legislatures This Week

Forty-four state legislatures meet in regular sessions this year---five convening today and 26 before the week is out---with many of the perplexing problems they face stemming from the war.

Of interest, according to the Council of State Governments, is the fact this is the second time---the other was in 1917---so many state legislatures have met with the nation actually at war. Most regular sessions of 1917 were well under way, and many adjourned, when the United States entered the World war in April of that year.

The states starting off the heavy legislative year today are California, Idaho, Montana, Ohio and Tennessee. Other states meeting this week are: Delaware, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota---Jan. 5; Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina and Vermont---Jan. 6; and Indiana---Jan. 7.

Sixteen other states convene in January. They are; Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Oregon, Utah and Washington---Jan. 11; Kansas, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas and Wyoming---Jan. 12; West Virginia and Wisconsin---Jan. 13; Nevada---Jan. 18.

Florida's legislature convenes April 6 and Alabama's May 4. The Alabama legislature, which heretofore met quadrennially, will meet biennially beginning this year.

The volume of state legislation during a war period is likely to be "normal" according to experience during the World War, the Council said today. Session laws of California in 1915, for example, totaled 1919 pages; in 1917 they amounted to 1978 pages, and in 1919 to 1557. In Illinois the figures were 728 pages for 1915; 801 for 1917, and 995 for 1919.

Ten of the states holding regular sessions in 1943 met in "specials" during 1942---their "off" year. Most of the special sessions were called solely for the purpose of meeting war emergency problems. States holding the extra sessions were California and Michigan, two each; and Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri and Pennsylvania

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"Joint Authorities" Perform Municipal Services At Lower Cost In Pennsylvania

More than a score of small Pennsylvania communities are performing through "joint authorities" government functions they could not afford to finance individually, the American Municipal Association reports today.

By joining forces, with state legislative approval given in 1935, four groups of towns and villages have built new, or improved existing, sewer facilities, and may construct and operate bridges, tunnels, streets, airports, sewers and parks as a joint enterprise.

Construction and operation costs of the projects and administrative costs of the authorities are allocated among participating communities in proportion to size of areas served, benefits to populations of areas served, and so forth.

Seed of the idea for cooperative action through joint authorities was an informal cooperative arrangement worked out a number of years ago at meetings on the common problem of sewage disposal by representatives of communities in the Darby creek and central Delaware river areas.

The state legislature in 1935 gave such groups authority to organize joint sewer boards as advisory and administrative agencies in construction and operation of sewer improvements. Activities were limited, however, since the sewer boards could not make improvements or spend public funds without approval of voters of all the cooperating municipalities making up a joint authority.

Eventually it became necessary to build a pumping station and sewer main to carry sewage from one area to the Delaware river some distance away, and an independent means of financing the project was needed. This was provided by a 1937 state law authorizing formation of joint authorities as corporations, with each participating community having one representative on the authority board.

The board was given power to build and operate projects and charge cities for use of facilities or services, borrow money and issue bonds, make contracts and exercise the power of eminent domain.

This formal cooperation, in contrast to informal arrangements, allows greater flexibility of operation, centers legal responsibility on the enterprise itself, and permits an independent method of financing which may be beyond reach of a single community, according to the association's information.

Two of the four groups of communities operating joint authorities are in Delaware county. Making up the Darby Creek joint authority are Aldan, Clifton Heights, Collingdale, Colwyn, Darby, Lansdowne, Sharon Hill and Yeadon, and the townships of Springfield and Upper Darby. Eight other communities make up the Central Delaware County authority.

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Careful Budget Operations Help Detroit Wipe Out 25-Year Deficit

With the help of careful budget planning, Detroit has wiped out a 25-year deficit which reached its peak in 1933 when the city was $21,600,000 "in the red," the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today.

By June 30 the city will have a surplus of between $1,000,000 and $3,500,000, according to estimates of Detroit fiscal officials.

Relief expenditures, bank closings and failure to collect taxes in 1933 stretched the deficit to its $21,600,000 peak by the close of the first depression year. Careful budget operations, revenues from delinquent tax sales, liquidation of closed banks, decreases in welfare costs and some general revenue increases wiped out the deficit and promise the surplus.

That the city's credit rating has improved is indicated, the association said, by a comparison of interest rates paid by the city on its bonded indebtedness in 1933 and at present---nearly 6 per cent 10 years ago compared with 2.87 per cent at present.

For the first time in 10 years, also, Detroit is under its legal debt limitation, and now only 20 cents of every tax dollar goes to fixed debt charges compared with 47 cents in 1932.

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Milwaukee Assured A Prosperous New Year

Milwaukee's city government is in for a prosperous New Year, information to the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today.

Cash on hand in the city's safety deposit boxes in local banks totals $4,440,000, and is expected to total $12,000,000 by the middle of February.

In addition, the city has more than $2,400,000 on deposit in local banks, though subject to check withdrawal. Within recent months $1,300,000 was deposited in New York City to pay bond principal and interest to investors in the East.

Early this month the city will pay $1,664,000 to the firemen's, policemen's and general employes' pension funds to meet their 1943 obligations. In addition the city will meet normal payrolls and pay the county its share of all county taxes collected on property within the city.

After these disbursements, tax payments are expected to be sufficient to build up the fund in the safety deposit boxes and leave a balance of $3,000,000 on deposit in local banks.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan. 7

Juvenile Court Laws Of 46 States Lack Uniform Provisions

While cities in all but two states may establish juvenile courts, a uniform pattern is lacking as to difference between delinquency and crime and the extent of jurisdiction of special courts for youthful offenders.

This is brought out, according to the American Public Welfare Association, in a study made by the Illinois legislative council in an effort to appraise the state's juvenile court law, enacted in 1899 as the first in the nation.

Findings of the study will be submitted to the state legislature, where proposals have been made in the past for changes in the juvenile court law to give exclusive custody of all juvenile cases to some type of specially constructed court and its social agencies for purposes of training and rehabilitation.

A majority of the state laws have the same definition of acts which constitute juvenile delinquency and come under juvenile courts---"an act which would constitute a crime if committed by an adult."

But the "juvenile" age limit classifying an offense as a delinquency or a crime differs among the 46 states. Twenty states, for example, fix the 18th birthday as the dividing line, and in four other states 18 is the age limit for girls. Twenty-one is the "juvenile" age limit in five states, 17 years in 10 states, and 16 years in 11 states.

In 17 states, however, some crimes are exempt from jurisdiction of juvenile courts---all capital offenses, for example, in six states; capital and "life" cases in five states; murder and certain other crimes in four states; felonies in two states.

Actual extent of juvenile court jurisdiction is affected by many factors, the study showed. Unless juvenile courts have "exclusive jurisdiction"---the case in more than 30 states---offenders may go to the criminal courts for trial, without efforts to use juvenile correctional machinery.

The National Probation association, it was pointed out, now is completing a revised draft of its standard juvenile court act which would give this court original jurisdiction over all persons under 18, and specify it the only court to try offenders under 16. Children 16 and 17 would be handled by the juvenile court as delinquents or transferred to the proper court for criminal proceedings.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 8

Eleven States Cover All Occupational Diseases In Compensation Provisions

Of the laws of 25 states which provide for compensation of workers who contract diseases from their occupations, only 11 assure compensation for all such ailments, information from the Council of State Governments showed today.

In six of the 11 states---California, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin---the laws are compulsory, covering all employers, while in the five others---Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts and Missouri---employers may elect to be covered.

Limited coverage of occupational diseases occurs in the other 14 states, whose laws list the ailments they recognize as compensable. West Virginia, for example, compensates only for silicosis, while Arkansas, Kentucky and Nebraska specify two or three diseases. Other states with laws covering up to 34 diseases are Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Utah.

Most of the occupational disease laws are administered by the state agency taking care of workmen's compensation, and only half a dozen state laws provide for medical boards to decide on cases. In some of the other states the commission or the governor may appoint a board.

Great variation, besides the terms of coverage, occurs in the laws. In 14 states claims must be filed within a year after disability or death from an occupational disease; in two states the claim must be filed within 60 days. Time limits on death compensable under occupational disease laws range from one year to an indefinite period. Medical care periods range from two weeks in Massachusetts to an unlimited time in seven other states.

Under most laws disability payments are the same as for accidents and are deducted from death awards, though a few states---Arkansas, New York, North Dakota and Washington---make no deductions.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No 6: For Sat., Jan. 9

Walla Walla Makes Taxi Law For Passengers, Too

Taxi passengers as well as their drivers must watch their ethics under an ordinance just passed by the Walla Walla, Wash., city council, according to the American Municipal Association.

The law forbids drivers to take passengers "the long way," under penalty of a $100 fine. Passengers, on the other hand, cannot refuse payment of legal fares. And if a prospective customer who calls for a cab cancels the request after the cab is dispatched, he is charged a fee anyway.

The new taxicab ordinance also limits rates---25 cents for the first half-mile and 10 cents for each half mile thereafter. A passenger must pay 10 cents for keeping a driver waiting three minutes and 10 cents apiece for extra passengers. Cabs from now on will be rationed in Walla Walla---one to every 2,000 inhabitants.

Two West Coast Cities Provide For "War Appointments" To City Jobs

Two west coast cities---Los Angeles and San Francisco---are making temporary appointments to municipal jobs as a wartime measure to meet manpower needs, according to the Civil Service Assembly.

Los Angeles since October has made D.N.E. (Duration-of-national-emergency) appointments to more than 50 classes of civil service positions. The temporary appointments duplicate positions vacated by those leaving for the armed forces, offering their salary range, but not civil service status.

San Francisco will have "limited tenure appointments" if a charter amendment approved by voters Nov. 3 is ratified by the state legislature meeting this month. The amendment stipulates that limited tenure appointments may continue only until eligible registers are established through the regular examination procedure. Appointments may be terminated at any time by the appointing officer for lack of work or funds or for "good cause" with the approval of the civil service commission.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 3
Release No. 1: For Mon., Jan. 11

JOINT REFERENCE

LIBRARY

State Gasoline Tax Revenues Reflect Elimination Of Non-Essential Driving

Declines in state gasoline tax revenues for September, October and November in the 17 eastern states where gas rationing was first introduced indicate that nation-wide collections from this revenue source will be stabilized by the mileage rationing program at 30 to 40 per cent below revenues of the 1942 fiscal year.

Gas tax collections for the three months in 13 of the 17 states were 39, 34 and 32 per cent under collections for the same months of 1941, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today. These declines reflect also the amount of non-essential driving eliminated in these states---in August, normally a month of heavy vacation travel, and in September and October, when non-essential driving normally drops.

The fact that gasoline rationing and other factors in the mileage rationing program brought about elimination of a high percentage of non-essential driving in the states rationed originally indicates the amount of non-essential driving that can be eliminated by motorists of the remaining states, which went under rationing Dec. 1.

This is indicated further by a comparison of gas tax collections of rationed areas to those of unrationed areas where "voluntary" mileage rationing was counted on to conserve rubber and automobiles. Gas tax collections for 29 unrationed states in September and 27 unrationed states in October and November were 17, 15 and 11 per cent under 1941 collections for the same months, compared to collection drops of 39, 34 and 32 per cent for the rationed states.

Estimates that gas tax collections of the 48 states for the 1943 fiscal year will stabilize at 30 to 40 per cent below collections for the 1942 fiscal year are based, again, on collection experiences of the 17 originally-rationed states. Further collection declines in the newly-rationed states are not expected to dip quite so low as in the 17 eastern states, however, since motorists in newly-rationed states may now obtain one more gallon of gas a week---four instead of three---than eastern motorists. Should the gasoline shortage in the eastern states become acute enough to force rationing of only two gallons, however, a further state revenue drop might stabilize collections in these states to 40 to 50 per cent below normal.

Following are figures showing monthly decreases in state gas tax collections in comparison to collections for the same months of 1942:

	June	July		Aug.	Sept.		Oct.	Nov.
40 states	-16	-18	45 states	-14	-26	40 states	-21	-17
27 unrationed	-11	-15	29 unrationed	- 8	-17	27 unrationed	-15	-11
13 rationed	-26	-24	16 rationed	-24	-39	13 rationed	-34	-32

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Jan. 12

Personnel

California State Personnel Board Aids Cities To Operate Merit Systems

To give local communities a chance to obtain practical and uncostly merit systems without surrendering local autonomy, the California state personnel board has worked out a cooperative service offering technical personnel assistance at cost.

Twenty-two municipalities, according to the Civil Service Assembly, now are participating in the service, among them San Diego county, Bakersfield, Burlingame, Stockton, Roseville, and the Montebello city school district. Work also has been done for state agencies exempt from state civil service and for state agencies charged with administration of business license examinations.

San Diego county was the first to take advantage of the plan, under an informal agreement, in making a classification survey of employes. Later a state law enacted in 1935 made possible extension of the personnel board's service to all municipalities.

Services performed in the various communities include suggesting provisions for new merit system ordinances, installing classification and pay plans, preparing and sometimes administering examinations, installing reports of employe performance, known as service ratings, and developing and installing personnel record-keeping systems.

Localities pay for the service on various bases. Contracts on examining work provide that the local agency pay one dollar for each person tested, with a minimum charge of $10 for each examination. In service rating installations the local agency pays a pro-rata share of salary and travelling expenses of the staff member assigned to the work, and 10 cents for each report of employe rated. For other kinds of service, the agency pays the actual cost of rendering the service, including a pro-rata share of the salaries of technical and clerical employes of the state board, cost of materials, travelling expenses and mailing and shipping costs.

Spread of use of the state personnel board's services, it is thought, may form the foundation for development and acceptance of uniform personnel standards throughout the state, transfer of employes among jurisdictions and joint testing programs.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Jan. 13

Denver Jalopies Pay Back Taxes Or Go To Salvage Collection

One hundred "jalopy" owners paid past-due taxes on their cars and the federal scrap drive profited from other automobiles that were junked for taxes in a recent drive led by the treasury department of the city and county of Denver, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

Action against owners of all tax-encumbered automobiles standing idle in the streets or running without a 1942 license was ordered by the manager of revenue for the city and county, in cooperation with the War Production Board's "Run 'em or Wreck 'em" salvage campaign. During the drive 115 old junk cars were tagged and the owners told the cars would go for taxes unless 1942 taxes were paid within 10 days.

Prior to the tax sale, all but 16 owners paid up, at an average tax of $2 a car. Of the remaining cars, three were sold for taxes and the balance are being held pending payment or sale. In most cases the new owners immediately disposed of the cars to junk dealers.

Though seizing of the junk cars was not particularly profitable as a tax collecting measure, the campaign resulted in moving many unusable automobiles into the junk yards to swell salvage collections.

Cooperating with the city treasury department in the drive were the Denver police department and the Colorado Courtesy Patrol. Each agency was furnished a list of about 250 cars known to be in the junking classification on which property taxes were unpaid.

As other tax-encumbered cars are located, similar action for taxing or junking will be taken.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan. 14

Cities Place Laboring Jobs On Annual Pay Basis

Day-laborers on city payrolls are going on a monthly or annual salary basis in a growing number of cities, according to the International City Managers' Association. Demand for their services elsewhere at higher wages is contributing to the trend.

During the last two years cities placing day-laborers on a salary with privileges of sick leave, vacation, promotion and retirement benefits have included Dallas, and Detroit and Escanaba, Mich. Milwaukee, which started the move during the depression, with 700 employes, has increased the number so that now only 50 laborers in the entire city service still are paid by the hour.

Among cities which have paid monthly or annual salaries to laborers for some time are Sacramento, Cal., which 10 years ago placed all laborers except garbage collectors on annual salary; Minneapolis, and the Los Angeles school district. Other cities placing some but not all laboring jobs on such a basis include Cincinnati, San Diego, Everett, Wash., Wichita Falls, Tex., and New Rochelle, N.Y.

Most of the cities with long enough experience with annual pay for skilled or unskilled laborers report the action has resulted in higher quality of workers and lower turnover, and more people are interested in applying for the jobs.

Annual or monthly pay rates for the laboring employes are calculated in various ways. In some cases, the hourly or daily rate received is multiplied by the standard work week and then by 52; in others a pay survey among public and private employes in like positions is conducted; or actual annual earnings of a representative number of such employes are approximated.

The most serious problem in making the change is stabilizing work sufficiently to make possible the annual basis of employment. In some cities the same employes are utilized at different times in different types of work requiring similar aptitudes; in other cities the work program is planned ahead in order that approximately the same numbers and types of employes may be utilized at all times.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan 15

Intermunicipal Agreements On Water Services Aid In Wartime

Intermunicipal water service agreements, through which more than a score of large cities serve their suburban communities, are proving valuable in meeting various wartime problems, a survey by the International City Managers' Association showed today.

Cities throughout the entire state of New York recently banded together in war zones for mutual aid through interconnections of water systems and interchange of materials and personnel. Washington, D. C., is considering making interconnections with adjoining communities, establishing intercommunications systems between emergency repair groups, and exchanging equipment.

Most of the mutual arrangements of longer standing were made because the smaller communities had inadequate or unreliable water supplies, or because they were unable to construct treatment works themselves. In most cases the central city supplies the water to distribution systems owned and maintained by smaller neighboring communities.

The intermunicipal water agreements generally are set forth in written contracts or ordinances. Atlanta, Columbus, O., Cleveland and New York City charters authorize sale of water to neighbors, while Baltimore, Chicago and Providence are required by state law to furnish water to designated municipalities. In about one-half the 23 central cities surveyed the agreements are for indefinite periods; they are limited in the others.

Several kinds of "pay" arrangements are in force, according to the report. Chicago sells water directly to 27 municipalities and indirectly to 11 others, all within the Chicago sanitary district. Detroit, New York City and Portland, Ore., each has arrangements with 20 or more outside governmental units. Cleveland provides "master meter service" to Bedford, Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland and Lakewood, and direct service to 47 suburbs in addition.

Most cities report charges for the water service are adequate to meet cost; few have made profits. Mogadore, O., pays Akron a 5 per cent surcharge in addition to the standard rate fixed by Akron for its own residents; Cincinnati charges 50 per cent more for outside water rates and meter inspections; New York City charges rates varying according to watersheds supplying water. Rates in Portland, Ore., begin at 15 cents per 100 cubic feet of water at "gravity level" and almost double where pumping is necessary.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Jan. 16

"Deferred Pay" Plan Helps Dearborn Employes Pay Income Tax

City employes of Dearborn, Mich., can take out "insurance" on their 1943 income tax payments through a deferred compensation plan set up by the city. Under the plan, according to the International City Managers' Association, any employe can ask the controller to withhold a portion of his pay and retain it until the federal tax payments are due. All money for this purpose is held in trust and is not assignable or subject to garnishment.

When an employe leaves his job with the city, he is entitled to full payment of any money withheld, without interest, and an employe may at any time discontinue participation in the plan, though once having done this, he cannot re-enter it for a year.

This pay-as-you-go plan is separate from the Victory tax withholdings.

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Michigan To Train Youths Now To Forestall Summer Farm Labor Shortage

Michigan youths will be recruited and trained during the winter months to forestall a farm labor shortage next summer, information to the Council of State Governments showed today.

Cooperating in the program are the Michigan state council of defense, the War Manpower Commission, various farm groups and a variety of Michigan governmental agencies.

Under the training plan county youth farm labor committees will be set up to handle each county campaign for recruits, and to help train them to serve as farm workers. A state farm youth labor committee will work with county committees to fit the campaign to local needs.

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JOINT REFERENCE

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Jan. 18

LIBRARY

State Horse Racing Revenues, Totaling $26,500,000 In 1942, Due For Decline

While race tracks returned a record-breaking $26,500,000 in revenues last year to the score of states where pari-mutuel betting is legal, returns from this source in many of the states are due for large declines in 1943 because of gasoline rationing and bans on pleasure driving.

The $26,500,000 revenue total represents the states' share of the $560,000,000 wagered at tracks, and revenues from track and occupational license fees and admission taxes. Since track revenues of many of the states represent substantial additions to their budgets---New York obtained $10,021,485 from racing in 1941 and Florida more than $4,000,000, fiscal as well as racing officials are concerned about the future of the sport during the war.

The ban on racing in California last year illustrates effect of the war on state revenues obtained from the sport, according to the Council of State Governments. California obtained nearly $4,000,000 in taxes from pari-mutuel betting and license fees in 1941 compared to less than $500,000 in 1942.

Florida revenues from racing, totaling $4,392,000 last year, may be all but wiped out in 1943 because of the eastern gasoline shortage and the ban on all pleasure driving in that area. Latest reports are that Florida tracks have suspended their winter meetings.

And unless race tracks in all the states along the Atlantic seaboard, and in other states as well, are located well within metropolitan limits or easily accessible by local transit facilities, racing may well be curtailed drastically or eliminated in many of these states, with resulting elimination of this source of state revenue, according to the council.

Tracks which may be reached easily by streetcar or bus may not fare so badly. The Aqueduct and Jamaica tracks are inside the city limits of New York, while Pimlico is within the city limits of Baltimore. But even if nothing else stands in

(MORE)

 Add State racing revenues x x x stands in the way, uncertain facilities for transportation of horses to race at these tracks will present problems.

Elsewhere, with exception of California, prospects are brighter. Churchill Downs, site of the Kentucky Derby, is located within Louisville's city limits and is served by streetcar. The Fair Grounds track in Louisiana is within easy walking distance of downtown New Orleans and is served by streetcar and bus; in fact, this track is considering extending its racing season a month to handle extra business sent its way by closing of Florida tracks. Louisiana in 1942 received $96,826 as its share of money bet at the track, a 10 cent admission tax and various fees.

Racing commissions of both Illinois and Maryland are considering plans which may assure operation of tracks in the Chicago area and in Baltimore. A plan has been proposed to the Illinois commission to hold one long-term meeting at one of the four tracks in the Chicago area---the one most easily accessible by railroad, elevated lines and streetcar---or divide the entire season between two tracks. A similar plan under which all racing would be at Pimlico, is under consideration in Maryland.

Disposition of state racing revenues in most of the states is specified by law, the council said. Net revenues in Massachusetts, totaling $1,600,000 in 1942, go to the old age assistance fund, as do a third of Arkansas' and a good portion of Florida's. Many of the states, including California, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon and Washington, allocate all or portions of such revenue for agricultural or breeding purposes, state and county fairs, rodeos, etc.

Following are figures showing amounts wagered at pari-mutuel tracks in 20 states in 1942, and state revenues from racing in 1942 and 1941:

	1942 Total Wagered	1942 State Racing Revenues	1941 State Racing Revenues		1942 Total Wagered	1942 State Racing Revenues	1941 State Racing Revenues
Ariz.	$ 1,595,651	$ 125,000	$ 45,542	Mass.	$ 28,797,569	$1,599,091	$1,070,006
Ark.	4,869,055	297,204	220,219	Mich.	23,020,569	242,500	175,000
Cal.	(1) 12,000,000	500,000	3,974,582	Neb.	2,250,000	30,000	31,000
Del.	13,648,975	529,041	448,711	N.H.	17,344,931	911,613	1,022,773
Fla.	38,735,224	4,392,861	2,436,374	N.J.	25,882,646	1,065,435	no racing
Ill.	82,873,489	2,443,208	1,790,152	N.Y.	175,158,374	10,021,485	7,723,433
Ky.	15,064,995	161,906	166,187	Ohio	10,249,253	173,475	136,860
La.	2,625,424	96,862	no racing	R.I.	40,464,176	1,742,711	1,140,862
Me.	1,180,487	41,466	69,848	Wash.	4,557,888	234,206	205,004
Md.	51,154,651	1,833,270	1,763,850	W.Va.	9,306,710	122,560	112,561
				Total	560,780,067	26,563,894	22,532,964

(1) Total pari-mutuel turnover for California in 1941 was $98,972,960.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Jan. 19

New York Municipalities Get 20 Per Cent Reduction In Surety Bond Costs

Premiums on surety bond coverage for employes of New York cities were cut 20 per cent as a result of a study showing premium rates paid were considerably out of proportion to low loss payments made by the bonding companies.

The study bringing about the premium rate reductions was made by the state's league of municipal officials, the American Municipal Association reports.

In addition, the study showed that many cities and villages might save thousands of dollars without impairing their protection by reducing the number of bonds and the amounts of the bonds. In some cases, legislative action would first be necessary to permit elimination of bonds, and a committee of the municipal league now is preparing a report on such legal revisions for submission to the 1943 legislature.

Analysis of the present surety bond situation in cities and villages showed that during the last five years stolen funds were the only cause for collecting from the surety companies. No municipality collected for unfaithful performance of duty or for loss of equipment or supplies, though many cities and villages bond officials who handle no cash. Among bonded officials of this type are rodmen, resource consultants, council presidents, dictaphone and elevator operators, laborers, tax assessors, meter readers and operators of sewage disposal plants.

The charter of one city requires bonding of all officers, including mayor and councilmen. Another must bond all except aldermen, city physicians and attorneys.

Amounts for which municipal officials are bonded vary, and may run high, according to the study. One city with a population of more than 300,000 bonds its welfare commissioners for $5,000, while a city of 100,000 bonds its commissioner for $25,000. Many cities and villages bond tax collection officials for the full amount of the taxes they are to collect.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Jan. 20

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62 Per Cent Of Public Employes Covered By Retirement System

Sixty-two per cent of the nation's public employes are covered by retirement systems assuring them an income in old age, a study by the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today.

The percentage of federal, state and local employes now assured old age security was swelled to this figure during recent years by adoption of provisions extending coverage on the state and local levels of government.

The association's study shows 35 states have set up retirement systems for school teachers, at least 16 operate systems for their employes, while 10 states allow local governmental participation in state retirement plans. About 75 per cent of all cities of 10,000 or more operate retirement systems for employes, although only 17 per cent of the cities cover all employes.

States which cover state employes only are California, Maine, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont. The first six of these states cover local governments also; the four other states with provisions for local employes are Illinois, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Utah.

Retirement plans for government employes provide benefits as high or higher than benefits assured private employes by the federal social security act. While the retirement pay is larger for some public employes the amounts paid by them usually are far greater than the 1 per cent contributed by private employes and may run as high as 5 per cent.

Operation of Ohio's retirement plan for local employes, in force since 1938, is typical. The main difference between Ohio's plan and systems of other states is that its coverage is compulsory instead of voluntary with a few minor exceptions.

In Ohio, employes contribute 4 per cent of their salaries up to $2,000 a year, and $1 each in addition to pay operating expenses. Participating employers---cities, counties and so forth---contribute specified sums sufficient with employe contributions to meet pension requirements of all employes when they retire.

Retirement is optional beginning at the age of 60, provided the employe has seen at least five years' service. Retirement pay consists of two parts---first, an amount computed according to a standard annuity table base on accumulated contributions of employer and employe, including interest; and second, the "prior service" pension, consisting of 1 1/3 per cent of average salary prior to adoption of the retirement system, multiplied by the number of years of prior service, and paid for entirely by employers.

An employe retiring at 60, after 30 years' service, for example, would receive 43 per cent of his average salary, unless he wished to take a smaller annuity for himself and another for a beneficiary. Disability benefits are provided for employes who have completed 10 years' service; on death before retirement the entire amount of contributions, plus interest, is paid to a beneficiary. A similar adjustment is made when an employe leaves the public service.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4; For Thurs., Jan. 21

"Manning Tables" For Municipal Jobs Sought In Pasadena Experiment

To determine whether "manning tables" now used for rating industrial jobs for draft deferment can also be applied to jobs in municipal government, Pasadena, Cal., is undergoing an experiment under auspices of the War Manpower Commission.

If the Pasadena experiment succeeds, cities will have a pattern to provide for the orderly withdrawal of municipal employes subject to induction into the armed forces, and to guide the city administrators in making replacements.

Object of the industrial manning tables is to segregate and differentiate between jobs that require low skills and short training time and those requiring highly skilled workers with months or years of training. An industrial worker whose draft number comes up thus can be considered by the selective service board in terms of his indispensability.

Pasadena's personnel director, according to the International City Managers' Association, now is compiling information on every position in the city service, including duties and responsibilities, necessity of the function for the duration, minimum time required to train an inexperienced person to fill the job satisfactorily, and possibility of using a handicapped person or woman to fill the job.

This information will be tabulated on "manning table" forms which will be reviewed by the regional office of the War Manpower Commission. When the tables have been approved by the state director of the Selective Service System, cities will be entitled to use a prescribed rating in asking for deferment of any particular employe subject to draft. Rating of the municipal employe in the manning table will provide a measuring device by which the selective service board, in turn, can determine the advisability of drafting him or granting deferment.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 22

Old age

State Old Age Assistance Rolls Show Effect Of Wartime Demand For Manpower

Many old age assistance recipients are exchanging their monthly grants from the state for jobs, decreases in this form of aid in a number of states indicated today, according to the American Public Welfare Association.

Increased drain on manpower is giving the old people a chance at jobs that pay more than their old age assistance allocation or supplement this support.

To encourage people receiving old age assistance to accept work, at least 16 states have definite plans in effect under which those who take jobs are assured they will be restored to the rolls immediately if the job does not work out. The usual policy followed is to reduce or suspend the old age assistance grant, depending upon the amounts of money earned, expenses earnings are to meet, and length of employment.

Many of the jobs taken by the "pensioners" are part-time. In some cases they work in the harvest fields.

Sample results from this move into employment in Michigan, Vermont and Colorado were cited by the association. In Michigan, where provision is made to restore old age assistance within a week if a job fails, more than 500 recipients took jobs last September and October, 396 of them leaving the public aid rolls completely and 109 continuing to receive some aid. In Vermont, approximately 300 persons receiving old age assistance found work during the last 18 months and gave up their public aid.

Year-end reports from Colorado show the number of aged persons on pension rolls decreased by 683 in 1942---the first year the number had been reduced since the welfare department was formed in 1935. The question of whether old age pensioners legally can earn money to make up the difference between their allowance and the $45 maximum grant offered by the state is now before the state supreme court, however.

Old age assistance rolls in general cannot be expected to show great declines, despite return of some of the pensioners to work and increased earnings of relatives which may take care of others, the association said. Increased living costs may add new dependents among the aged from those who formerly were able to make ends meet from fixed private resources. Many of those on old age assistance rolls, also, are over 70, and are physically unable to work. Some states, moreover, have liberalized their assistance programs, making additional needy people eligible for aid, and in these cases rolls will tend to increase.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Jan. 23

What American Cities Are Doing

Curfew at 9 or 10 p.m. is ringing again for teen-agers in some cities to combat increase in juvenile delinquency. Bay City, Mich., adopted an ordinance fixing a 10 o'clock curfew under which violators under 16 will be considered delinquents and those between 16 and 18 misdemeanants. New ordinances in Key West and Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., carry penalties for parents as well as children, the Key West law fining parents $100 for their children's violations.

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The health departments of Miami Beach and Coral Gables, Fla., have been consolidated with the state-county health unit administered jointly by Dade county and the state board of health, the American Municipal Association reports. In Tennessee, also, steps are being taken to consolidate health activities in Knoxville and Knox county under direction of the state health department. (Attn. Huntington, W. Va.)

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New Jersey has established a five-day week for all state employes to aid in conserving heat, light, power, gasoline and rubber. There will be no reduction in hours worked or volume of work, reports to the Civil Service Assembly say.

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To conserve tires and gas of taxpayers, Saginaw, Mich., has placed tellers in two local banks to collect taxes. Water bills also may be paid at the banks to the same city representatives, who are stationed there five days a week.

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Manitowoc, Wis., now imposes an extra fee on business house permits for signs and canopies extending over sidewalks, the money used to pay for a blanket liability insurance policy to protect pedestrians. Usually, a city requires a business house to carry its own liability insurance of this type.

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Seven hundred bicycle riders applied for membership in the first of the bicycle safety clubs organized in Covington, Ky., schools to promote observance of the city's new bicycle safety ordinance which, besides citing traffic regulations, provides for licensing of bicycles and report of dealer-sales to the police chief.

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To meet the shortage of fuel oil, Lakeland, Fla., is using city garbage and trash as supplementary fuel at its light and water plant, making a saving of $30 a day on fuel costs alone.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Jan. 25

JOINT REFERENCE
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Post-War Planning, Tax Economy Highlight Proposals In Governors' Messages Of 1943

Full cooperation in the war effort, post-war planning, economy in all but war-needed expenditures and old age assistance, and a minimum of new taxes were urged most generally by governors in inaugural addresses and messages to legislatures of 42 states convening this month, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Prefacing suggestions for post-war planning, the governors stressed necessity of state cooperation in the war effort in matters ranging from speed reduction to health and welfare. Chief executives of at least 10 states---Arizona, Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont---asked their legislatures to grant them broad emergency powers.

Defense councils of a number of states should be reorganized and granted more funds, their governors said. Connecticut's Governor Baldwin suggested setting up an "all over" war council to handle manpower and material as well as other problems.

Post-war planning proposals outlined by governors of Arkansas, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin suggested earmarking of highway and general fund surpluses for building and other construction after the war. Governor Dewey of New York made the reservation that "public works can be only a fraction of the total effort in post-war reconstruction"; the state, he said, must look forward to post-war planning of social welfare, and take over other tasks now performed as a wartime necessity by the federal government.

New commissions were proposed by a score of governors to study post-war economic opportunities; others asked continuance of existing commissions.

Although many states report surpluses, not all governors are anxious to see tax reductions at this time. West Virginia's Governor Neely declared "drastic tax cuts are unsafe," while Governor Stassen of Minnesota opposed tax reduction because "it would add to inflationary power." On the other hand: Governor O'Conor of Maryland proposed reduction of the 2 per cent state income tax, retroactive on 1942 earnings; Governor Sharpe of South Dakota asked repeal of the state income tax; Governor Snell of Oregon asked his legislature to consider cutting the property tax; Governor Bricker of Ohio asked removal of the sales tax on hotel and restaurant food and on medical prescriptions.

"No new taxes" was the stand taken by most of the governors. However, new cigarette and income levies were proposed by the governor of Delaware, and a new truck weight tax was suggested in Indiana.

(MORE)

Add governors messages x x x in Indiana.

Increases in old age pensions and other forms of public assistance such as aid to dependent children and the blind were proposed to legislators of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Utah; in Utah, Governor Maw asked that old age assistance recipients be permitted certain earnings to encourage them to work.

Reduction in highway department services was the specific economy mentioned most frequently by the governors in addition to the general recommendation that all building construction by state and local governments be suspended during the war,

At least nine governors favored changes advantageous to the worker in unemployment compensation laws, suggesting increases in weekly benefits and lengthening of the benefit period. Governor Bacon of Delaware proposed raising benefits from $15 to $18 a week, while Indiana and Maryland governors would raise benefits in their states to $20. Governor Stassen urged the Minnesota legislature to extend unemployment compensation rights to service men so they can collect immediately from a "backlog" set up by the state if they cannot obtain jobs after their return from war. Governor McGrath asked liberalization of the Rhode Island unemployment compensation law for the same purpose.

Amendment of state workmen's compensation or occupational disease laws to meet new conditions was recommended by governors of Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota. Rhode Island's governor proposed a state-supported curative center for workers receiving occupational injuries, and a "second injury" act to protect employers hiring a previously injured workman from full liability for workmen's compensation damages.

Governor Bricker of Ohio asked that limits on working hours for women be relaxed for the war period. Several legislatures heard suggestions for meeting labor shortages anticipated for next summer's harvest season. Governor Osborn of Arizona and Governor Stassen suggested use of prison labor to help solve the farm help shortage, while Governor Wills of Vermont advocated a state-supported program to aid farmers to secure help of youths in the state.

Governmental reorganization of both limited and large scope was on the programs of a dozen governors. Those of Arkansas, North Dakota and Missouri urged adoption of merit systems for state employes; Governor Green of Illinois asked for a streamlining of state government in light of job reclassification and salary standardization studies made since 1941; Governor Maw sought broad changes in Utah's welfare administration; Governor Ford of Montana and Governor Moses of North Dakota recommended extensive state reorganizations. Salary raises for state employes were urged by governors of a number of states; pay raises for teachers were asked in others.

Special measures to safeguard rights of men and women in the armed forces were recommended by many governors. Governor Adkins of Arkansas urged suffrage for 18 and 19 year olds. Governors of Montana, South Carolina and Vermont sought new absentee voting provisions. Use of $5,000,000 of the state surplus for post-war aid to veterans was urged by Governor Stassen, while Ohio's governor suggested setting up a rehabilitation program in education for returning servicemen and women.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Jan. 26

1 Income tax, municip

Philadelphia's Income Tax Returns $2,000,000 A Month In 1942; Rate Cut To 1 Per Cent

Philadelphia's unique municipal tax on income earned in the city by residents and "daylight citizens," which brought in more than $2,000,000 a month during 1942, is a success with respect to financial return and securing of revenue from outsiders who use city services, a report to the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today.

The tax rate, 1 1/2 per cent when the levy went into effect in 1940, was reduced to 1 per cent Jan. 1, 1943. Total revenue from the tax since its adoption approximates $68,000,000 according to the report. In addition to the $59,423,763 collected during 1940-1942, approximately $6,200,000 is due this year on 1942 salaries and wages, plus $2,000,000 of taxes owed at the end of 1942 by federal employes who withheld payment in the hope---now apparently dashed---the courts would rule they were not subject to the tax. Additional delinquencies of about $200,000 were outstanding at the close of 1942.

Two classes of income are subject to the tax. They are salaries, wages and other compensation earned by residents within or outside the city, or by non-residents within the city; and net profits earned by unincorporated businesses and professions conducted in Philadelphia, net profits of such enterprises conducted outside the city by Philadelphia residents, and shares of Philadelphians in the net profits earned by unincorporated businesses and professions conducted outside the city.

Most of the income tax receipts come from the tax on employe earnings---87.9 per cent in 1940, 89.4 per cent in 1941, and 88.5 per cent for the first 11 months of 1942. The tax on this income is collected at the source, Philadelphia employers deducting it from paychecks of both residents and non-residents and paying it over to the city once a month. Others taxed, mainly state and federal employes, file returns once a year---by March 15.

Collections exceeded expectations almost from the start, growing with the war boom, the report said. In 1942 the yield equalled 57.1 per cent of the total receipts from the city-county real estate tax, and supplied 27.8 per cent of the city's total revenue.

With reduction of the rate by one-third, receipts from the tax in 1943 are expected to total between $18,000,000 and $20,000,000.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Jan. 27

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Effective War Planning By State Agencies Marks 1942

Groundwork laid during recent years by state planning agencies proved the basis for some of the most effective war planning in the nation during the last year, the American Society of Planning Officials reported today.

State planning agencies also developed in 1942 or are working out methods for adapting wartime facilities to post-war civilian needs, the society said.

Evidence of the work state agencies have done and are doing appears in plans developed to evacuate civilians from vulnerable urban areas, transport workers to and from war plants, and house workers adequately.

"Present planning efforts, while expediting on war effort, will be the cornerstone for planning for the post-war period," according to the society's report.

Planning activities of a score of states in 1942 illustrate the role state planning agencies are playing in the war effort.

Michigan's state planning commission, for example, gave major assistance to the agencies developing the Willow Run war plant, while the Virginia planning board assisted in solving many problems connected with development of the Hampton Roads area, and aided city and county planning agencies in the state to develop post-war programs.

New Hampshire's state planning and development commission assisted the federal government in developing army and navy projects and is studying methods of adapting these wartime facilities to post-war civilian needs; Massachusetts' state planning board has given extensive aid to war industries and to the state defense council in solving acute transportation problems; California's planning board has made studies for the army on facilities and resources for war industries and, at request of the governor, has recommended an improved state defense council organization.

In New York, Massachusetts and other states special commissions were set up last year to develop post-war public works programs; the New York committee was given an appropriation of $450,000 for preparation of plans and specifications.

Besides participating in the war effort, state planning agencies carried on their usual activities in connection with local problems, the report said. The Tennessee state planning commission, for example, continued its community planning program; Wisconsin developed further its rural zoning program, giving added assistance to counties in preparation of county zoning ordinances; Pennsylvania's board inaugurated a program of community self-appraisal.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan. 28

Reliance On Service Charges Growing To Pay Growing Local Government Costs

An increasing reliance on service charges---fees and charges for special services---to provide extra revenues to meet growing costs of local government was reported by the Municipal Finance Officers Association today.

Additional money is necessary because real estate taxes, while still the most productive means of financing local government, are not so limitless as it once seemed, the report, by the director of the Municipal Advisory Council of Michigan, said.

Many new revenue sources are tapped through service charges not only to produce money but to spread more equitably the costs of government among those who receive its services.

Despite this increased levying of such charges, however, they are relatively unimportant items in local government budgets, averaging about 5 per cent of total municipal income, according to the report.

Many cities have shifted some services formerly financed by the property tax to a utility or self-supporting basis. This is true particularly of sewage disposal services where costs, paid formerly from general taxes, now are financed from charges based on water consumption and billed with water statements.

The report makes the following observations on what cities are doing in the service charge field.

GARBAGE COLLECTION: Cities in recent years have made more extensive use of the licensing power and the customer service charge, with one city transferring the cost of garbage collection to the department of water service, which is supported by water and sewer revenues.

GOLF COURSES: As a rule municipal golf courses have been made more than self-supporting; if not, they should be made so. In many cities profits from such operations help finance park programs.

AIRPORTS: While still liabilities, municipal airports have increased revenues during recent years and prospects are good.

PARKING METERS: Parking meters are the most successful new source of municipal revenue; cities which have installed them report excellent results in revenue with resistance of the public not so great as expected.

TRAILER CAMPS: Trailer camps and tourist parks of many cities are financed from general taxes; they should be placed on a fee basis to obtain revenues sufficient to cover operating costs.

RECREATION CENTERS: Some attempts have been made to place recreationsl facilities on a self-supporting basis, but with success in only a few cities.

LICENSES, PERMITS, FINES: Revenues from inspection fees, building permits, liquor licenses, fines, etc., have not been increased by any great amount. The most important development has been the expansion of revenues from business licenses, particularly by making amount of the license dependent upon volume of business or number of employes of an establishment. In a few cities licensing powers have been extended to include more enterprises. Higher police fines imposed in some cities met with only temporary success because public indignation and protest eventually put a stop to excessive fines and fees.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1943
Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 29

Relax Restrictions Governing State Employment To Ease Personnel Problems, Reports Say

Elimination of residence restrictions and removal of "hidden bars" to women are among recommendations for maintaining an adequate supply of public employes now under consideration by the California state personnel board, the Civil Service Assembly reported today.

These recommendations, along with several made by the New Jersey state civil service commission to the governor, illustrate efforts the states are making to meet growing personnel problems, the assembly said.

Dropping of residence restrictions, at least for the duration of the war, would increase the available labor supply and release for other work members of the personnel board staff who check the residence of appointees, the California report said.

Removal of "hidden bars" to women is necessary, since hiring of men as replacements for state employes who enter military service or take war jobs is only a stop-gap at best. Bars could be removed by changing "minimum" qualifications to "desirable" qualifications, the report said, adding that if limitations are to be made, perhaps some tests should be limited to women only.

Merit boards of both states believe "duration" appointments should be made to types of jobs where shortages exist; studies should be made of skills and abilities of present state employes to make most effective use of such skills; and pay schedules should be studied with wage increases in mind.

In connection with wages, the California board is considering a recommendation that rules regarding pay be amended to provide cash overtime payments to employes paid on a monthly basis. The New Jersey commission suggested to the governor that $1,200 a year be set as the minimum rate of pay for all full-time employes in the classified service and that a 15 per cent pay increase be given all employes earning $3,000 a year or less, with a bonus for those earning between $3,000 and $4,700 yearly.

New Jersey's commission recommended to the governor, and California's board is considering a recommendation, that the priority principle of essential work be applied to state departments and agencies to allow shifting of employes to the most essential jobs.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Jan. 30

What American Cities Are Doing

The Springfield, Ill., municipal light and power company gave its 18,000 customers $100,000 last month. Customers were billed as usual for December, but the full amount was returned in the form of war bonds and stamps. Over-all average of the bills was $5.50 a customer, with bills ranging from 50 cents minimum to more than $1,000 for the public schools, large factories and several coal mines, according to information to the American Municipal Association

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Besides more than doubling the population of Wilmington, N.C., the war also helped reduce the city's tax rate. The city had a population of 33,407 in 1940; now, if the area just outside the city is included the population is 100,000 or more. Salaries and wages of city employes have been increased $20 a month. However, the large increase in liquor and other non-tax revenues has made it possible for the city to reduce the tax rate from $1.50 last year to $1.40 this year.

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To inform women of a forthcoming series of clerical examinations to be given by the Missouri merit system council, announcements of the examinations are being posted in 3,255 beauty parlors throughout the state.

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Three years ago Fort Myers, Fla., reported delinquent taxes of $600,000, owed $168,000 in unpaid bills and had a debt of $3,000,000. A comparative report issued in December, 1942, by officials of the city of 10,000 population showed Fort Myers soon will receive formal discharge from bankruptcy proceedings, unpaid bills are all but liquidated, debts have been reduced greatly, foreclosures on delinquent properties have been completed, and the tax rate cut from 45 to 39 mills. Furthermore, 95 per cent of the entire tax roll has been collected for the last three years.

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Garbage collection: Atlanta has eliminated collection of yard rubbish. . . . . Labor shortages in the New Orleans refuse collection crews have been met partly by transfer of employes and by overtime and Sunday work by the regular crews. . . . . Sixteen garbage collection trucks at Fort Worth, Tex., have been increased in capacity from 4.7 cubic yards to 10 cubic yards to handle the increased volume of garbage resulting from the large increase in population.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Feb. 1

JOINT REFERENCE
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Detroit Provides For Employment Stabilization In City Jobs

Cooperating with the War Manpower Commission's employment stabilization plan for the Detroit area, the Detroit civil service commission has adopted special procedures for releasing city employes and for taking on new employes during the war.

Detroit is one of the first of the cities in the various "job control" areas to issue a "directive" for city employes fitting in with the national plan to cut down competition for manpower, harmful to the war effort, according to the Civil Service Assembly.

Under the regulations, a classified employe leaving the city service for any except military reasons must request a release from the civil service commission through his department head at least 10 days before he wishes to leave the service. This applies to resignations as well as leaves of absence. Failure to request the release is grounds for dismissal in "bad standing," forfeiting of all rights to reinstatement, and barring from any city civil service examination for duration of the war and two years after.

If a city laborer, for example, has training as a skilled mechanic that would be useful in an airplane factory, he would probably be able to obtain a release from his city job to work in the industry and have the privilege of returning to city employment after the war.

On the other hand, no person will be given a city job whose last employer is an industry or agency covered by the WMC stabilization plan, unless he presents a release from his employer. Anyone eligible for city employment through civil service test who is unable to secure such a release will be continued on the eligible list for two years, provided he remains with the same employer during that time.

The purpose of the stabilization arrangement is to provide an orderly means for releasing city employes who possess skills needed in war industry and who can be spared from their city jobs. At the same time, the arrangement is intended to put a brake on wholesale migration of city employes to high-paying but temporary jobs in war plants, often resulting in a crippling of essential city services.

By applying the "release" requirement also to applicants for city jobs, the civil service commission also hopes to prevent any situations arising wherein the city hires a man away from a war plant job.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Feb. 2

Business License Tax Brings Birmingham Revenue For 70 Years

Birmingham, Ala., has made business license taxes a good revenue producer since 1873 by matching them to changing business methods and giving them "a faithful and fearless administration," a report to the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today.

While most cities secure about 6 per cent of their revenue from business licenses, Birmingham has gained 16 to 30 per cent of total revenues from this source for the last 70 years, according to the report,

The business license levy, which in 1942 brought in $2,100,000, originally was chosen as a source of revenue because the city, lacking control over property tax assessments, could not increase income from this source when it was necessary.

Revenue from the business license tax has been stable, fluctuating less with changing economic conditions than the property tax. The business levy supplied between 16 and 17 per cent of total revenues until 1930, when special excise or consumers' taxes were levied as additional business licenses on gasoline, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. From 1930 to 1942 the revenue has represented from 18 to 30.5 per cent of the total.

The present city tax code contains 287 different business classifications, including a "catch-all" designed to take care of any business for which there is no specific provision. About 15 years ago there were more than 400 classifications.

Approximately 75 per cent of present business license tax collections are on a volume or unit levy, to avoid the inequity of flat rates under which a small business would pay almost as much for license as a big business. Businesses in 71 of the 287 classifications are assessed on the basis of gross receipts, less adjustments---at a rate of about 75 cents on each $1,000. In 49 other classifications, the tax is on a volume basis through a bracket plan instead of percentage of receipts. Fifty-three classifications of business are assessed on the basis of number of pieces of equipment, number of employes, amount of space or other factor. The remaining 100 classifications are assessed on a more or less flat basis, because they do not keep adequate records.

Because conditions vary in different businesses falling within the same classification, the comptroller, in charge of license tax collections, is authorized to use his discretion in making adjustments.

Few prosecutions are necessary to collect, according to the report; most disputed cases are settled in the license division on the basis of previously established rules and practices. Pressure groups which spring up from time to time are "promptly and firmly dealt with."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Feb. 3

State Lawmakers Aided By Three Tools As 1943 Sessions Open

Three kinds of tools are aiding state legislators to improve lawmaking as 1943 sessions get under way, the Council of State Governments said today. They are the pre-session conference, the interim committee and the legislative council, all designed to give the lawmakers a better background on state problems and to aid those new to lawmaking.

Pre-session conference, typical example of which was arranged in Colorado this year, is designed especially for "freshman" members of the legislature, though other members frequently attend. The Colorado pre-session, which met for two days before the legislature convened Jan. 6, was arranged by the University of Denver school of governmental research. Considered were such subjects as education, civilian defense, labor, agriculture and revenues---all likely for 1943 legislative action.

"Between sessions" committees and commissions to investigate current problems, especially those brought on by the war, were at work in at least 30 states this year, according to the council. These groups, appointed from among legislators themselves, now are reporting back on a wide variety of subjects ranging from planning use of industrial resources in the state to correction of juvenile delinquency. Interim commission reports on governmental efficiency and economy will be made to legislatures in at least five states---California, Florida, North Dakota, Minnesota and New York.

Legislative councils---the third kind of tool---usually employ a research staff, though the councils themselves are composed of five to 27 legislators or legislators and administrative officials.

The councils are on a permanent basis in the eight states which have them. Kansas pioneered in the council idea in 1933, followed by Kentucky, Virginia, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Nebraska and Rhode Island. Moves to establish councils are reported under way this year in Missouri, New Hampshire and North Dakota.

Subjects for research and investigation may be suggested to the councils by legislators, administrative officers and agency heads, and by the councils themselves. Connecticut and Maryland councils sometimes receive suggestions from the public at large.

The research staff is commissioned to conduct studies by the legislative council, which meets periodically to discuss progress. Reports by the councils usually do not contain specific legislative remedies for problems, but after presenting the facts, explain available alternatives and leave the bill-drafting functions to the legislative sponsor of the study.

In addition to these three means of making legislators more familiar with problems they face, there are legislative reference bureaus in 44 of the state capitals for purely legal and technical aid in bill-drafting.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Feb. 4

Motor vehicles--Licenses

Tin Tabs, Paper, Wood Make 1943 Automobile License Plates

The nation's civilian automobiles will be identified this year by an unprecedented combination of new and old plates, metal tabs, windshield stickers---and even wooden plates.

Shortage of essential metals is responsible for these developments, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports. Since the War Production Board order curtailing use of such materials for license plates went into effect in March, 1942, officials of state motor vehicle departments have been developing alternative methods of identification.

The largest number of states---24---will attach metal date tabs to 1942 license plates. Among these are California, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas.

Pennsylvania, which last year had a license plate in the form of a geographical outline of the state, will use a date tab cut like a keystone, the state's symbol. Vermont automobiles will carry 1943 date tabs made from salvaged tin cans. Arkansas is providing date tabs for passenger cars and license plates of treated wood will be used for trucks and motorcycles. Massachusetts, Virginia and Wisconsin will issue both date tabs and stickers. West Virginia's current license plates have date tabs but when they expire June 30, windshield stickers probably will be used.

Only nine states are issuing new plates for 1943; in most cases they are reprocessing a single plate retained from last year when owners were given only one 1942 plate. Three states---Colorado, Mississippi and South Carolina---will issue one new plate with no additional identification. Kentucky and Rhode Island are issuing a windshield sticker in addition to the new plate, and New York a date tab, while Florida plans to use a date tab and a sticker with the new license.

Wyoming is the only state to issue two new steel plates, manufactured before the WPB order took effect. Illinois is issuing two plates made of fiber board.

Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington have adopted windshield stickers in addition to the 1942 license plates, which are to remain on the vehicle. Washington's new stickers are green, shaped like the state outline. Oregon's sticker commemorates the centennial of the Old Oregon Trail. Alabama, Maine, New Mexico, Ohio and Utah plan to use stickers for both windshield and rear window.

Delaware has put its registration plates on a permanent basis with expiration dates indicated by changeable inserts, following the practice of Connecticut, where permanent aluminum plates have been used since 1937.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Feb. 5

City Planning Role Important In 1942 War Effort

City planning agencies got full experience last year in their double role of laying out for present needs and predicting for the future as they were called upon to solve current problems in war housing and community facilities with an eye to fulfilling after-war needs wherever possible.

Activities of a majority of the 1,200 local planning bodies during 1942 fell into two classifications, according to the American Society of Planning Officials. First, work in connection with actual war problems ranging from roads to housing. An example was the close cooperation between the Denver plan commission and the army headquarters in that area in solving army planning problems.

Second, preparation of capital budgets and public works programs for post-war operation. This work was taken over by the local governments when the Federal Public Work Reserve, which stimulated it, went out of existence.

Zoning, long familiar planning tool for regulating land-use, gained new prominence in 1942 as temporary modifications were made in existing ordinances to meet demands of the national homes use program for accommodating war workers. Those cities making concessions, according to the society, are relaxing zoning regulations for the duration only, so that their land-use programs will not get out of control after the war.

In connection with post-war planning, a number of city plan agencies urged that surpluses accruing because of declining municipal employe lists and inability to obtain construction material should be used to prepare plans and build a financial backlog for the future. Some planning agencies adopted the viewpoint that existing tax rates should be maintained because people at present have "the ability to pay," and because the maintenance of tax rates will help in a small way to avoid inflation.

The problem of urban redevelopment after the war received increasing attention in 1942, the society said. Kentucky followed the lead of New York, Illinois and Michigan in passing an urban redevelopment act. In Detroit, a specific proposal for redevelopment of a site of 111 acres was formulated for operation under the Michigan redevelopment corporation law. Net cost of the site is estimated at $3,520,000, or a unit cost of 71 cents a square foot of land which already is supplied with utilities, streets and alleys. Detroit would contribute $739,000 to the project in the form of land for street widening and park and recreational purposes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Feb. 6

What American Cities Are Doing

Part of the profits made by Cincinnati on its unique and lucrative city-owned railroad connecting with Chattanooga, Tenn., must be paid to Kentucky as a tax on income derived from railroad property owned in that state, under a decision of the Kentucky court of appeals. The court views the city as a private corporation doing business in the state in its operation of the railroad---the Cincinnati Southern Railway---which returns about $21,250,000 a year in revenue.

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Most federal government employes leaving their jobs have gone into the armed forces, the U.S. Civil Commission found recently through nearly 5,000 "exit" interviews. Breakdown of all reasons given for leaving federal employ showed: 985 for military service, 330 for further education, 270 because of low salary, 258 because of ill health, 139 for better promotion chances in other jobs, 50 because their work was not important to winning the war, 79 because of a dislike for Washington, and 38 because of homesickness.

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Women wearing slacks in public no longer break the law in Chicago, where the city council has amended an ordinance of long standing that prohibited either sex from wearing the other's clothes. The ordinance was changed to read: "with intent to conceal his or her sex," after a war worker wearing slacks to her job as machinist was brought into court on a charge of violating the law.

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Municipal governments have no power to appropriate public funds for expenses of local rationing boards, the state commissioner of local government in New Jersey holds. But in California and North Carolina, according to the American Municipal Association, many cities are including items in their budgets for rationing boards or are furnishing office space, supplies and other service. Charlotte, N.C., paid $3,000 of rationing board bills the first six months of 1942.

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To aid in keeping the city's increasing bus and street car traffic on the move, the Toronto (Can.) Transportation commission has installed a 2-way short-wave radio system which enables the traffic dispatcher at the central shops to keep in direct contact with a fleet of 10 traffic supervisors operating in automobiles. Traffic tie-ups and accidents now can be reached with proper equipment within a few minutes, while before, private-line telephone boxes scattered through the city were the only means of communicating with the supervisors.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

JOINT REFERENCE 1943

Release No. 1: For Mon., Feb. 8

LIBRARY

15 States Operate Transportation Pools To Save Gas, Tires; Cut Travel Costs

At least 15 states are saving gasoline and rubber---and continuing essential activities dependent upon use of automobiles---by operating state-owned automobiles through "car pools." Cars owned by state employes and used on state business are included in pools of four of the states.

Most of the pools in operation now, and similar ones being set up by a score of other states, are patterned substantially after the New Hampshire transportation plan established in June, 1942, according to information to the Council of State Governments.

The New Hampshire plan later was suggested by the Office of Price Administration as a workable model which state governmental mileage administrators could follow in attempting to reduce state travel to save gas and tires. Federal, state and local governments have been asked by the OPA to reduce governmental mileage by 40 per cent of their 1941 totals.

Reductions of 57 per cent in state mileage and 54 per cent in state travel costs---another consequence of the plan---resulted mainly from operation of the New Hampshire transportation pool during the seven months, June to December, 1942, the state travel division reports. State mileage was reduced from 4,167,000 miles for the last seven months of 1941 to 1,816,000 miles for the same months, 1942, when the pool was in operation. Travel costs were reduced from $209,000 to $95,000.

These reductions, in effect, saved 1,000 gallons of gasoline and a set of tires a day, according to the state mileage administrator. The saving for the entire seven-month period was 214,000 gallons of gas and 214 sets of tires.

New Hampshire's transportation pool is, in effect, two pools---one of all state-owned vehicles, the other of cars owned by state employes and used on state business only. Three states---Maine, Kentucky and Tennessee---adopted both features of the New Hampshire plan in setting up their travel bureaus.

In 10 states---Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Ohio, West Virginia, Iowa, Nebraska, Virginia, Washington and Michigan---the feature involving pooling of state-owned cars only has been adopted, and all or nearly all state departments have turned their automobiles over to the transportation bureau for operation. State highway patrols, for obvious reasons, have maintained control over their own cars. In some states, plans are under way to include vehicles owned by state employes and used on state business.

In addition, state governmental mileage administrators of Alabama, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi and North Carolina have transportation pools in the near-

(MORE)

Add state transportation pools x x x the near-

completion state, according to the council's information, obtained in part from the OPA.

Organization and operation of the New Hampshire transportation plan, which was set up after the study of state automotive equipment, is as follows:

In charge is the state governmental mileage administrator, who previous to his appointment was director of the state travel division, which operates the plan.

All automobiles owned by the various state departments are operated out of a primary pool, as are eight new automobiles authorized by the governor and his executive council last June. The transportation bureau will not release any of these cars for assignment unless a written request, stating use to be made of the vehicles, is made by the department. All state-owned cars in the pool are maintained by the state at the central garage, which is the point of dispatch.

The secondary pool is made up of automobiles---about 430 at present---owned by state employes entitled to ration cards and used on state business; 236 of these cars are owned by employes living in Concord. Participation of a state employe in this pool does not mean his car is placed at the disposal of anyone else, it means that he must be willing to transport others going his way. Owners of these cards, to obtain tires, must have their ration board applications certified by the transportation bureau.

Duties of the state travel bureau:

Assign state-owned vehicles to state departments and approve their use of the automobiles; approve in advance trips made by privately-owned automobiles and assign state employes whose travel itinerary is the same as the driver's to accompany him; state and recommend methods by which service of certain employes of one department can be utilized by other departments in various sections of the state; approve all mileage payments for state and privately owned cars; furnish common carrier schedules, since as much travel as possible is routed by bus and train.

Mileage Rates and Allowances	Privately-owned Cars	State-owned Cars
5¢ per mile	Owner driving alone	A charge of 5¢ a mile a department is made for each trip; if representatives of three departments use the same car on one trip, each department is charged 5¢ a mile, a pool receiving a total of 15¢ a mile.
7¢ per mile	Owner driving, 1 passenger	
9¢ per mile	Owner driving, 2 passengers	
10¢ per mile	Owner driving, 3 or more passengers	
10¢ per mile	Other than owner-driven	

By keeping state automobiles in a central garage, putting them out on official assignments only, and by giving them uniform care, New Hampshire is operating its automobiles through the transportation pool at a little more than 3 cents a mile, according to the state mileage administrator, who added that profits to the state in excess of operating costs go into the general fund.

He said the state legislature is considering a bill to place the present transportation plan on a permanent basis.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Feb. 9

Tobacco

Cigarette Tax Revenues Rise In States With High War Activity

While cigarette taxes are making a good record as revenue producers in wartime, their contributions in the 28 states levying them vary with the amount of war activity in the state.

There is indicated by December collection figures for 19 of the 28 tobacco tax states, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today. Thirteen of the 19 states reported increases in tobacco tax collections; six reported decreases. December collections for the 19 states totaled $8,232,000---an overall 2 per cent rise above December, 1941, collections for the same states.

Utah showed the largest increase---55.6 per cent, while collections went up about 35 per cent in Arkansas and Kansas, and more than 10 per cent in Arizona, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee and Oklahoma. Most of these states have numerous army camps and many new war industries.

Other states reporting small increases were Ohio, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

In such states as Rhode Island, Maine and New York, which have relatively little war industry and are losing some residents to other states, decreases in cigarette tax collections ranged from one to nearly 20 per cent last December compared with December, 1941. Illinois showed a 6.5 per cent decrease, while Wisconsin and Connecticut reported small decreases of 1.2 and 1.3 per cent.

Tobacco tax laws are attracting attention of 1943 legislatures in their search for replacement revenues, according to the federation. The Delaware legislature approved a one-cent "emergency" levy on every 10 cigarettes as one of the first acts of its session. A 2-cent tax on each package of cigarettes also is proposed in Michigan to build up a "bonus and relief fund" for persons now in the armed forces. Nebraska and New Mexico are among other states where tobacco tax proposals are under consideration.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Feb. 10

Traffic signs

Cities Consider Traffic Light Changes To Save Gasoline, Tires

Cities and states are surveying their traffic lights for possible eliminations as gasoline and tire rationing cuts driving to a minimum, the American Public Works Association said today.

Motorists are anxious for signal eliminations which can be made safely, feeling they waste gas waiting for stop and go lights to change at intersections empty of traffic, reports to the association say.

Scarcity of materials for traffic light and sign replacement, and decrease in municipal maintenance forces are other factors influencing reduction of signals, which has been urged wherever possible, also, by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Recent survey of the Detroit traffic light system, according to the city traffic engineer, disclosed between 8 and 10 per cent of the traffic lights either in the wrong location or unnecessary under present conditions.

Elimination of 11 traffic lights was recommended in Milwaukee after a city safety commission survey. A study of 19 additional lights was suggested to determine whether their existence is justified.

Virginia cities are considering operation of traffic lights only during morning and evening rush hours, while Dallas is re-timing signals in its downtown district and some key thoroughfares to permit faster travel. The Texas city will replace bouleyard stop signs in isolated areas with "slow" signals.

Middletown, O,, is studying the possibility of substituting blinker warning lights for traffic signals to eliminate the necessity of cars making complete stops.

Michigan's state highway commissioner, who estimated a full month's ration of gasoline can be saved motorists of the state this year by reducing the number of traffic lights, will have one-quarter of the 865 lights on state trunklines turned off and replaced by other safeguards.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Feb. 11

All Rhode Island On Five-Day Week To Save Fuel Oil

All of Rhode Island's non-essential war activities have been placed on a five-day week schedule to conserve fuel oil.

The move resulted from an emergency order of the governor which, though similar in objective to plans announced for other eastern states to meet the fuel oil shortage, is the most specific and inclusive.

The order was issued by the governor Jan. 23 under authority granted him in the fuel emergency power act passed by the state legislature early in January, according to the Council of State Governments.

Provisions of the order are based on the general plan of reducing operating hours by one-seventh their normal time, which will save a day's fuel oil supply each week. The curtailed business hours are expected also to reduce passenger loads of public transit systems and save gasoline and rubber.

Under the order, Saturday is a holiday for public buildings and all non-essential plants burning fuel oil except retail stores, which close Mondays. War production plants, whether burning oil or coal, are not restricted as to working hours, nor are other manufacturers burning coal.

Whosesalers are given the choice of closing Saturdays or Mondays, but are permitted to receive and deliver essential and perishable merchandise on either day. Any wholesaler connected with the war effort may operate on a six-day week by special permit.

Libraries, theatres, auditoriums, bowling alleys and other entertainment places are ordered to close for one-seventh the number of hours they normally operate.

Financial institutions observe the Saturday closing; the day is made a legal holiday for them for the purpose of the uniform negotiable instrument law.

Hotels and restaurants are permitted a seven-day week, but because barrooms are closed on Monday, no liquor can be sold in hotels that day. Drugstores also are prohibited from making Monday liquor sales, which leaves the state virtually "dry" every Monday of the heating season.

Specifically exempt also from the five-day week order are religious or charitable enterprises, radio broadcasting, newspaper publishing, farming, fishing, milk distribution and hospitals. Schools were exempted because only 40 of the 379 schools in the state use oil as fuel.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 5: For Fri., Feb. 12

Manpower Shortage In Municipal Government Induces Overtime Pay Provision

Overtime with pay may be one solution for the manpower shortage in the municipal service, reports from western cities confronted with shrinking staffs showed today.

Since municipal staffs in many cases are short-handed, the overtime costs generally work little hardship on city finances. Future saving is possible, also, in not having extra personnel on hand when men on leave for war service return.

Glendale, Cal., according to the International City Managers' Association, recently wrote overtime-pay provisions into an ordinance when no qualified workmen could be secured for its new power plant and men were working 12-hour shifts. The ordinance applies to all employes.

In Los Angeles the fire chief has been directed to find out how firemen would react to an overtime proposal because of the dearth of young and physically fit candidates to replace men now in service. Los Angeles firemen now work 73 hours "on duty" time a week; by working 12 hours overtime, on-duty hours would be stretched to 85, giving the department sufficient manpower with skilled men.

Overtime with pay is not a new idea with municipal governments; 144 of the 189 cities over 25,000 population reporting in a current survey by the association pay overtime to at least some groups of employes. Of these cities, 43 compensate all employes for overtime, 10 include only employes on a monthly or annual basis, 85 those on an hourly or daily basis and 6 those paid by the hour, day or week.

A number of the cities, however, compensate for extra hours worked by granting time off instead of overtime pay to monthly or annual-rate employes, which is of no advantage in alleviating a manpower shortage.

Glendale's overtime system is typical of the "time-and-one-half" pay plans used by the cities. Extra pay is given for every hour worked over eight in any one day. For employes working by the month the monthly wage is divided by 21.75 working days to get the daily rate, and the result divided by eight, for the hourly rate. Saturday is considered a regular working day.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Feb. 13

What American Cities Are Doing

"City farmers" who go in for raising chickens with their victory gardens---a new trend in some communities---are posing new problems for city councils, according to the American Municipal Association. South Pasadena, Cal., for example, has adopted a new ordinance limiting householders to a maximum of 12 hens and 50 baby chicks---but no roosters. Chickens must be penned at least 50 feet from the nearest neighbor's dwelling, and baby chicks must be disposed of when they become four months old.

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Milwaukee now can tax trailer residences as real rather than personal property, under a recent circuit court decision ruling that trailers come within the meaning of the building and improvement section of taxation statutes. The city's argument was that a trailer resident could benefit for nearly a year from police and fire protection and other city services and then, by temporarily moving outside the city limits the day before assessments on personal property are made, escape the entire tax.

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To combat a rabies epidemic, Kenosha, Wis., has remodeled a truck and made it a "dog wagon," hired a dog catcher and rented space in a vacant building for a dog pound. Descriptions of dogs picked up are posted on official city bulletin boards each day. If dogs are not claimed within five days after posting they are put to death in a carbon monoxide chamber at police headquarters. The gas chamber is an airtight box into which is inserted a hose from the exhaust pipe of a police squad car backed up to the box.

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Renters in Moncton, New Brunswick, pay the city a rental tax ranging up to 10 per cent of assessed valuation of property they occupy. The tax, amounting to $9 a year on a rental of $25 a month, yielded $68,000 last year to the Canadian city. The tax was adopted in 1941 after the Dominion government took over the income levy, which was a source of revenue for Moncton and other Canadian cities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Feb. 15

State Income Tax Revenues May Suffer As Result Of Federal Tax Program

State income tax revenues may be affected seriously in 1943 and 1944 by the huge federal income tax collections called for by the federal revenue act of 1942, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today. Chief reason is the provision found in laws of 25 of the 34 states levying this tax which permits a taxpayer to deduct federal income tax payments in computing income on which state taxes are due.

Hardest hit this year will be the 23 states permitting deduction of federal taxes paid now on last year's income; in the two other states the taxpayer may deduct taxes paid during 1942 on 1941 income at the lower rate then prevailing. One state---Wisconsin---has sought to protect herself by allowing deduction of federal income taxes only up to 3 per cent of individual net income and 10 per cent of net income of corporations.

The federation pointed out that nine of the 34 income tax states do not permit a general deduction of the federal tax in computing the state tax, though the federal income tax law permits deduction of state income tax payments in figuring federal income tax payments. The effect on total state receipts is slight, however, since the amount of the federal tax is much greater, the federation said.

Income tax administrators in 13 states have predicted the effect of the federal tax program on collections of their state taxes for 1943 and 1944, the federation said. Seven of these administrators---all but one from states allowing deduction of the federal tax---predicted increases in their collections ranging up to 30 per cent. Four anticipated 1943 collections at about the same level as 1942, whereas, only two expected increased revenues. All said their 1944 income tax receipts would be lower than 1942. Estimate of one tax administrator for his state is as follows:

	Estimated Decrease from 1942	
	1943	1944
Revenue from corporation incomes	12%	24%
Revenue from personal incomes	6%	24%

The decline would be more serious were it not for the continuing increase in taxable income, the federation said. In the calendar year 1941 the national income was $94,500,000,000 (B), a 22 per cent increase over 1940 income which, in turn, was 13 per cent higher than the previous peak year of 1929. Estimates place 1942 national income at about $115,000,000,000 (B), a further increase of 21½ per cent over 1941. Based on this "war prosperity" income tax collections of most states rose spectacularly, the largest proportional increase being 146 per cent in Arkansas and the largest absolute increase $25,000,000 (M) in California.

The federation pointed out that other factors are working to depress state income tax collections, notably renegotiation of war contracts, liquidation of many nonessential small and medium enterprises, investment of income in tax-exempt war saving bonds, and limitations of high incomes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Feb. 16

Indiana Legislation Ends Century-Long Dispute Over Indiana-Kentucky Boundary

A century of litigation and dispute over location of a portion of the Indiana-Kentucky state boundary line has ended with signing of a bill by the Indiana governor following its passage recently by the state legislature, the Council of State Governments reported today.

All that is necessary to write finis to one of the few remaining state boundary disputes is approval of the Indiana-Kentucky agreement by Congress, which has the matter under consideration.

How the two states got together to solve their trouble is a story of interstate cooperation beginning in 1939.

The dispute itself has been going on since a shift in the Ohio river channel more than a century ago left a tract of Kentucky land some five miles long and a mile wide on the north side of the river adjacent to Evansville, Ind. Several court decisions, including one by the U.S. Supreme court, failed to solve the problem. Meantime, Evansville had located its waterworks on a portion of the territory.

The dispute was brought to a head during recent years after numerous roadhouses were built on the strip of bottom land. Despite protests by Evansville of insufficient policing, Kentucky peace officers were reluctant to patrol the tract separated from their mainland by the river while Indiana officers had no authority within the area. Consequently, the area became a haven for lawless elements.

Members of interstate cooperation commissions of the two states met in Louisville in 1939 to find a way to settle the issue. Later conferences resulted in appointment of a two-member commission by each governor to carry through proper negotiations, and in a joint survey of the area by highway department representatives of each state.

Upon completion of the survey, interstate cooperation commissions of the two states drafted a measure establishing a boundary line. The bill was drawn in such a manner as to leave the Evansville waterworks in Indiana. Kentucky's legislature adopted the legislation last year.

Meantime, the Wabash river boundary between Indiana and Illinois has taken on new significance with development in the region of oil and gas fields which may warrant a joint survey to determine the exact boundary line. Such a survey might eliminate difficulties anticipated in connection with recording of options and deeds, as well as tax assessment and collection.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Feb. 17

Methods Of Enforcing Municipal Anti-Noise Ordinances Vary Considerably

Methods of enforcing municipal anti-noise ordinances vary considerably from city to city, though they are limited in most communities to police warnings and nominal fines, information to the American Municipal Association shows.

Educational campaigns have been successful in many cities in securing cooperation of the public in observing anti-noise ordinances. In a few cities, jail sentences have been imposed, however. Fines imposed by many ordinances, also, range up to $500.

More than 50 per cent of the nation's larger cities have anti-noise ordinances, the National Noise Abatement Council reports after a study of anti-noise ordinance enforcement measures used by 165 cities. In addition, many cities have traffic, nuisance and other ordinances designed to regulate noise to some extent.

Seventy-five of the 165 cities reporting said enforcement measures brought about a substantial reduction in street noises, 67 said the general level of noise has been lowered, 14 reported reductions in traffic accidents attributable to noise elimination. Only seven cities said no results had been obtained.

Fifteen cities concentrate on elimination of night noises; 77 of both day and night noises.

Seventy cities commented on attitude of the courts toward enforcement of anti-noise ordinances; 30 said the attitude was favorable or cooperative, 19 said the attitude was "good" or "very cooperative," seven reported "for strict enforcement." Twelve cities said the courts were lenient while 10 said the law had never been tested. Attitude of the public was favorable generally in the reporting cities, though 13 said the public was disinterested or indifferent.

Methods of noise elimination and getting people to cooperate:

Warning cards are issued by traffic officers in Baltimore; lights instead of horns are used as signals for service at drive-in stands in Beverly Hills, Cal.; "quiet" signs were erected in the hotel district and on street signal lights at important intersections in Orlando, Fla.; billboard advertising and windshield stickers are used in Detroit; copies of extracts from the anti-noise ordinance are mailed with water bills in Durham, N.C.

Stamford, Conn., was one of the earliest "quiet" cities, adopting an ordinance prohibiting "unnecessary noise" in 1926. Charleston, S.C., had such an ordinance in 1929. Ordinances and sections of ordinances prohibiting certain types of noise were in effect, however, in other cities as far back as 1891.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Feb. 18

Retirement Plans Practical For Employes Of Small As Well As Large Cities

Lack of a state-wide retirement system covering local governmental employes has not stopped many small cities from operating limited old age retirement plans for their workers, a report to the International City Managers' Association said today.

Benefits for smaller communities, which have 100 or less employees, must be confined to retirement pay only, however, because large death or disability benefits could wipe out an entire fund in event of a catastrophe involving several employes, the report said.

State-wide systems covering local employes, such as those in operation in 10 states, offer the best opportunity for reducing administrative expenses per employe while offering employes more benefits, the report said.

However, many local retirement systems operating satisfactorily cover 100 or less employes, the report said, pointing out that Grand Haven, Mich., recently adopted a plan which will provide retirement annuities up to $1,500 a year for its 125 employes, while Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich., set up a plan providing its 25 employes $1,200 a year each after 20 years' service.

Besides confining benefits to retirement pay only, many small cities carry insurance policies to protect their retirement system funds against unusually large depletions. Some small cities pay death benefits amounting only to an employe's total contributions to the fund up to several hundred dollars.

Satisfactory retirement systems generally provide benefits of 50 to 60 per cent of the salary for retirement at 65 after 30 years or more of service. Most plans in existence require employe contributions---frequently 3 to 5 per cent of salary.

Practically all sound governmental retirement systems are administered as trusts, trustees usually including officials of the city or county, participating employes, and sometimes taxpayers, bankers and other interested persons.

In addition to the 10 states where state-wide retirement systems covering local governmental employes are in effect, legislatures of at least three states---Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska---are considering bills which would set up such systems, with membership open to small as well as large cities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Feb. 19

State Monopoly Control Of Liquor Brings Higher Revenues

State monopoly of liquor selling brings in more revenue per capita from alcoholic beverages than open license systems and is considered advantageous as a means of social control by liquor administrators in the 17 states which control sale of liquor through state liquor stores.

This is reported in a study by the University of Kentucky bureau of business research covering a four-year period---1937-1940, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators.

The six states ranking highest in per capita revenue from liquor sales in 1940 were monopoly states, which reported per capita receipts of $4.09 to $5.49. The states were Maine, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Only five monopoly states ranked below the typical state in per capita revenues.

Two of the five, Alabama and North Carolina, have half to three-fourths of their populations under local prohibition, the federation said.

The revenue average for monopoly states over the four-year period was about 50 per cent higher than the revenue average for all "wet" states. Average proportionate increase in revenues during the period was more pronounced, also, in monopoly states, which obtain about 40 per cent of total state and local liquor revenues from liquor stores.

Advantages of state monopoly named most frequently are that public interest is better served by having the state itself in business, and that state-operated stores protect quality and charge lower consumer prices. Frequent changes in executive personnel and small salaries paid monopoly officials are disadvantages.

Liquor boards or commissions administer alcoholic beverage control in all monopoly states. These agencies are charged with operating the state stores as business enterprises, with the responsibility of regulating the liquor traffic, and in a few states with law enforcement and tax collection duties.

Seven of the monopoly states---Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia---restrict liquor vending to package sales by state stores. In North Carolina, subject to local option, county-operated package liquor stores are under supervision in 25 counties.

Eight of the states---Alabama, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont---retail all liquors through state stores but permit restaurants and hotels to resell by the glass. Ohio permits a few regulated agents to sell the state's merchandise, and Michigan has a large number of specially designated dealers.

Wyoming, though not engaging in retail transactions, has some control of retailers through wholesale activities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Feb. 20

What American Cities Are Doing

Circuses, fortune tellers and antique dealers are among 150 business enterprises licensed by Oregon cities in effort to supplement diminishing returns from the property tax or to meet increased wartime expenditures. Practically all municipalities in the state have resorted to business and occupational license taxes, while several have inserted general licensing clauses in their ordinances to cover businesses not mentioned specifically, the American Municipal Association says.

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One of the first eliminated when Traverse City, Mich., modernized city ordinances into a new loose-leaf code was a statute requiring undertakers to wear rubber overcoats and spray their beards with cologne when officiating at the funeral of a person who died of a contagious disease. Discarded also were 12 rubbish ordinances enacted by various city councils all apparently in effect though conflicting in regulations.

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Detroit's police department is converting 20 of its accident prevention bureau cars into emergency ambulances on the theory that first aid treatment and direct-to-hospital facilities will save lives, rubber and gasoline. A car can be converted into an efficient ambulance in two minutes, the bureau chief said.

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Louisville has established a unique city and county planning and zoning commission, with members appointed by the mayor and the county judge. At the first meeting the mayor emphasized the planning phase of the commission's work and suggested the commission's chief immediate functions should be post-war planning.

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Nashville, Tenn., has been granted a brand new charter by the state legislature. The charter reduces the number of city councilmen from 27 to nine and gives the three members of the board of administration---the mayor, the commissioner of fire and public works and the commissioner of water, health and welfare---about equal executive powers.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Feb. 22

Rent Control In Flint Is Municipally Administered

Flint, Mich., has attacked the rent control problem by setting up local "rental referees."

The referees are two judges of the municipal court, designated in an ordinance enacted three months ago as the sole and final authority to adjust maximum rents.

Flint is one of the few cities taking steps to handle their own rent control problems, according to the International City Managers' Association, which points out that the Office of Price Administration gave cities the option of setting up their own rent control agencies or relying on the OPA.

The entire procedure is handled along lines of the small claims court operated successfully in the city's municipal court for some time. Operating expenses are met by fees, comparable to those charged in small claims cases, paid by landlords or tenants seeking rent readjustments.

In effect, the association said, the Flint rent control plan is saving the federal government $60,000 a year, since it would cost that much for the government to establish and maintain a rent control office in a city the size of Flint.

The rent control ordinance was enacted last fall following hearings in which labor, business and real estate groups, and consumer representatives agreed they preferred local to federal supervision. The ordinance is modeled after federal regulations, however, except that it does not provide for registration of properties.

Enlisted to administer the statute, in addition to two municipal judges, are the city attorney, circuit court commissioners, and a committee of real estate appraisers. The committee of appraisers, without charge, investigates all applications for adjustment to provide the court with disinterested testimony on rental valuations in relation to March 1, 1942, rent ceilings.

Only 20 applications for adjustment were received during the first three months the ordinance was in effect; eight of these resulted in rent increases.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Feb. 23

Wartime Magnifies Problems In Municipal Budget Making

City councilmen may have to sit up late over their budget making this year to discover the proper balance between unpredictable revenues and fluctuating expenditures, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today.

Planning and estimating municipal budgets, a hard enough job in peace time, is a magnified problem in wartime because of rapid changes in conditions which make accurate forecasting difficult, the association said in a report to its members.

Decreased rather than increased revenues may be expected, and expenditures, though reduced in some instances by such factors as curtailed construction and smaller relief loads, are mounting because of other factors.

Citing eight reasons for expecting decreased municipal revenues, the association report advised municipal budgeters first to make a thorough study of their revenue systems to learn if all present revenue-producing powers are in use, whether new powers are needed, and if present enforcement is adequate to get highest return from present taxes. New sources of income then can be considered, some services may be placed on a self-supporting basis, and exemptions can be removed from property not entitled to this allowance.

The eight reasons for expecting decreased revenues: Real property tax revenues will be lessened because private building construction and improvements are "out" for the duration, rationing and price restrictions are causing many businesses to close, and the federal government is acquiring tax-free land in many localities for airfields and training schools.

Revenue from personal property taxes also will decline because merchants' stocks have decreased and many factories are converting to military production with federally owned machinery, which is tax exempt. Property tax rate decreases will be demanded by taxpayers adversely affected by rent ceilings, priorities and federal income taxes, while collections may become delinquent because of federal tax increases.

License and permit fees, including parking charges, building permits, and alcoholic beverage, professional and merchandising licenses, will decrease, and WPA and other federal work projects will be missing.

On the brighter side, municipalities in states with locally-shared state income taxes can expect increased revenues. More revenue from utilities also can be anticipated.

While expenditures of cities will increase because of higher salaries and wages, higher maintenance expenses and other wartime costs, outlay for relief can be expected to drop, and postponement of construction projects will save money.

Nearly a dozen ways to cut expenditures were suggested in the report. Among these were reducing personnel costs by not replacing employes on leave in the armed forces, decreasing motor equipment operating and maintenance costs, and cutting traffic regulation costs.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1943
Release No. 3: For Wed., Feb. 24

Cities Seek Substitutes For Metal Garbage Cans

City officials are experimenting with paper garbage cans and other substitutes for metal refuse containers, which are difficult or impossible to obtain, the American Public Works Association said today.

The search for substitute containers is underway particularly in cities which buy garbage cans in quantity to supply householders.

Los Angeles city officials are encouraging individuals and companies interested in developing garbage containers made of continuously-wound paper, plywood, or combinations of paper and wood, and are testing various types of containers made of these materials.

Such substitutes, it was pointed out, are treated usually with waterproofing which is resistant to acetic acid.

Los Angeles also has amended its municipal code to allow use of garbage containers made of materials which meet approval of the board of public works and the city council. Metal containers formerly were required under the code.

St. Louis, the association said, is experimenting with wooden garbage containers, while residents of Boston are using old oil drums and wooden barrels as rubbish containers.

The problem of replacing 5,000 containers at an early date is confronting officials of Lansing, Mich., where garbage cans are furnished residents on a rental basis. Flint, Mich., reports not only a shortage of cans, but also of large galvanized collecting baskets. Vero Beach, Fla., which buys containers and resells them to householders at cost, also has encountered difficulty in obtaining new cans.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1943
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Feb. 25

Dallas Opens 24-Hour Free Prophylactic Station In Fight Against Venereal Diseases

The Dallas city health department, to help in the nation-wide campaign against venereal diseases, has opened a free prophylactic station available to both men and women 24 hours a day, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The service will be on a completely confidential basis, the city health officer said, adding that the service is one of the first to be made available to women.

Dallas long has maintained a free venereal disease treatment clinic, the health officer said, "but treatment of the diseases is not enough because we want to prevent their spread as much as possible."

The free prophylactic station is located at the city hospital, and a staff is available at all hours of the day and night to give prophylactic treatments, and for emergency diagnosis and treatment.

While the new service is primarily for civilians, military personnel will be served upon request.

The association, in citing the new Dallas service, pointed out that more than 3,000 venereal disease treatment clinics are operated by counties, cities and states of the nation, with county-operated clinics in the majority.

All states have at least one venereal disease clinic, according to a recent report of the U.S. public health service, with North Carolina's 293--- about 235 county operated---topping the list.

County, city and state clinics generally treat both syphilis and gonorrhea, offering the service free of charge to all persons. In quite a few states, mobile treatment units are operated by the various governmental jurisdictions.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Feb. 26

Sick Leave Control Recommended For Municipal Employes Of Des Moines

Sick leave control for city employes of Des Moines, Ia., is recommended by the Des Moines Bureau of Municipal Research, following a study that showed more than 3,700 working days were lost last year.

Des Moines city employes now are granted 45 days' sick leave a year---more than most cities allow, the report said. During the year Nov., 1941, to Nov., 1942, 348 city employes whose sick leaves were reported were absent 3,733 days, an average of more than 10 days per person. In addition, the city has about 400 more employes in other departments whose absences were not noted on payrolls.

The sick leave record of the park and cemeteries department was good, due in part, according to the bureau, to a requirement that a physician's certificate is necessary as proof of illness after a certain number of days' absence. The engineering and finance departments showed up best among the "white collar" divisions.

Recommendations in the bureau's report are that a "reasonable" number of sick leave days a year be specified in a new ordinance, and that unused annual sick leave per employe be allowed to accumulate to a reasonable maximum. Requirement of a physician's certificate to prove illness after several days' absence also is advised, along with the recommendation that all city departments keep uniform sick leave records which can be turned over to the finance department.

Establishing controls over sick leave privileges is on the increase in the public service, according to the Civil Service Assembly. The current manpower shortage and the increased value of every man-hour have influenced this trend.

The assembly cited the experience of Sacramento, Cal., where a comprehensive sick leave control policy resulted in a decrease of 35 per cent in sick leave in six months, and a saving of $7,000 to the city.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Feb. 27

What American Cities Are Doing

Denver traffic violators now can "sit out" their penalties at home by the radio. Under the city's traffic school system, now discontinued, offenders could elect to attend the school in lieu of a fine. Now, they listen once a week to a half hour radio program simulating a traffic court. To insure the proper listener response, offenders must write out answers to radio questions on traffic safety and return them to the police judge.

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Salt Lake City's anti-smoke ordinance, stringently enforced during the last year, has cut in half the density of the smoke pall that used to hang over the city, whose surrounding mountains make a natural smoke harbor.

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To save taxi mileage, according to the American Municipal Association, Saginaw, Mich., police scout cars are picking up water and sewer repair men called on night emergencies and taking them to and from their destinations.

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Municipal employes of Toledo, O., have held an election---one of the first of its kind---to determine the preference of employes as to labor representation with the city. Although the employe group affiliated with the American Federation of Labor won the election, the vote does not mean the city must enter into a bargaining agreement, according to the city attorney. Expense of the election was borne by the AFL to avoid a taxpayer's suit for injunction against expenditure of public funds for this purpose.

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Employes of the Ft. Atkinson, Wis., public works department who might otherwise be layed off because of work curtailment are opening clogged sewers and laying drains for residents, work done formerly by private contractors. The work is done on a cost basis plus a 20-cents-an-hour charge above the regular hourly rate to pay for compensation insurance, public liability, supervision and use of small tools. A deposit is required before work is started to eliminate possibility of unpaid bills.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., March 1

Cities Participating 100 Per Cent In Civilian Defense, Survey Shows

Cities are participating 100 per cent in the civilian defense program, and some of them are spending more than $100,000 a year for the purpose.

All but 2 per cent of 812 cities reporting in a survey by the International City Managers' Association for its 1943 Year Book have official city or regional defense organizations. Defense activities are carried on directly through a state defense agency or by an unofficial organization in the other 2 per cent.

The number of cities active in civilian defense has practically doubled that of a year ago, comparison by the association showed.

Although 50 cities---all under 50,000 population---reported no expenditure for defense activities, eight cities---all over 100,000---spent more than $100,000 each in 1942. The cities and amounts spent are: Los Angeles, $3,000,000; Chicago, $733,838; Philadelphia, $500,000; Cleveland, $461,050; Boston, $284,028; Spokane, $158,252; Seattle, $151,232; and Newark, $118,377. Most of the other cities listed expenditures from $1,000 to $50,000.

Most of the cities make direct appropriations for defense purposes, according to the survey, and some of them supplement the appropriation by proceeds from scrap and salvage drives, war chests and contributions of individuals and organizations. Other sources of funds have been local industries, court fines, surplus welfare funds and municipal utilities. Ohio cities in 1942 had the major share of their defense costs paid by the state.

Members of the local defense councils are selected in a variety of ways, but most commonly by the mayor or president of the city council, according to the survey. The local defense chairman appoints members of his council in about 10 per cent of the cities, while council members are appointed by the governor in 30 cities and by the state defense council in 10.

In nearly half the cities reporting, defense council chairmen are not connected with the city government. In cities utilizing officials for the job, the mayor, city manager or a councilman usually is chairman, though police or fire chiefs, public works officials or school officials hold the post in some cities.

Administrative head of the defense council is a non-official serving part-time and without pay in half the cities. The job is full-time in 10 per cent of the cities, while the mayor or council president is defense administrator in about 14 per cent. Twenty-seven cities, many over 50,000 population, pay a director to act as administrative head of their defense councils.

The cities employ none to 150 paid employes in their defense organizations, with paid employes most numerous in large communities.

Three cities---Cleveland, Kansas City, Mo., and Lynchburg, Va.---report they have set up special departments to handle civilian defense matters.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., March 2

State, Local Police Agencies Use Women To Replace Men Entering Armed Services

Police departments of four states appointed women recently to replace officers entering the armed services or war industries, the Civil Service Assembly said today. Several cities already have taken this step, it was pointed out.

The Virginia department of state police has just finished training 26 women as examiners and they now are giving drivers' license examinations. Use of the women, called WASPS (Womens' Auxiliary State Police), enabled the promotion of male examiners to the grade of trooper; as such, they patrol the state's highways enforcing traffic and safety laws.

Fifty-six men were lost to the armed forces by the Virginia state police, including many highway patrolmen. Since personnel are trained both as examiners and troopers, examiners can be moved up to troopers as women are trained to replace them in this classification.

Connecticut and Rhode Island state police agencies departed from long-standing traditions in hiring policewomen. Two women, both 30 and wives of servicemen, were appointed in Connecticut from a large group competing in a state merit system examination. Only one woman has qualified so far in Rhode Island.

Duties of the state policewomen in both states include investigation of crimes and complaints involving women and minors, investigation of public places and recreation facilities to protect morals of women and children, supervising parolees, and taking custody of delinquent or neglected children.

Both state police departments arranged to have their policewomen trained at the New York city police academy, where the first three enrolled in December.

Minnesota's highway department has a woman dispatcher for the first time, as a replacement for the regular dispatcher who has taken a leave of absence to enter a war industry.

Asheville, N.C., recently employed women as traffic officers. Eight women, all mothers, were trained by experienced traffic officers for two weeks before taking up their duties---working from 8 until 9:15 a.m. and from noon until 3:15 p.m. each day at school crossings. The women have full police powers.

Chicago's park district police department early last year trained 50 women as traffic officers and assigned them to duty at school and church crossings and to guard cars and direct traffic in the municipal parking lot.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., March 3

Meat Shortage Spurs Enactment Of "Horse Meat" Laws By Arizona, Cincinnati

Laws regulating sale of horse meat have been enacted by the Arizona legislature and the Cincinnati city council in anticipation of the day when horse meat and horse meat products will be placed on sale to ease war-brought meat shortages.

Arizona is the first state to pass such a measure this year, although proposals to regulate the sale of horse meat have been introduced in several state legislatures, according to the Council of State Governments.

The Arizona law provides strict control over the slaughter of horses for food, and sale of this meat for human consumption. The statute makes mandatory the licensing of all slaughterhouses for killing horses for food, inspection of such slaughterhouses by the state veterinarian and his deputies, and segregation of horse meat in separate compartments by retail stores.

License fee collected from horse meat slaughterhouses will be used to pay inspection and law enforcement costs.

Cincinnati's ordinance is designed to regulate the sale of horse meat and horse meat products in stores and restaurants. Under the law every dealer selling horse meat must display signs with letters at least two inches high, which read "Horse Meat Sold Here."

Horse meat dealers may not, under the ordinance, handle or sell any other kind of meat or meat products.

Owners or operators of restaurants serving horse meat or food products containing horse meat must display signs in each room reading "Horse Meat Sold Here," with letters in the sign at least four inches high. If menu cards are used, food containing horse meat must be so designated on the menu.

Dealers selling cooked or prepared horse meat products at retail, under the ordinance, must stamp or label these products with the words "Horse Meat" or "Horse Meat Products."

A violation of, or failure to comply with, the ordinance is punishable by a fine of not more than $100, with each sale or service contrary to the law, and each day's failure to maintain a sign, constituting a separate offense.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 4

Tobacco

State Tobacco Tax Collections Rise 487 Per Cent In Less Than 10 Years

Tobacco tax collections by 28 states for 1942 were 487 per cent over 1934 collection by 14 states. However, the new states added since 1934 contributed 75 per cent of the increase, an analysis of tobacco tax revenues by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Most of the states later adopting the levy are the more populous ones.

The 14 states taxing tobacco products in 1934, for a total of $22,200,000, were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. In 1942, these same states collected $49,100,000, an increase of 121 per cent, compared with the 487 per cent increase.

By 1937, 20 states were levying tobacco taxes, with the six additional states---Arizona, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Kentucky, Virginia and Washington---accounting for $18,900,000 of the $30,300,000 increase shown in 1937 over 1934 collections.

By 1940, collections were up to $97,500,000, of which $34,700,000---more than one-third---was collected by six states added to the tobacco tax list since 1937. These states were Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Wisconsin. The other 20 states collected $10,300,000 more than they had in 1937.

Illinois and Maine, which enacted cigarette levies in 1941, contributed $13,700,000 to the 1942 total collections of $130,300,000; 1942 collections for all the states went up $27,000,000 over 1941.

With the newly enacted cigarette tax in Delaware, which brings the total number of states taxing tobacco products to 29, and possible enactment of tobacco taxes in several other states this year, total collections may show another considerable jump in the next two years, according to the federation.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., March 5

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Minnesota Manpower Program Releases State Employes For War Work

Minnesota's "emergency manpower agency" is accomplishing its prime purpose of cutting down the number of male state civil service employes by 20 per cent to free them for work in war industries, the Civil Service Assembly said today.

The manpower control program was started last October, with reductions to be achieved by various state departments by Jan. 31, 1943. While a final report is yet to be made, indications are that many departments have reached their 20 per cent quota and most others are approaching it.

The reductions have been brought about by liberalizing policies on leaves of absence without pay. by not filling vacancies unless it is absolutely necessary, and by filling vacancies in essential work with women and handicapped men.

New male employes are hired to fill vacancies only with the specific approval of the director of civil service.

To make the manpower program fully effective, the manpower agency has recommended to the Minnesota legislature that it change the state civil service law so leaves may be granted "for the duration" instead of for one year, as the present law provides.

When the manpower control program was started, a "position survey" was made to determine which jobs might be consolidated, left vacant or filled by women or handicapped men.

To facilitate the release of workers to war industries, all male employes have completed self-registration forms for the U.S. employment service, which refers employes with essential skills to industries that need them.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., March 6

What American State And Local Governments Are Doing

Los Angeles county has mobilized 500 housewives as personal property appraisers. The jobs, of a temporary nature, usually are filled by men. All were put through an intensive training course after their recruitment and, according to a report of the county assessor, are ready to carry out the assessment task as efficiently and as accurately as it has been done in previous years.

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City employes of New York now may accept part-time jobs in addition to their city positions, provided it does not interfere with regular work, the Civil Service Assembly reports. Policemen, firemen and legal department employes are prohibited by city charter provisions, however, from accepting such extra work. South Portland, Me., firemen, under a similar arrangement, are engaged during their off-time in private fire protection at a large shipyard.

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Louisiana's department of public welfare is financing the training of selected staff members and other social workers for its child welfare division. Candidates selected for training must agree to continue with the child welfare division for at least one year after completion of training. Each candidate is given an allowance of $75 a month and may chose his own school.

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Larimer county, Colo., and cities and towns in the county financed all 1942 civilian defense costs through sale of scrap and other salvaged materials. Trucks owned by the city, county and federal governments collected approximately 400 tons of scrap, loading and sorting of which cost $1 a ton. Approximately $3,775 received from sale of the salvaged material at around $9.40 a ton paid for equipment for civilian defense medical units and a central control room, and other costs.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No, 1: For Mon., March 8

(The first of two stories on new measures adopted by 1943 state legislatures)

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State legislatures this year are concentrating on problems having a direct bearing on the nation's war program, as results of their efforts so far testify, the Council of State Governments said today.

Indicative of this, the council said, are measures adopted by the 42 states convening in January which grant broad war powers to governors, cut taxes in the face of heavy federal levies or apply new taxes to meet increased costs, attempt to solve manpower shortages, authorize postwar reconstruction planning, and protect rights of servicemen and women or grant them various exemptions.

Governors of three states---California, Connecticut and Vermont---were granted broad war powers by their legislatures and similar action is under consideration in a dozen other states. During a crisis the governors may issue orders, regulations and rules having the effect of law---powers similar to those given chief executives of nine other states, mostly eastern, last year and in 1941.

Authority given the governors is comprehensive, covering blackouts, air raid precautions, traffic control, emergency health and welfare, and various other state wartime activities and responsibilities.

California also streamlined its state war council, reducing it from 30 to 14 members, with the governor as chairman. The governor also was given authority to divide the state into defense regions and pass upon regional mutual aid plans.

Four states have taken definite steps to alleviate wartime tax burdens of their citizens by reducing various levies. West Virginia repealed, over veto by the governor, the state's 10-year old personal income tax law which produced about $2,000,000 yearly; Iowa cut in half payments due under the state income tax law for 1943 and 1944, giving up revenues of about $5,000,000 a year; New York, continuing for a second year its 25 per cent reduction in the state income tax, approved a law allowing deductions for medical expenses above 5 per cent of net income, for insurance

(MORE)

ADD state legislative roundup, Council of State Governments x x x insurance premiums up to $150 a year, and for children over 18 still in high school or college on a full-time basis; Wisconsin's legislature sent to the governor a measure repealing the 60 per cent surtax, which would result in a 37½ per cent reduction for persons of low income and a somewhat small reduction for others.

On the other hand, Delaware enacted a 1 per cent tax on gross incomes, to expire Dec. 31, 1944, and a cigarette tax of 1 cent per 10 cigarettes, to expire May 31, 1945. The income tax applies to every resident and every non-resident receiving a gross income of more than $12 a week as a result of work done or services performed in the state.

Idaho, also, levied a tax of ½ of one per cent on liquor sold by state stores, proceeds to pay costs of temperance instruction in the public schools, while Arizona passed over the governor's veto a law placing a 5 per cent income tax on banks and their real property.

Iowa also amended its income tax law to cover war workers in Iowa temporarily, and adopted a measure permitting reciprocal agreements with other states to pay unemployment and other benefits to those who work in more than one state.

The increasing emphasis on developing a program to meet postwar reconstruction and development problems, and especially to establish reserve funds to pay for such programs, is shown in laws adopted by half a dozen states.

Michigan, for example, approved establishment of a $50,000,000 postwar reserve fund, and appropriated $20,000,000 from the state general fund surplus as a starter. North Carolina appropriated $20,000,000 from the anticipated surplus of the fiscal year to start a reserve fund, and authorized the governor to divert to the fund additional surplus money. Montana set up a special fund to hold all income from a capitol grant of $60,000 yearly for construction of capitol buildings and additions after the war without special levies.

Illinois, one of the first to take the step this year, authorized investment of $60,000,000 in surplus funds in war bonds; Arkansas and Maryland approved investment of state surplus funds in war bonds, with Arkansas also authorizing investment of surpluses by municipal improvement districts and local utility governing boards.

The council pointed out that this is a preliminary report on activities of state legislatures in adopting these various measures connected with the war and postwar program, and suggested that many more such measures probably will be adopted before the various legislatures adjourn.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., March 9

(The second of two stories on new measures adopted by 1943 state legislatures)

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Laws protecting civilian rights of, or granting exemptions to, men and women in the armed services, and efforts of the states to search out new sources of manpower highlight initial results of action by 42 state legislatures convening in January, the Council of State Governments said today.

Servicemen and women do not have to pay state income taxes on their service pay and allowances in Arkansas, California and Wisconsin under laws adopted by their legislatures, according to the council, while Montana deferred until six months after the war the payment of state income taxes by men in the armed forces.

Nevada's legislature granted property tax exemptions of $1,000 for servicemen---an exemption proposed in many state legislatures this year and granted by some of the few which met last year---and Idaho exempted servicemen from occupational licenses and fees.

Nevada also approved a measure guaranteeing jobs of men and women entering the armed services, and another suspending paroles of men in the services; Wyoming froze unemployment benefits of servicemen; Montana permitted servicemen to vote, granted free tuition to all units of the state university to veterans of the present war, and acted to prevent cancellation of voting registrations of servicemen.

Vermont appropriated $1,000,000 from state surplus funds to pay monthly bonuses of $10 to Green Mountain boys in the army, navy and marines.

Many states, to provide new manpower sources, have enacted "emergency" measures making it possible for older children, women, and retired workers to lighten the labor shortage.

Both California and Montana approved measures designed to encourage seasonal work by old age pensioners; California reducing the period of investigation from 90 to 31 days, Montana allowing seasonal employes to return to the pension rolls immediately after their employment ended.

A number of states lengthened working hours for women---Indiana suspending all state laws for women employed in industry, Arkansas establishing a 48-hour week with "time-and-a-half" for all hours over 40, and California permitting women to work more than eight hours a day in war industry with consent of the governor. Indiana also lowered the minimum working-age limit from 18 to 16 years for girls, and permits them to work until 10 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

Retired school teachers, if physically fit, can return to the classroom under another California law, and state employes 70 years or older and subject to retirement may remain on their jobs during the war. Indiana prohibited police and firemen from retiring on pension for the duration.

Age limitations for school bus drivers were lowered to 17 in California and to 16 in Oklahoma, while North Carolina lowered from 16 to 15 years the legal age for driving an automobile. Nebraska changed the age limits for transport truck drivers from 21-60 to 16-75.

New laws authorizing temporary dentist licenses in Nevada and setting up of day nurseries for children of working mothers in California and Iowa are among various other manpower statutes adopted by 1942 legislatures.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., March 10

Detroit City Employes Will Go On 48-Hour Week

Detroit city employes will go on a 48-hour week March 22, with time-and-a-half pay for the sixth day's work, following recommendation of the mayor that the city cooperate in the War Manpower Commission's work-week policy for war-industry areas.

By increasing the number of working hours from 40 a week, the city hopes to decrease manpower needed to conduct municipal business and make it available for war industry. About 1,600 employes who can be spared---though probably not without curtailing some city services, according to the mayor---are expected to be released.

Detroit is the first city to volunteer such cooperation with the WMC 48-hour week directive, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association, which has received reports from 10 large cities in the 32 war industry areas indicating, except in a couple of cases, no similar action will be taken.

Of these cities, San Diego reports more than half its employes already worked at least 48 hours and the others, 44, while Hartford, Conn., reports all but 500 of its 3,100 employes work 48 hours a week. Wichita employes, on the other hand, soon will have their working hours increased from 45 to 48 hours a week, while Seattle city departments are authorized by a new ordinance to put employes on 48 hours at "straight time," provided they have funds to meet the added cost.

In Detroit the overtime pay, together with a general pay raise of 4.54 per cent voted by the council along with the 48-hour week, will cost the city $1,500,000 during the remaining three months of this fiscal year. This added expense will be met by money from the current surplus in city funds. A forced savings program under which city departments will attempt to absorb a percentage of the cost is planned to finance the $4,000,000 increase in the payroll for the sixth day at straight time next year; $2,000,000 needed for overtime pay has yet to be provided for in the budget, but may be obtained from funds assigned for other purposes.

The 18,000 employes affected by the 48-hour week and pay raise do not include firemen, policemen and school teachers. Extra time pay is computed on the basis of 2,080 hours or 260 working days a year, and will reach a maximum of $1,500 for salaried employes.

As soon as the 48-hour week goes into effect, the city's 35 department heads will be asked to determine how many employes they can release. Reductions will be made over a period of several months. No decrease of personnel is contemplated in city hospitals.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 11

Gasoline tax Rationing

Motorists Prepared For Gas Rationing By Stocking Up In November, Survey Shows

Gasoline tax collections of December and January for states having their first taste of motor fuel rationing indicate the extent to which motorists stocked up on gasoline before nation-wide rationing became effective in December, a survey by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Gas tax collections for December in 29 then-unrationed states, reflecting November buying, were down only 3 per cent from November, 1941, collections. Collection figures for these states for October and November, showing declines of 15 and 11 per cent from collections for the same months of 1941, emphasize further the stocking up.

Consequently, December buying was unnaturally low, as reflected by the 32 per cent decline in January collections from January, 1942. Further collections for these states are not expected to reflect reductions of this magnitude, the federation said.

Fifteen of the originally-rationed eastern states reported gas tax reductions of 25 and 36 per cent for December and January, which correspond to similar decreases experienced during the previous months. The ban on pleasure driving in the eastern states, however, is expected to result in an additional decline in these states in February collections.

On a nation-wide basis, December collections were down 10 per cent and January collections down 34 per cent. Heavy November buying and light December buying are reflected in these figures, also, the federation said.

Following are figures showing monthly decreases in state gas tax collections in comparison to collections for the same months of the previous year:

	June	July
40 states	-16	-18
27 unrationed	-11	-15
13 rationed	-22	-24

	Aug.	Sept.
45 states	-14	-26
29 unrationed	-8	-17
16 rationed	-24	-39

	Oct.	Nov.
40 states	-21	-17
27 unrationed	-15	-11
13 rationed	-34	-32

	Dec.		Jan.
44 states	-10	39 states*	-34
29 states	-3	24 states**	-32
15 states***	-25	15 states***	-36

* All rationed states.
** Newly-rationed Dec. 1.
*** Originally-rationed states.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., March 12

Relief Budgets To Feel Effect Of Food Stamp Plan Suspension

Though local governments are finding wartime employment opportunities an aid in cutting relief loads, they may not be able to reduce the budget for relief so much as they anticipate because of abolition of the federal food stamp plan March 1, the American Public Welfare Association said today.

Cited as an example by the association is New York City, where average checks sent to relief recipients are going up 40 per cent with suspension of food stamps. This will add $8,000,000 to the 1943-44 welfare budget, although the city's case load has been cut by thousands, standing now at 271,600.

Detroit's welfare checks will be increased by about 45 per cent for the 13,022 persons on relief.

Under the food stamp plan, which was in wide use, a person on relief who purchased orange food stamps with a value equivalent to the amount paid for them could get free blue stamps worth 50 per cent of the value of the orange stamps. The blue stamps could be exchanged at grocery stores for food specified as "surplus" by the Agricultural Marketing Administration at the same time other food was purchased with the orange stamps.

A majority of the welfare agencies give relief in cash instead of "in kind"---grocery orders or supplies from a commissary, according to recent information from 182 cities and counties to the association.

Nine of the agencies reporting make an even division between "cash" and "in kind" assistance, 97 of the other 173 predominantly supply cash, 63 give purchase orders and 13, commodities. On a percentage basis, about two-thirds of the assistance granted by these agencies was in cash.

The trend toward cash assistance is contrary to the rather widespread practice 10 or 12 years ago of granting public assistance either in grocery orders or food baskets, the association pointed out. Cash assistance was found to be more economical in the long run because the relief client learned to manage his own affairs with limited funds and the administrative expense of writing many purchase orders was saved.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., March 13

What American Cities Are Doing

Wyoming's county assessors are surveying all rural districts in the state for salvage material. When, during their rounds, they notice old automobiles, farm machinery and other bulky scrap, they ask the owners to sell the junk so it can be contributed to the WPB's national salvage drive.

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"City farmers" of many communities are offered use of land and water free by their municipalities to stimulate the growing of extra food. Atlanta has turned over 225 acres of city-owned land, Sacramento will provide free water for non-commercial vegetable gardens up to 2,000 square feet, and San Francisco's public utilities commission has been asked to reduce water rates to aid Victory gardeners, according to the American Municipal Association.

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Topeka, Kans., requires freight coming to the city to be sent "collect" instead of f.o.b. By paying the freight directly the city can take advantage of the exemption from the federal transportation tax granted to cities.

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"Special wartime regulations" on the employment of minors in seven types of work ranging from elevator operation to non-hazardous power machines have been issued by the Michigan commission of labor and industry in an effort to meet the state's manpower shortage. All minors still must procure work permits from local school authorities, who thus have the opportunity of checking up to see whether general working conditions have been met. No minors under 16 can work in the factory part of a manufacturing plant, though they may help in the office.

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Binghamton, N.Y., has adopted an ordinance authorizing the superintendent of buildings to issue building permits allowing the substitution of materials and methods of construction caused by the emergency. Substitute materials can be used only when materials specified under the plumbing, electrical or building code are not available, or cannot be obtained within reasonable time or cost.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., March 15

LIBRARY

Cities Attempt To Match Rising Costs Since 1941 By Tapping New Revenue Sources

A fifth of the nation's cities attempted to match rising costs of government in 1941 and 1942 by tapping new sources of revenue or increasing taxes on existing sources.

The search for new revenues brought new municipal licenses and taxes for certain previously untouched businesses, amusements, city services and commodities, according to a report in the 1943 Municipal Year Book of the International City Managers Association.

Despite the extension of the tax base, there is no indication that cities have yet discovered a way to free themselves from primary reliance on the property tax, the report says.

Of the 174 cities reporting new revenue sources to the association, 25 levied new business license fees which, for auctioneers, pawnbrokers, junk dealers and outdoor parking lots, brought one city---Baltimore---more than $35,000 during the last nine months of 1942. Liquor license increases brought Louisville $150,000. Other cities which increased annual revenues from business licenses were Augusta, Ga., $25,000; Berkeley, Cal., $62,000; San Diego, $180,000; Albany, Ga., $15,000. Most of these are war-boom communities.

New charges for municipal services or increases in existing charges were reported by a number of cities over 25,000 population. Seven levied new refuse collection fees, three imposed sewer rental charges for out-of-town users; two upped water rates; one started charging for rural fire protection. Trash removal fees, increased water rates and higher city hospital fees were among other new levies.

New taxes on privately owned utilities, usually franchise taxes, were imposed by several cities including Dallas, which received $79,000 from this source; Kansas City, Mo., gaining $1,130,843; and Tacoma, receiving $31,000.

New taxes on amusement devices such as pin-ball machines and juke boxes were reported by many cities, including Auburn, N.Y., Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., and Watertown, Mass., with revenues reported as high as $10,000. Municipal cigarette taxes were adopted by three Alabama cities---Anniston, Tuscaloosa and Bessemer; the taxes yielded revenues of $12,000 to $35,000 in 1942.

Parking meters, a source of local traffic enforcement program revenues for some years, were adopted by more than 25 cities during 1942, including Cincinnati, Denver, Memphis, Rochester, N.Y., and Seattle.

Miscellaneous new revenue sources included a municipal theater admissions tax, a sales tax on beer, trailer licenses and taxes, army payment for airport rental, and fees for birth and death certificates.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., March 16

Pre-Marital Health Examination Laws Adopted In Two More States; Pending In Others

Pre-marital examination laws to guard against the transmission of venereal diseases---proposed this year in seven of the 22 states lacking such measures---have been enacted by Idaho and Wyoming, information from the Council of State Governments showed today.

Wyoming since 1921 has had a law requiring men only to produce a physician's certificate of freedom from venereal disease in communicable stage before they can obtain marriage licenses. Wyoming's new statute, like those of most of the other 27 states, requires the certificate to be secured within 30 days of application for the marriage license.

Similar "marriage health" bills, which usually make blood tests necessary before marriage can take place, are pending in Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Missouri and Nebraska.

Proposals for pre-natal examination laws to prevent infection of an unborn child also are pending in several legislatures, including Kansas, Nebraska and Arizona. Such a law, along with the "pre-marital" examination requirement, was enacted this year by Idaho, bringing to 27 the total number of states with pre-natal protection measures. Twenty states have both pre-marital and pre-natal laws.

All the laws requiring pre-marital examination and blood test for syphilis for both partners to a marriage have been passed since 1935, while legislation requiring pre-natal blood tests first was passed in 1938, according to the Council.

Most pre-marital examination laws require that blood tests be made in state owned or state approved laboratories. Only three states---Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin---make specific legal provision for accepting tests from out-of-state laboratories, though wartime conditions are bringing about some exceptions in this respect.

In 15 of the states a physical examination is specified in addition to the blood test as the basis for the medical certificate, and in five states there are provisions for microscopic tests for gonorrhea as well as syphilis. The time within which examinations must be made prior to issuance of license varies from 10 to 40 days.

The Virginia law, enacted in 1940, is unique in permitting persons with infectious syphilis to marry, though they must agree to take treatment for the disease under supervision of the state health commission.

States with "Pre-Marital" Laws

1935 Conn.
1937 Ill., Mich., N.H., Wis.
1938 N.J., N.Y., Ore., R.I.
1939 Cal., Colo., Ind., N.C., N.D., Pa., S.D., Tenn., W.Va.
1940 Va.
1941 Ia., Ky., Me., Mass., Ohio, Utah, Vt.
1943 Wyo., Idaho.

States with "Pre-Natal" Laws

1938 N.J., N.Y., R.I.
1939 Cal., Colo., Del., Ill., Ia., Ind., Me., Mass., Mich., N.C., Okla., Pa., S.D., Wash.
1940 Ky., La.
1941 Conn., Mo., Nev., Ore., Utah, Vt., Wyo.
1943 Idaho.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., March 17

Cities Centralize License Procedures To Save Taxpayers Time, Trouble

To save taxpayers time and trouble in securing municipal licenses, many cities are centralizing and simplifying licensing procedures. A few cities even collect license and permit fees by mail.

This trend is doubly important right now, as more and more cities adopt license and permit fees to increase wartime revenues, the International City Managers Association said today, in making a report of the development.

The report, covering 28 cities, showed most of the larger and half the smaller municipalities have set up license bureaus or divisions.

Among cities with central license bureaus are Rochester, N.Y., and Evanston, Ill., while in Milwaukee the city clerk's office is the principal license agency, and in Seattle all licenses are issued by the license division of the comptroller's office. High Point, N.C., mails a license application form at the beginning of each year to individuals or firms doing business in the city, and after the fee is paid, the collection division issues the license.

Another means of time-economy is to make one kind of application blank serve for all types of licenses, the procedure followed by Berkeley, Cal., and half of the larger and medium size cities.

Most cities provide for handling the application for license and the payment transaction in one office, even where there is no central bureau. In the larger cities, the applicant pays the fee to the license bureau, which in turn transmits the money---sometimes by pneumatic tube---to the treasurer's office.

City council approval generally is required for amusement and liquor license, the report showed.

Most of the larger cities and many of the smaller ones rely on police department cooperation in handling delinquent license "accounts." Delinquents are checked by police precinct canvasses daily in Buffalo and weekly in Detroit. In Long Beach, Cal., licenses not renewed within 10 days after their expiration date are referred to the city prosecutor. In Evanston a license officer makes an annual survey of all businesses to check delinquents.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 18

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Louisiana Has "Convertible" Housing Project For Postwar Use

A housing project that will serve the dual purpose of filling wartime needs and postwar use has been opened at Pineville, La.

Constructed to provide housing quarters for non-commissioned army officers during the war, the project will be converted into a hospital when peace comes, according to the National Association of Housing Officials.

The project, which cost $1,000,000, was built and financed under authority of the federal Public Buildings Administration, with cooperation of the housing section of the Louisiana department of public works. The state donated the site and the state department of highways constructed the road from the project to the town of Pineville.

After the war the state will purchase the project and use it, according to present plans, to house patients of the Central Louisiana hospital, a mental institution.

Built overlooking a lake, the project for war use consists of 19 major brick and concrete buildings arranged in apartments housing 12 officers and families each.

The project will be converted for use as a hospital by removing partitions separating individual apartments, making it possible to provide four wards in each building suitable for the care of 40 patients apiece, or about 2,000 patients in all. The structural parts of the buildings, which are fireproof, will not be affected by removal of the temporary partitions.

Louisiana's is one of the few state housing agencies established as a part of the department of public works, according to the association. It was set up in 1941, to work with local housing authorities and citizen groups, and has been especially active in rural housing.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., March 19

What American Cities Are Doing

Indianapolis has invoked the state curfew law in the city to combat increasing juvenile delinquency. The law provides that any boy under 16 or girl under 18 wandering about the streets at night may be taken into custody as a delinquent unless their actions come under the head of "lawful occupation." Parents are liable to fine and imprisonment for neglect of their children under the law.

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Petersburg, Va., has levied a new tax of $100 on tattooers, anticipating an influx of such artists into the community because of the reopening of Camp Lee nearby. The city had no such tax previously because there were no tattooers there before the camp was opened, according to the American Municipal Association.

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Although Miami Beach, Fla., has had 90 per cent of its space taken over by the army, tax collections are the best ever. Hotel and apartment owners are collecting rents regularly and business license revenues are remaining stabilized at 50 per cent of their former $300,000 annual figure because establishments which went out of business have been replaced by military tailors, laundries and restaurants. At the same time, the city has cut its payroll in half, and ended its fiscal year with a substantial balance.

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Cities can add to their revenues by investing Victory tax withholdings from employes in U.S. treasury tax savings notes of certain specified issues. The notes may be purchased at local banks.

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All police cruiser cars in Omaha have been issued first aid kits as a means of reducing auto fatalities. Officers are instructed to avoid attempting complicated treatment, but to try to keep an accident victim alive until an ambulance arrives.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., March 20

Increased State Revenues From Excise Taxes In 1942 Due For Declines This Year

State excise tax revenues in 1942, except those from motor fuels, were from 1 to 17 per cent higher than 1941 returns. Taking a tip from the war's effect on gas taxes, however, state tax administrators hold few hopes for continuation this year of 1942 increases from sales, liquor, cigarette and beer taxes.

This, according to a report by the Federation of Tax Administrators, is because revenues from the taxes depend upon sales, which decrease when commodities decrease, as illustrated by 1942 gas tax returns. Thus a general rationing program, should it come, would have a serious effect on these taxes, which already are feeling effects of the present limited rationing program.

Over-all increases in excise collections for all but motor fuel taxes during 1942 over 1941 hardly give a complete picture of the situation, the federation said in reporting sales tax revenues up 2 per cent this year, liquor tax returns up 17 per cent, cigarette taxes up 7 per cent, and beer taxes up 11 per cent.

In reporting a drop of 12 per cent in 1942 gasoline taxes, the federation pointed out that a month-by-month report gives a better picture of the situation. February, 1942, revenues were 27 per cent higher than for February of the previous year. March revenues reflected results of the mileage rationing program with a drop of 6 per cent from March, 1941, revenues; and the succeeding months, especially in the eastern states rationed originally, saw increasing declines in gas tax revenues. January, 1943, collections for all gas tax states were 34 per cent below collections for the same month of 1942.

The upward trend in state sales tax revenues in 1941 continued through the first three months of 1942, the report said, after which they stabilized with very little change up or down for the remainder of the year; net result was an increase of about 2 per cent over 1941 returns. Rationing in 1942 had little effect on sales tax revenues, the federation said, because consumers found substitutes for rationed goods, though the leveling off may indicate that consumers reached their limit for buying commodities then available.

However, if general rationing comes, with absolute limitation on commodities available for purchase, the result will be a sharp decline in sales tax revenues and another, lower, stabilization level, the federation said.

The 17 per cent increase in state revenues from distilled spirits in 1942 was but a few points below the 19 per cent increase for 1941 over 1940, the federation said, but added that February, 1943, returns coupled with factors which were hardly felt in 1942 indicate a large decrease in revenues from this source is in prospect. These factors include conversion of distilleries from liquor to commercial alcohol

(MORE)

production, resulting in rationing of liquor sales not only by the producers and wholesalers themselves but by retailers, especially in "monopoly" states where liquor is sold by state-owned stores.

Over-all increases of 7 and 11 per cent for tobacco and beer tax revenues respectively for 1942 over 1941, which in turn were substantially higher than 1940 returns, should continue for the time being, the federation said, since there are no prospects for immediate shortages in these commodities. On a state-by-state basis, however, the picture for these taxes changes, with states with large army and navy establishments reporting large revenue increases while other states report small but consistent decreases. On the other hand, revenue increases in states where large military forces are training may not be in proportion to decreases elsewhere because of large tax-free tobacco and beer sales at post exchanges.

Excise tax collections for the various states (000 omitted):

Motor Fuel Tax Collections (40 states)

	1941	% Change	1942	% Change
Jan.	$59,900	11.2	$64,002	6.8
Feb.	48,387	1.3	61,444	27.0
March	52,909	15.0	49,427	- 6.6
April	53,096	8.5	53,080	- 0.0
May	61,436	10.4	56,111	- 8.7
June	68,429	15.2	55,909	-18.3
July	67,005	4.7	56,008	-16.4
Aug.	71,149	14.7	59,032	-17.0
Sept.	74,544	13.0	55,286	-25.8
Oct.	67,731	9.9	53,353	-21.2
Nov.	66,509	6.7	54,240	-18.4
Dec.	62,991	7.8	56,033	-11.0
total	754,086	10.2	673,925	-11.9

Sales Tax Collections (21 states)

1941	% Change	1942	% Change
$35,352	14.8	$38,385	8.6
26,684	14.3	27,632	3.6
68,931	15.1	78,570	14.0
34,651	17.7	34,773	0.4
33,673	23.2	31,814	-5.5
66,693	33.3	64,954	-2.6
40,268	21.9	38,078	-5.4
30,610	17.0	29,220	-4.5
71,588	21.2	70,443	-1.6
37,190	16.3	38,209	2.7
31,885	7.1	34,638	8.6
72,773	18.0	74,078	1.8
550,298	18.98	560,798	1.87

Distilled Spirits Collections (24 states)

Jan.	$ 9,506	0.6	$12,414	30.6
Feb.	6,906	5.2	11,012	59.5
Mar.	7,791	7.4	9,899	27.1
April	7,323	1.4	9,343	27.6
May	8,863	23.2	8,826	- 0.4
June	9,406	6.9	9,862	4.8
July	11,689	25.9	9,950	-14.9
Aug.	9,211	111.1	13,658	48.3
Sept.	9,497	58.2	10,890	23.2
Oct.	11,194	24.0	14,139	26.3
Nov.	11,623	15.7	16,628	43.1
Dec.	8,794	-3.0	8,721	- 0.8
total	112,780	19.6	135,342	16.74

Cigarette Tax Collections (20 states)

$ 6,324	10.7	7,195	13.8
5,786	7.3	6,386	10.4
6,117	9.0	6,786	10.9
6,485	7.7	6,868	5.9
7,008	9.8	7,498	7.0
7,192	2.2	7,668	6.6
7,722	14.8	8,539	10.6
7,524	13.8	8,187	8.8
7,405	16.6	8,049	8.7
7,676	18.2	8,303	8.2
7,187	11.0	7,108	-1.1
7,498	17.7	7,944	5.9
84,023	11.75	90,531	7.19

Beer Tax Collections (34 states)

	1941	% Change	1942	% Change		1941	% Change	1942	% Change
Jan.	$ 3,446	6.5	$ 4,528	31.4	Aug.	$ 6,835	35.1	$ 7,214	5.5
Feb.	3,086	3.2	4,004	29.7	Sept.	6,877	45.5	7,311	6.3
March	3,447	1.5	4,343	26.0	Oct.	5,569	38.1	6,123	9.9
April	3,998	3.7	5,205	30.2	Nov.	4,882	30.1	5,254	7.6
May	4,976	14.0	5,916	18.9	Dec.	4,692	32.1	4,745	1.1
June	5,643	7.8	6,142	8.8	Total	59,995	21.0	67,810	11.5
July	6,544	20.4	7,025	7.4					

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 1: For Mon., March 22

JOINT REFERENCE

LIBRARY

Rhode Island Salvages Manpower From Relief Rolls In New Rehabilitation Program

Providence, R.I., is salvaging manpower from its relief rolls by finding jobs for persons who heretofore were considered "unemployable," by themselves as well as by possible employers.

The salvage plan, launched as an experiment, was placed on a permanent basis recently after $7 in relief costs were saved for every $1 the experiment cost, the American Public Welfare Association reports.

Purpose of the program, operated by the city in cooperation with the Rhode Island division of public assistance, is to determine the employment potentiality of an individual through tests, then give training if necessary, then, finally, to make an "intelligent" job placement with aid of the U.S. employment service.

Cost of the testing program during an experimental month was $400; savings in relief payments to persons found jobs during the month was $2,720---a seven-fold return on the investment.

Steps in the program are these:

1. Relief recipients are given tests to determine their manual dexterity, clerical aptitude, mental ability and special interests. Results of the tests, correlated with social background, previous work experience and a report on physical condition, gave a good picture of the employability of the individual. Good test results stimulated job hunting.

2. Instead of setting up a special training program for rehabilitation in the welfare agency, all training resources in the state, such as the state education department and a privately operated bureau for the handicapped, are utilized. Training is not limited entirely to mechanical work; some persons are given scholarships to business colleges and universities.

3. A social worker was assigned to work full-time with the U.S. employment service, which hitherto secured jobs for relatively few persons on the relief rolls because of the limited time possible for interviews. Many relief clients, it was found, required a longer interview, a bolstering of morale, and follow-up with the welfare office---a case work approach instead of a personnel interview.

4. Various divisions of the program---medical rehabilitation, testing, training and placement---were developed separately, but correlated with the others and with the social service facilities into the unified program, known as the Rehabilitation Clinic. Directors of these special programs sit as a clinic board, meeting with the social service staff to give over-all consideration to the various factors relating to rehabilitation of the family.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., March 23

Taxation

Sales Tax Shows Best Record Of Constitutionality

Income, sales and chain store taxes are among state levies whose constitutionality has been attacked most often, a survey by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Chain store taxes, although fewest in number, have been invalidated most often, income taxes have been litigated in the most states, while sales taxes have been declared unconstitutional in the fewest.

Of the 34 states now levying income taxes, four---Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Tennessee---have had acts thrown out by the courts; Pennsylvania's personal income tax was declared invalid although the corporate tax was upheld.

In 11 other states the income tax has been upheld against constitutional attack; the laws of 18 other states have not been challenged. Illinois and Washington are the only states where no income tax has proved acceptable to the courts, the federation said.

General sales and gross receipts taxes have been held unconstitutional in only two states---Illinois and Vermont; in Illinois, however, a "retailers' occupation" tax, measured by gross sales, has proved acceptable. The Maryland law, sustained in 1935, was allowed to expire in 1936.

In Ohio the sales tax was upheld in principle, but the law was never questioned directly; in Wyoming the sales tax law never has been litigated, though the state's use tax has been upheld. Sales or gross receipts taxes of eight other states have been upheld, while 12 have not been questioned. Sales taxes of Kentucky, New Jersey and New York expired or were repealed without court rulings.

Twenty states have chain store taxes in operation, of which 14 were litigated. Kentucky's original chain store tax was held unconstitutional and a decision on the present state law is pending.

Of the chain store levies upheld by the courts, Florida's was held unconstitutional in part by the U.S. supreme court in Liggett v. Lee. The part of the tax based on gross receipts, which was invalidated, was held separable from the rest of the act, which was allowed to stand.

Unchallenged laws were repealed in Arizona and Maine and allowed to expire in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the federation said. In California the law was recalled by referendum.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., March 24

Wichita Overhauls Government As Aid To Meeting Wartime Conditions

Boom-town Wichita has overhauled its government to meet wartime problems more easily while maintaining essential municipal services.

Outmoded administrative organization and financial procedures were modernized and a personnel system set up for the Kansas city whose population has more than doubled the 114,966 figure of 1940.

Steps taken to improve management, according to the International City Managers Association, were based mainly on suggestions of department heads who had worked under the old set-up, and on a survey by public administration consultants.

Municipal services are organized now into five major departments; there were 15 before. The new departments are finance, safety, service, welfare and law, with minor divisions under each. The safety department, for example, includes the divisions of fire, police, building inspection and equipment and garage.

This grouping of related services into a small number of departments will result in better coordination of management and improved services for citizens, according to the city manager. With an administrative office for each department, clerical work also is centralized, making easier the reassignment of employes under the new setup.

Second step in streamlining administrative procedures---installation of a modern accounting and budgetary control system---was put into effect January 1. Standard accounting procedures were adopted with uniform classifications of activity, revenue and expenditure accounts.

The new financial system produces information needed in making day-to-day administrative decisions and provides uniform procedures and records for use by all municipal departments in preparing annual budget estimates. One of the most important features of the new procedure is the pooling of administrative, accounting and fiscal services in one department instead of having some departments keep their own financial records. Another feature is a standard timekeeping and payroll procedure which results in an automatic audit of the time and pay records of all employes.

The modern personnel system was adopted by the city commission in December, 1942. An unusual feature is an employes' council composed of 20 representatives elected annually by employes of the various departments and divisions. The council investigates, considers and reports on matters involving the general welfare of city employes and, upon request, will advise appointing authorities or the personnel director on personnel problems. The council also chooses one of the five members of the "personnel advisory board" which works with the personnel authorities on personnel problems and policies.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 25

1 Personnel Pers

War Brings 50 Per Cent Turnover In State, City Personnel Agencies

State and city personnel agencies are experiencing a turnover of nearly 50 per cent in their administrative and technical personnel, a survey by the Civil Service Assembly indicated today.

Eighty-three of the assembly's member agencies reporting have lost 240 "key" staff members since the first of the year.

The armed forces are responsible for nearly half the loss, with transfer to federal jobs second, the survey showed.

Of the 240 persons who left the agencies, 40 were drafted, 20 enlisted and 42 were commissioned in the armed forces. Fifty-four others accepted employment with the federal government, 21 transferred to other personnel agencies in state or local governments, 10 took jobs with war industries and 56 left for other reasons.

Nine agencies---about 11 per cent of those reporting---indicated they had requested deferment for one or more of their technical and administrative employes but did not report how many requests were granted.

Despite the turnover in the reporting agencies, there has been an increase since January of nearly six per cent in the number of administrative and technical employes, not counting staff members of agencies established since January 1.

Many positions left open at the technical level in the public personnel agencies now are being filled by promotion from junior grade positions, according to the assembly. Replacements in the junior staff, in turn, are made mainly from student trainees, the majority of whom are women.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 5: For Fri., March 26

Louisville Reorganizes Police Department To Meet Wartime Demands

Louisville is reorganizing its police department, unchanged for 50 years, to overcome wartime problems involving loss during the last year of 25 per cent of its experienced personnel, increase of nearly 100,000 in civilian and military population, and considerable increase in juvenile delinquency.

Two recommendations, made by an expert on police problems, already have been carried out; one involved granting of salary increases, the other the establishment of a vice squad, according to the American Municipal Association. During its first month of operation---January---the vice squad arrested 171 women as compared with 28 arrested in the previous month. Examination of the women at the city health clinic showed 140 infected with venereal disease, and they were placed in quarantine.

Most important change under way is abandonment of the district type of organization, with five district stations, and creation of a single command at police headquarters in the city hall. One district station will serve as headquarters for the military police, another as headquarters for the civilian defense organization, a third will be converted into a modern police training school.

Abandonment of the five districts has made more than 30 officers available for other duties. For example, one station keeper on each of the three shifts in each of the three outlying districts---a total of nine men---will be used in other capacities.

Under the new setup the police department is organized into six major functional divisions responsible directly to the chief of police:

1---Records and communications, which will control the crime laboratory, all records, and all communications including two-way radio and teletype.

2---Traffic division, which will operate much the same as in the past except that accident investigators will be transferred to the patrol division to serve as special investigators not only for traffic accidents but for all other crime.

3---Detective division, which will be expanded in personnel from 26 to 41 and divided into four details so men may become specialists in the investigation of particular types of crime.

4---Crime prevention division, an entirely new unit which will work with community agencies in solving juvenile delinquency problems; it will be headed by a captain and manned by five patrolmen and four policewomen.

5---Patrol division, which is responsible for general law enforcement and will be headed by a major and three captains, one for each shift.

Under the new plan each patrolman will be charged with enforcement of traffic laws as well as enforcement of other laws. Instead of having officers and men divided into three equal shifts, as in the past, police manpower will be distributed at the hours and in the places most needed.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., March 27

What American Cities Are Doing

Every day for the duration will be Flag Day in Saginaw, Mich., by edict of the city council.

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Since the OPA has literally put Atlanta on its feet, the city police department has concluded it must teach pedestrians how to use those feet---as far as traffic regulations are concerned, at least. First step in the campaign was to issue safety pamphlets for pedestrians in which safe walking is stressed. After a reasonable time pedestrians who break traffic laws will be treated just like law breaking motorists. In other words, the chief of police says, jaywalking across the street against a signal light, stepping from parked cars into the traffic stream, and other actions which result in accidents will be "out" for the duration.

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Boise, Idaho, police have been equipped with brooms to sweep streets clear of broken glass, thus helping conserve tires, the American Municipal Association reports. Four prowl cars, the dogcatcher's portable dog jail and the three-wheeled traffic motorcycle carry the brooms. Also, the city council levied a maximum fine of $100 for persons convicted of breaking a glass object then leaving particles on the street. A $25 reward is in store for the officer instrumental in convicting the first person guilty under the new ordinance.

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Milwaukee county and five neighboring counties may gain services of a "soil tester" and garden supervisor to assist Victory gardeners if the Milwaukee county board acts on a suggestion made recently. The soil tester would be paid $170 a month for the duration, with the county and the state sharing costs. The other five counties will pay 5 cents for each soil test made.

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Indianapolis is combining resources of the police department's juvenile aid division, the park department's recreation division and the board of public safety in a campaign against juvenile delinquency. Working with recreation division employes in problem sections of the city will be police officers chosen especially for their ability to cope with youth problems rather than their ability to "get tough." Juvenile offenders in minor cases will be tried at recreation centers by their companions under a program of "boys' courts" to be fostered.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., March 29

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The governors of the 48 states are playing increasingly important roles in events of the day. To obtain as complete a picture as possible of the men who direct policies and programs of their states in respect to national as well as state and local problems, the Council of State Governments has made a study, results of which will appear in a series of three stories. Following is the first.)

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The average governor is a family man, 51 years old, whose qualifications for his job include previous service in administrative, legislative or judicial fields of government. Serving his first term as chief state executive, he earns a yearly salary of approximately $8,000.

Of chief concern to Mr. Average Governor at present are efforts of his state in backing the nation's war program to the hilt. He has a growing conviction, also, that next to winning the war is the task of preparing now to solve problems of postwar reconstruction and development.

Both concerns---to win the war and prepare for the aftermath---are based on actual knowledge of war and its results, since most of the governors fought in World War I or served in capacities connected with the prosecution of that war.

Efforts to picture the "average" governors must stop at this point, according to an analysis by the Council of State Governments of backgrounds and qualifications of the chief executives now directing destinies of their states. The analysis shows:

Twenty-four governors are Democrats; 24 are Republicans, including "Acting Governor" Walter S. Goodland of Wisconsin.

Twenty-seven are between the ages of 45 and 56, with the oldest 80 and the youngest---Governors Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota (who, incidentally, is serving his third term) and Ellis Arnall of Georgia---35. Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island is 39. Nineteen governors are in their 40's, 20 in their 50's and five in their 60's.

A fourth of the chief executives were born outside the states they govern, with one state---Illinois---claiming three governors as native sons: Harry F. Kelly of Michigan, William H. Wills of Vermont and Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming. Two governors were born in New York---Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut and Sam C. Ford of Montana.

Of the 30 governors serving their first elected terms in this position, 14 were elected last November and one, Acting Governor Goodland, succeeded to the office after the death of Gov.-Elect Orland S. Loomis. Goodland had been elected lieutenant

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governor. Gov. Coke Stevenson of Texas could be said to be serving his second term, since he succeeded Gov. Lee O'Daniel early in 1941 when O'Daniel went to the U.S. senate.

Thirteen governors are serving their second terms, including Keen Johnson of Kentucky, who also finished out Gov. A. B. Chandler's term after Chandler went to the U.S. senate.

Five governors are serving their third terms---Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Stassen of Minnesota, John Moses of North Dakota, John W. Bricker of Ohio and Prentice Cooper of Tennessee.

Professionally, 27 of the governors are attorneys, six are newspapermen---mostly editors or publishers, two are oil men. Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire is a physician and Governor Hunt of Wyoming is a dentist. Among the remaining governors are a rancher, a citrus grower and a professor.

"Hunting and fishing" was listed by most of the chief executives as their hobby, though Governor Johnson of Kentucky collects pipes, Gov. Sumner Sewell of Maine, an airline executive, collects early balloon pictures, and Gov. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma collects miniature elephants. Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah listed gymnastics as his hobby.

Most of the governors have families ranging up to six children; the average is three, with boys predominating. Two governors are bachelors.

Governors' salaries range from $3,000 to the $25,000 a year paid by New York. Other higher salaries paid are $20,000 by New Jersey, $18,000 by Pennsylvania, and $12,000 by Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana and Texas. Excepting salaries below $5,000 in three states and above $12,000 in three, they range between the two figures.

About 50 per cent of the chief executives were listed in "Who's Who" before becoming governor.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., March 30

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of three stories on the governors of the 48 states; it deals with their administrative, legislative and judicial backgrounds.)

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A blend of experiences in administrative, legislative and judicial fields of public service gives valuable aid to the nation's governors as they direct policies and programs of their states through this wartime period.

As could be expected, more governors have held administrative posts than legislative or judicial, according to an analysis by the Council of State Governments of backgrounds and qualifications of state governors.

Seven governors have served as lieutenant governors, including John C. Vivian of Colorado, Henry F. Schricker of Indiana, Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, Keen Johnson of Kentucky, Coke Stevenson of Texas, W. H. Wills of Vermont and Walter S. Goodland of Wisconsin. Seven were members of various state commissions, one was auditor general and adjutant general; another served as state treasurer; another as secretary of state.

Five chief executives are former mayors---Walter Bacon of Delaware, Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas, Arthur B. Langlie of Washington, Goodland of Wisconsin and Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia.

More governors have served in legal capacities than any other, however. Six, for example, were attorneys general for their states, 11 were county attorneys and six were city attorneys. Six were either U.S. district attorneys or assistant district attorneys. Two governors, Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Dwight Green of Illinois, won nationwide fame in prosecuting racketeers in New York and Chicago.

State legislative experience was reported by 20 governors---10 as representatives, five as senators and five as both. Four chief executives served terms as U.S. representatives and one---Governor Neely---has been a U.S. representative and U.S. senator.

Seven former judges now are governors---Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, town court; Spessard L. Holland of Florida, county judge; Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi, circuit judge; Sam C. Ford of Montana, state supreme court judge; E. P. Carville of Nevada, district judge; J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, judge of recorder's court; and Coke Stevenson of Texas, county judge.

Among governors serving in capacities other than mentioned are Charles Edison of New Jersey---several posts under the NRA and Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Navy; and Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas and Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona---internal revenue collectors.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., March 31

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a series of three stories on the governors of the 48 states; it deals with their military experience.)

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Two-thirds of the states' chief executives are drawing from experiences as members of the armed forces in past wars in directing their states' participation in the war effort.

Most of these governors served in the army, four in the navy, and two---John C. Vivian of Colorado and Colgate W. Darden Jr. of Virginia---in the marines, according to the Council of State Governments.

Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania possesses the longest military record; it covers continuous service in the Pennsylvania National Guard since 1898, during which Governor Martin served in the Spanish-American war, the Philippine campaigns, and Mexican Border campaigns, World War I and in the present conflict. He was inducted into federal service as commanding general, 28th division, Pennsylvania National Guard, in February, 1941, relinquishing the command in January, 1942, to be assigned to Fifth Corps area headquarters, Ft. Hayes, O.

Five governors gained an insight to aerial warfare through service during the World War in the army or navy air forces. Governors Spessard Holland of Florida, Dwight Green of Illinois, Sumner Sewall of Maine and Herbert B. Maw of Utah were army fliers; Gov. Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas enlisted in the naval reserve flying force in 1918, serving four years. Governor Holland brought down two enemy planes, was shot down once himself, and received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Governors Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut and Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland served in the navy. Though Gov. M. Q. Sharpe of South Dakota served four years in the navy---1907-11, with all of his cruises on the presidential yacht Mayflower---he entered the army during the war.

Among the other governors serving in the army during the World War were Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas, Earl Warren of California, Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, Keen Johnson of Kentucky, John W. Bricker of Ohio, Earl Snell of Oregon, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Harry F. Kelly of Michigan, Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire and Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming. Gov. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia fought in the Spanish-American War.

Among governors who have held commissions in the National Guard, Naval Reserve or Reserve Officers Training Corps are Henry F. Schricker of Indiana, Arthur B. Langlie of Washington and Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota. Stassen is at present a lieutenant commander, USNR, and expects to resign soon as governor for active service with the navy.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., April 1

Wartime Priorities Bring Substitute Materials In Municipal Services

City officials are devising ingenious substitutes to pinch hit for materials on which there are war priorities, a survey by the International City Managers Association for its 1943 Municipal Year Book shows.

Use of substitutes, together with such conservation measures as pooling of construction and repair equipment, is urged by the War Production Board to release as much vital material as possible for war use. Federal agencies also are at work seeking substitutes for materials needed in manufacturing processes and for finished products with particular respect to governmental service needs.

The following gives a picture of the use of substitutes by the cities, which find themselves short of supplies ranging from sewer pipe to paper clips:

Cincinnati has substituted sheet lead alloy for copper, brass and bronze in flashings; bakelite for screws and bolts, and plastic tubing for rubber insulation on electric wire. Policemen and others who wear identification badges now have plastic instead of metal ones, while pressed plywood and other materials replace metal signs. A prepared paper instead of burlap is used in road construction and cotton and paper bags replace burlap bags.

In city offices paper clips and pins are used only when necessary, string replacing them wherever possible; obsolete forms are used for scrap paper and the reverse side of letterheads for the second page of a letter. Fiber or wood transfer cases replace metal file cases.

Dallas uses concrete for manhole covers instead of cast iron, and removable wood moulds instead of steel ones in concrete storm sewer construction. Wooden street signs are going up instead of metal signs, and salvaged rails are utilized instead of I-beams in large storm sewer inlets.

Los Angeles is replacing cast iron manhole covers with wooden lids treated for termites and decay.

San Diego uses scrap metal for reinforcing steel, and concrete pipes instead of steel pipes; salvaged materials are utilized to make miscellaneous auto parts and motor clamps.

Savannah uses redwood pipe with cast iron fittings in place of metal water pipe, while South Haven, Mich., offers home-made wooden boxes instead of metal ones for electric meters.

In some cities certain employes or departmental committees are assigned to develop and carry out conservation plans, while in others general instructions on conservation are issued by the city manager, mayor or other official.

The list of substitutes developed and deemed practical by federal advisers includes items ranging from police department uniforms---army rejects are suggested---to glass and plastic instead of metal basins in hospitals.

Pooling plans for use of equipment are left up to the cities and states, without centralized control by Washington. Pooling of state-owned motor vehicles, one example of this activity, has been adopted in at last 15 states.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., April 2

What American Cities Are Doing

MUNICIPAL LAW AGAINST BLACK MARKETS---To curb any "black market" in meat, Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee suburb, has enacted an ordinance requiring that all meat sold in the community bear the inspection stamp of the federal government or the Milwaukee health department.

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VICTORY GARDENS FOR LEASE---Topeka, Kans., residents who have no backyard space for Victory gardens may lease plots on 85 tracts of tax-foreclosed land held by the county. Lot leases will cost $2 and will expire next October, giving the gardners a chance to harvest before the county puts the lots up for public sale.

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COOPERATION CATCHES TAX CHISELERS---With a little neighborly sleuthing from Florida local assessors, the board of assessors of Fulton county (Atlanta), Ga., has put back on the tax rolls properties of nearly 50 persons making illegal claims for homestead exemption in both states. One man with three properties in Georgia and one in Florida had secured exemption on all four instead of the one to which he was entitled. Atlanta officials estimate if all cases of fraudulent homestead exemption were eliminated, about $5,000,000 could be added to Fulton county assessment rolls.

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GARBAGE COLLECTORS---The manpower shortage in garbage collectors is acute in the majority of cities, some cities reporting a complete turnover in the past year, according to the American Municipal Association. Practically all cities have increased wages of their collectors. Akron and Dayton, O., recruit men from outside, and Akron promises housing facilities for outsiders willing to take the jobs. Dallas garbage collectors are now on a salary basis with sick leave and vacation privileges. Many cities work crews overtime and Sundays, paying overtime wages, and some cities have discontinued collecting some forms of refuse, such as tree trimmings.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., April 3

1943 Legislatures Liberalize Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Benefits

Labor laws governing workmen's compensation for occupational injuries and diseases, and unemployment benefits, have been liberalized by many of the state legislatures meeting this year.

The wartime rise in costs of living and in wage rates influenced the trend, though moves to increase unemployment compensation were afoot in some states before the war began, according to a survey by the American Public Welfare Association.

Significant in connection with the war, the association said, are bills proposed in several states to include civilian defense workers under workmen's compensation laws, so, for example, an auxiliary policeman injured on duty may receive aid; and proposals to hold unemployment benefit "credits" for men in the armed services so they can be drawn on after the war.

At least half the states meeting this year have enacted or are considering bills to adjust upward the percentage of salary base on which workmen's compensation is paid, to increase minimum and maximum weekly benefit limits or remove limits altogether, or to increase allotments for medical care.

Example of one of the more liberal plans is the newly enacted Indiana law, which increased maximum weekly benefits from $16.50 to $18.20, total maximum benefits from $5,000 to $5,500 and burial allowance from $150 to $165. Under the Indiana law employers must provide artificial members such as legs or arms, pay transportation for employes sent to another city for medical examination and their salaries if they are working when the examination is ordered. Employment of handicapped persons is encouraged by eliminating from compensation coverage injuries traceable directly to a disability suffered previous to present employment.

Indiana also liberalized its occupational disease compensation law along the same lines.

Other states increasing workmen's compensation benefits are South Dakota, which raised death benefits to a limit of $5,000 and medical and surgical expense allowances from $100 to $200; and Arizona, which established a state occupational disease compensation system providing compensation for approximately 35 diseases. The Arizona law will be administered by the state industrial commission, which also handles workmen's compensation. Industries employing three or more persons must contribute to the compensation fund.

Several states---California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, New York and Oklahoma---are considering measures that would extend protection of their workmen's compensation laws to additional groups of workers.

(MORE)

ADD workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits x x x groups of workers.

Typical of the workmen's compensation amendments on which the war had a bearing is the law adopted by North Carolina which applies the state act to members of the National Guard and the state guard while in camp, drill or on special duty. Other states with pending measures applying to auxiliary police and firemen and other civilian defense agents include California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Some of the 1943 proposals for changes in unemployment compensation, which is based on employer and employe contributions and the amount of employe earnings for the previous year, are these:

New York---to increase minimum benefits from $7 to $9 a week and lengthen benefit period from 20 to 26 weeks; California---to scale benefits from $16 to $24 instead of $10 to $18 a week; Massachusetts---to raise weekly minimum benefits to $10 and maximum to $20, extending payments from 20 to 26 weeks.

Among changes already enacted are those of New Hampshire extending the duration of benefits to 18 weeks and maximum weekly compensation to $18, as long as the employers' reserve fund remains over $8,000,000; of West Virginia, increasing benefits 20 per cent; and of Indiana, increasing maximum benefits from $16 for 16 weeks to $20 for 20 weeks.

Many proposals pending would widen coverage of unemployment compensation benefits. Maryland and New York measures would apply the act to persons employing one or more employes---most state laws now apply to employers of eight or more; California and Massachusetts measures would extend coverage to domestic workers; and New York bills would apply the law to domestic workers, agricultural employes, government employes and those who work for non-profit corporations.

Arkansas, Delaware, New Hampshire, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming have enacted laws protecting benefit rights of men in the armed forces. Other legislatures considering similar proposals include California, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

Among other proposals to protect employes are a Rhode Island measure to establish a curative center for rehabilitation of injured workmen, financed through the workmen's compensation fund; and an Ohio measure to effect an annual $5,000,000 increase in contributions to the unemployment insurance fund from greatly expanded war industries. Ohio's war risk surtax, designed to build up reserves for unemployment after the war, would add from .1 of 1 per cent to a maximum of 1 per cent on insurance rate schedules.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., April 5

Laws To Step Up Manpower Bulk Large In State Acts Of 1943

Measures to increase manpower bulk large in state legislation this year, reports to the American Public Welfare Association showed today.

They include a "work-or-fight" law and provisions relaxing work restrictions for women. Youths and old people are encouraged to seek employment under provisions which permit employment of youth where they could not work before, and allow those on old age assistance rolls to earn a little money without jeopardizing their assistance when temporary jobs end.

Most of the laws contain protective restrictions, but in some cases the controls are left up to the administrators, the association pointed out.

The "work-or-fight" measure enacted at their request for 14 counties in Maryland---still to be signed by the governor---applies to any sane, able male not in the armed forces, and includes persons able to support themselves on rental from property or other income. Under the law, anyone except students not occupied in some business, trade or profession who refuses to accept at prevailing wages employment for which he is physically qualified is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months. The Delaware legislature is considering a similar measure which would apply to men 16 to 50.

Maryland also has enacted a measure authorizing conditional release of prisoners to work for the Baltimore city hospitals and other city and state institutions desperate for labor supply, while a similar law in North Carolina makes prison labor available to farmers.

To cope with the farm labor shortage on a large scale, California has a new act setting up a farm production council of experienced agriculturists for recruiting, distributing, transporting and housing farm workers. County farm production committees and local farm production coordinators, named by the counties, will work with the council and its director on problems ranging from securing priorities for farm equipment and repair materials to establishing student harvest camps. A $1,500,000 appropriation has been made to finance the program.

New labor laws relating to women cancel all work-hour limits in some states, but in others apply to specific industries only. Indiana and Wyoming suspended all work-hour limits for women, while California made the suspension conditional upon the governor's consent. Arkansas established a 48-hour week for women with time-and-a-half pay for all hours over 40, and Nevada exempted women employed in carrier and communication enterprises from the state 48-hour law. A new Washington law assures women equal pay for equal work. Other states changing labor laws to make possible

(MORE)

expanded employment of women include Montana, Delaware, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Tennessee and Utah.

Most of the laws pertaining to child labor permit employment of boys in bowling alleys and dairying, lower the eligibility age for driver licenses or release school pupils for farm work. Example of the first group of laws is the North Dakota act permitting children under 18 to work as pin boys with consent of their parents. A new Delaware law permits boys to work on milk routes between 5 a.m. and midnight, and a Kansas law allows children under 16 to hire out to farms and dairies.

States lowering the age for driver licenses include Indiana, now issuing conditional chauffeur licenses for truck driving to 16-year olds. License age for school bus drivers was lowered in Oklahoma from 18 to 16; in Nevada to under 18; California, to 17; and Texas, from 21 to 17.

North Carolina, California and Utah authorized "compressed" school terms to release students for farm work. The New York legislature continued authority granted previously to release pupils for planting and harvesting, and enacted a new law allowing canneries to hire school children excused from classes during the busy season.

New laws to alleviate the shortage of teachers, doctors and other professional workers include an Arizona act eliminating the one-year residence requirement for teachers and an Arkansas measure permitting retired teachers to return to service without losing retirement rights. California permitted state employes 70 years or older and subject to retirement to remain in the service for the duration, while Indiana prohibited policemen and firemen from retiring on pension during the war. Delaware, Nevada and Washington provided for temporary licensing of physicians and dentists, and Kansas permitted nurses from outside the state to practice in Kansas for the duration.

To encourage the able aged to contribute their work efforts to the war, California reduced the period of investigation for old age assistance from 90 to 30 days, so the needy aged accepting private employment can be returned to assistance without a long wait; while Montana allowed needy aged persons in seasonal work to receive assistance as soon as their jobs end. Wyoming and several other states memorialized congress to amend the social security act to allow intermittent employment without impairing grants.

State and local supervision of child care, to accommodate working mothers, was provided by California, Indiana, Utah, Vermont and Washington, which authorized school or other agencies to establish nursery schools.

Among other provisions bearing on manpower is a new California law simplifying procedures on birth certification, important to applicants for war jobs, and a Utah measure permitting Japanese to lease property on a yearly basis for food-growing.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., April 6

States "Doing Right" By Their Men And Women In Armed Forces

The states are "doing right" by their men in the armed forces, analysis of legislation adopted so far this year showed today.

New laws for benefit of servicemen cover job security, tax exemptions, education and rehabilitation, voting rights and other subjects, according to the analysis, by the Council of State Governments.

Utah and Nevada adopted laws protecting the jobs of men entering the armed services, while Arkansas, North Dakota, Nevada, Iowa, Vermont and Wyoming protected unemployment compensation benefits for servicemen. Along this line, Delaware enacted legislation allowing war veterans covered by unemployment compensation $18 a week for 20 weeks after their discharge if unemployed.

Legislatures of at least six states so far---Arkansas, California, Indiana, New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin---exempted servicemen and women from paying the state income tax on military pay and allowances. The laws do not affect liability for taxes on other income, though returns on this income do not have to be made until six months after the war.

Several states, including Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Nevada and North Carolina, extended to veterans of this war the various tax and other exemptions granted veterans of the World war.

In education and rehabilitation fields, Montana and South Dakota gave ex-servicemen the right to attend state educational institutions without payment of fees and tuition, while New Hampshire provided scholarships for children of war veterans at state schools, the scholarship to include board, room, supplies and tuition.

North Dakota created a veterans' postwar rehabilitation fund of $1,000,000, with the 1945 legislature to determine how the fund will be spent; the state also set up a veterans' aid commission. Oregon's legislature enacted two measures, one providing educational aid for ex-servicemen and women, and levying a tax for the purpose; the other providing for rehabilitation of servicemen after they return from war.

Montana, North Carolina and Oregon legislatures either granted absentee voting privileges to men in the service, or took steps to protect such privileges; Arkansas allowed county clerks to send absentee ballots to Arkansans in the service; Michigan legislated to maintain the registration of servicemen.

New York's legislature passed a measure directing the state parole board to issue a complete release to parolees who, serving in the armed forces since Pearl Harbor, receive an honorable discharge.

Maryland exempted from payment of admission taxes persons in uniform who are admitted at reduced rates; Maine authorized renewal of motor vehicle operators' license fees to men and women in the armed services without payment of fees.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., April 7

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State Legislatures Move Now To Meet Postwar Reconstruction Problems

State legislatures are preparing this year to meet reconstruction and development problems arising after the war, the American Society of Planning Officials said today on the basis of reports on planning legislation passed by the states.

Besides setting up agencies charged specifically with laying plans for solving postwar problems, legislatures are building up reserve funds to help carry out programs developed by the agencies.

Indiana, North Dakota, Idaho, Oklahoma and Oregon are among the states whose legislatures created special postwar planning agencies to study state resources, problems of agriculture, industry and population, and to plan for state development after the war. Indiana's new agency, for example, is a 22-member economic council financed by a $50,000 appropriation.

The society pointed out that special agencies on postwar reconstruction and development already were functioning previous to this year in many states or were established by executive order of the governor.

Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Maryland, Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina and North Dakota are among the states setting up postwar reserve funds this year. Illinois enacted a law tying up $60,000,000 in surplus state funds, intended for postwar use, by investing it in longterm federal securities.

Michigan set up a $50,000,000 postwar reserve fund, to be started immediately with $20,000,000 earmarked for the purpose from the existing surplus in the state general fund. North Carolina's first step in this direction was to set aside $20,000,000 from the present state surplus, and to authorize the governor to invest for the purpose any surplus accruing during the next biennium. North Dakota set aside $300,000 for postwar projects.

By setting aside funds already appropriated for public works for use after the war, Iowa, Montana and Michigan moved to create construction reservoirs to cushion postwar rehabilitation. Iowa required investment of $2,775,000 for state building construction in federal securities; Montana set up a special fund for the purpose; Michigan set aside $8,000,000 for a postwar institutional building fund.

Legislatures of North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island authorized cities and counties to build up postwar reserve funds, the funds to be left intact at the end of the fiscal year instead of being transferred to the general fund.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 8

Madison's Victory Gardens A 12-Year Old Habit

Residents of Madison, Wis., are out spading and planting today in a community Victory garden project expected to yield more than $25,000 in produce this year.

The project is the result of efforts by Madison's community chest organization and its civilian defense council to expand a program started 12 years ago for benefit of persons on relief into an opportunity for city dwellers to assure themselves fresh vegetables despite wartime rationing and food shortages.

The project operates now much as it did 12 years ago, when the Community Union---the city's community chest---arranged for community gardens on tracts of land on the outskirts of the city, according to the American Municipal Association.

This year eight tracts were made available to gardeners by the city or by private individuals. The Community Union plows, surveys and assigns plots.

The Victory garden program was given a preview last year when, with 412 family units participating, slightly less then $25,000 in produce was grown. During 1942 a controlled horticultural experiment involving some of the lots showed approximately $200 worth of food could be realized from each plot if it is planted wisely and cared for properly.

Gardeners are given plots 50 feet square and, as under the old plan, are assigned the same plot year after year if they want it that way. WPA formerly provided supervisors for the gardeners, but this year the project will be governed by a committee of the county civilian defense council. A director will teach the most efficient home gardening methods and be available for counsel. Classes in gardening will be held evenings and "model" gardens planted on each tract to show how it's done.

After assignment of gardens, each worker is on his own, and there are no restrictions on what may be planted. Cultivation and weeding are a "must", however, and those who lose interest in their gardens forfeit their produce to the war nursery or local hospitals.

Applications for the 1943 gardens started coming in as early as October, 1942.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., April 9

Cities Trained Average Of 3 Fire, Police Auxiliaries In 1942

Cities trained an average of nearly three auxiliary policemen and three auxiliary firemen for every regular employe in these departments last year, information from the 1943 Municipal Year Book of the International City Managers Association showed today.

On the other hand, regular police employes decreased from 1.72 to 1.70 per 1,000 population, and firemen, from 1.33 to 1.30.

Typical turnover per 100 fire and police employes during 1942 was about 12, compared with a separation rate of 3.5 considered average. Many of the resignations or leaves of absence were brought about by draft or enlistment in the armed services.

During the year most cities gave police and firemen salary raises, in some cases in the yearly rate of pay, and in others a bonus. Typical starting salaries for patrolmen at the end of the year ranged from $1,880 in the largest cities to $1,680 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Maximum salaries ranged from $2,413 to $1,800 in cities of various sizes. These salary averages were from $13 to $150 higher than those of 1941.

Salaries of firemen likewise showed increases. While typical entrance salaries in 1941 were $1,500 to $1,843, in 1942 they ranged from $1,584 to $1,912; top salaries, ranging from $1,680 to $2,355 in 1941 became $1,800 to $2,413 in 1942.

Total police department expenditures, not including retirement contributions, were $4.27 per capita for 1942, while for fire departments they amounted to $3.27.

The year saw a continued use of two-way radio for police and fire departments, the Year Book showed. In all cities except the largest there now are more two-way than one-way police radio cars. Fifty-five cities over 25,000 population report two-way radio on fire equipment and 40 report one-way equipment, while 268 cities have equipped fire officers' cars with either one- or two-way radio.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., April 10

What American Cities Are Doing

CHILDREN'S CANTEEN. Detroit's first children's canteen opened this week to provide after-school and Saturday care for 6 to 12-year olds whose mothers work in war plants. Boy and Girl Scouts will meet the youngsters at the close of school and escort them to the canteen, where they will be entertained with games, gymnastics and story-telling and given a hot supper. On Saturdays they can attend the canteen all day and have two meals, charges for the whole week amounting to $2.50.

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DOUBLE JOBS FOR SAN DIECO EMPLOYES. With cooperation of San Diego city officials, a few city employes are working four-hour "half shifts" in local aircraft plants each evening when their regular jobs are finished. If the experiment, proposed by the War Manpower Commission, is successful, it may be extended elsewhere.

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CITIES GET FINANCIAL LIFT. Washington cities whose populations have doubled or trebled because of war industries will share in a $1,000,000 appropriation made by the 1943 legislature to help pay for expanded local government services. The "help out" fund will be distributed according to the proportion of each city's increase to the total increase in urban population of the state. Another $1,000,000 was appropriated for distribution during the next two years to all cities alike, to offset in part declining revenues from the gasoline tax and an expected drop in the profits of the state liquor board, according to the American Municipal Association.

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LIQUOR REVENUES FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES. A 4 per cent tax on distilled liquors and wines will pay for school lunch programs sponsored by the state board of education in Utah. The Utah legislature enacted the tax law this year. Distribution of alcoholic beverages is a state monopoly in Utah. Idaho imbibers, through an act approved this year also, will pay a 1½ per cent tax on liquor bought in state stores, proceeds to pay costs of temperance instruction in the public schools.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., April 12

JOINT REFERENC

Old Age Aid Ceilings Raised In Several States

Old age assistance recipients will receive larger monthly checks in at least three states as a result of laws passed this year raising ceilings on grants, reports to the American Public Welfare Association showed today.

Other states increased old age assistance appropriations to help those aided meet increasing living costs.

Tennessee raised the maximum grant for aid to the needy aged from $25 to $40, and Maine increased it from $30 to $40, with the exact amount to be determined on a "budgetary basis."

Nevada, in amending its old age assistance act, defined the amount of income "reasonably necessary to support each needy aged person" as $40 per month instead of the previous $30, and specified that public assistance plus income from any other source should equal $40.

The Michigan legislature, though failing to raise grants, increased the value limit of real property that may be owned by aid recipients from $2,500 to $3,500, and of personal property from $300 to $500, while the new state budget carries appropriations for old age assistance that will make it possible to increase grants from the present $20 average to $28 a month.

In Utah monthly grants will be increased to $40 when individuals aided have no other source of income. Old age assistance recipients in Iowa, where bills are pending to increase aid grants, already have had their allowances increased by about $3 a month by administrative action.

Idaho legislators refused to carry out a voters' initiative proposal for a senior citizens' grant act which would have made every person over 65 eligible for $40 a month pensions, plus medical service, regardless of need. Estimated cost to the state was $13,500,000---$9,000,000 more than was spent last year under the existing law which permits maximum grants of $40 to needy aged.

Among states where proposals for increased old age assistance still are pending are Missouri and California. The Missouri house has approved new maximum grants of $40 a month, while the California legislature is considering a raise from the $40 present maximum to $50 or $60, with provision that recipients may earn a small amount in addition.

A number of states, including Colorado, California, Nevada and Oklahoma, this year passed resolutions memorializing Congress to amend the federal social security act so that old age assistance recipients may perform odd jobs bringing them income up to $25 or $50 a month without forfeiting state aid.

Average payment per recipient for old age assistance for all states was $23.43 in December, according to the association, with the highest average---$41.06---in Colorado.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., April 13

States Enact New Legislation To Fight Prostitution, Venereal Disease

Aroused by increasing venereal disease rates, half a dozen states have legislated this year against prostitutes and their exploiters and anti-prostitution and anti-venereal disease measures are pending before legislatures of other states.

West Virginia, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Montana, Georgia and Arizona are among the states adopting laws to curb spread of venereal diseases, the Council of State Governments reported today.

West Virginia has two new acts of this type. One places severe penalties on persons convicted of profiting from earnings of prostitutes or for transporting a person to a house or place for purposes of prostitution; conviction for a first offense calls for a fine of $100 to $250 and six to 12 months in jail.

Under the other statute, West Virginia's health department may set up detention centers for venereal disease sufferers, and infected persons may be detained by force for treatment at the institutions. The council pointed out that Mississippi last year enacted a law authorizing a detention farm for women infected with venereal diseases, while Michigan allowed hospitalization at public expense for syphilis treatment.

Montana's new statute gives health officers additional powers in controlling social diseases, including authority to examine persons suspected of having such diseases.

The Georgia, Oklahoma and North Carolina laws, designed to curb exploiters of prostitutes and prostitution, are similar. The Georgia statute imposes stiff punishment on operators of vice rings and provides for padlocking of any house, tourist camp or trailer used for purposes of prostitution. Also, persons convicted of renting property with knowledge that the property will be used for purposes of prostitution are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Aiding, participating in or providing premises for prostitution will bring stiff penalties under the Oklahoma law, including jail sentences of 30 days to a year in the county jail upon conviction. Pending before the Oklahoma legislature, also, was a measure designed to check spread of venereal diseases by empowering health officers to examine all persons arrested by warrant to determine whether they are infected with venereal diseases.

North Carolina's legislature approved a measure levying $100 to $500 fines and jail sentences for persons convicted of transporting persons to houses, hotels and tourist camps for purposes of prostitution.

Anti-prostitution measures adopted by state legislatures this year continue a trend started in 1942 when several states, including Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi and South Carolina, strengthened their state venereal disease and prostitution control acts.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., April 14

Charlotte, Duluth Reorganize Police Departments

Police department operations in Charlotte, N.C., and Duluth, Minn., are under reorganization with innovations designed to step up efficiency, according to report to the American Municipal Association.

Charlotte is giving particular attention to installing a system of daily reports, placing full responsibility upon subordinate officers for the conduct and performance of men and equipment under their control.

Each lieutenant, sergeant and patrolman is required to fill out daily reports, as must the policemen in charge of motor vehicle equipment. In the detective division, the officer in charge makes out an assignment report for each detective. Daily reports showing arrests, court attendance, local investigations, property recovered, and communications from other jurisdictions also must be turned in.

Efficiency rating sheets for each man in the Charlotte department will be a monthly feature. Each man will be rated and scored according to judgment, knowledge, initiative, firearms skill, industry, accuracy, personal appearance, paper work, attitude and executive capacity. Ratings, on a percentage basis, will include "inferior"---0 to 59%; "unsatisfactory"---60 to 74%; "fair"---75 to 84%; "good"---85 to 92%; and "excellent"---93 to 100%.

Duluth is installing a police system planned to correlate work of precincts, bureaus and details under specifically designated divisions, with responsibility for duties placed upon division heads.

Three divisions---uniformed, detective and secretarial---are under command of the police chief. The police captain has direct command of the uniformed division embracing the headquarters and two district precincts, the traffic bureau, traffic painters' detail and dispatchers' detail. The chief of detectives heads the detective division and will be in command of the detective and identification bureaus, the pawnshop-auto theft bureau, the juvenile office, and the women's bureau and license bureau.

Under the secretary of police will be the secretarial bureau, records bureau, radio bureau and mechanics' detail.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., April 15

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., April 16

What American States and Cities Are Doing

"DOWN ON THE FARM"---Fifty employes of the North Carolina department of agriculture and the revenue department are planning to spend their vacations "down on the farm" this summer to help farmers meet their labor shortage problems. All the volunteers have had some farming experience and will request vacation periods so they can work in the crops with which they are most familiar.

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LIBRARY BY MAIL---To help save tires and gas, the Montclair, N.J., public library authorizes the return of library books by mail, and delivers books without charge to churches for borrowers who can more easily pick them up there than at the library. The library also has established a six-month loan period permitting borrowers to hold eight books at a time, and suggests renewals be made by postcard rather than by telephone.

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CEMETERY LOT POLICY---Two Rivers, Wis., will seize all lots in the municipal cemetery on which assessments for annual care are in arrears for five or more years, and will sell them, provided the minimum price for unoccupied portions of the lots is sufficient to pay for perpetual care for the entire lot.

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JUNIOR POLICE---Providence, R.I., will set up a Junior Police force in an effort to curb vandalism in the city, which has included the destruction of field houses in several municipal parks. The "junior police," according to the American Municipal Association, will learn the workings of the police department, work with the school safety squad, and perform other tasks under police direction. Boston, by a similar organization, is reported to have reduced delinquency 50 per cent.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., April 17

States Abolish, Reduce State Income Tax Payments; Increase Other Taxes

Excepting income levies, state taxes are going up rather than down, a study of legislation adopted by the states so far this year indicates today. Of the score or more legislatures acting on income tax proposals, two---West Virginia and South Dakota---abolished them outright while four reduced payments substantially.

Delaware, however, enacted a 1 per cent "pay-as-you-go" tax on gross incomes, a war measure to expire Dec. 31, 1944.

Iowa, Maryland, New York and Oregon legislatures granted taxpayers substantial reductions in income tax payments, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators. Iowa cut in half for 1943 and 1944 payments due under the state income tax law, giving up revenues of about $5,000,000 a year; made deductible medical expenses exceeding 5 per cent of net income.

New York continued for the second year its 25 per cent reduction in state income tax payments, and allowed deduction of medical expenses above 5 per cent of net income, of insurance premiums up to $150 a year, and for children up to 21 still in high school or college on a fulltime basis.

Oregon's legislature approved a reduction of about 40 per cent in income tax payments, while Maryland permitted reduction of one-third in state income tax payments on 1942-44 income, giving up revenues of about $4,000,000 a year.

Arizona passed a law placing a 5 per cent income tax on banks and their real property.

Besides abolishing its 10-year old personal income tax, over the veto of the governor, West Virginia exempted from the 2 per cent consumers' sales tax all food purchases up to 50 cents.

In another action to cut taxes, Nevada reduced from 69½ to 58 cents the tax rate on each $100 of property valuation.

(MORE)

ADD tax legislation, Federation of Tax Administrators x x x valuation.

Otherwise, the state tax picture shows legislatures are either extending or increasing existing taxes or levying new ones. North Dakota, for example, reenacted its 1 cent a gallon gasoline tax and imposed a 3 cent a gallon tax on all motor fuels other than gasoline, while Indiana levied a 4 cent a gallon tax on motor fuels other than gas and a 4 cent a barrel inspection fee. West Virginia reenacted its "extra cent a gallon" gas tax, levied originally as part of a secondary road program. Arkansas, however, exempted aviation gasoline from the state gas tax.

Three states---Idaho, Utah and Washington---levied new or increased existing taxes on liquors. Idaho's new tax, ½ of 1 per cent on liquor sold by state stores, is to pay costs of temperance instruction in the public schools; Utah's new tax, 4 per cent on distilled liquors and wines, is to pay for school lunches for children. Washington levied a 10 per cent retail war tax on all alcoholic beverages; liquor buyers already pay a 10 per cent state liquor tax and a 3 per cent sales tax.

"Juke box" taxes were levied by Oklahoma and Oregon. The Oklahoma tax is 10 per cent of gross receipts; the Oregon levy is $10 per juke box a year. Oregon also levied a license tax of $50 a year on pinball machines. Along the same lines, Washington authorized cities, towns and counties to levy admission taxes.

In the tobacco tax field, Delaware levied a tax of 1 per cent per 10 cigarettes (2 cents a standard pack) while Ohio extended its cigarette tax of the same rate.

Oregon levied a 3 per cent sales tax which, however, must be approved by voters in November; North Dakota, meantime, reenacted its 2 per cent retail sales tax, which provides funds for financing common schools and relief activities.

Nebraska increased the state's public assistance head tax from $2 to $3 a year, and expects to receive about $1,000,000 a year from the increased levy.

Of the miscellaneous actions in the tax field, Oklahoma levied a 2 per cent gross receipts tax in lieu of other taxes on rural electric cooperatives, but Wyoming exempted from taxation for six years non-profit cooperative corporations or associations engaged in rural electrification.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., April 19

Driver Responsibility Acts Among New Motor Vehicle Laws Enacted This Year

Driver responsibility laws, enacted by three states, are among new state legislation involving motorists and motor vehicles passed this year, reports to the Council of State Governments show.

Indiana, Oregon and Utah enacted the driver responsibility acts.

The Indiana law requires motorists involved in accidents to guarantee payment of damages and show financial ability, in the form of liability insurance or bond, to pay damages they may be charged with in the future. Utah motorists who fail to settle judgements for damages must, under a new state law, provide proof of ability to pay in the future before they can obtain driver licenses. The Oregon law is similar.

Other legislation governing motorists includes a Nebraska meausre passed by the legislature allowing fines up to $100 for a first conviction of reckless driving; and a Delaware measure defining as reckless driving violations of a law requiring that motorists stop at intersection blinker lights.

Legislation in the interstate trade barrier field was passed by Maine, Oregon and Utah. Maine exempted from payment of excise taxes trucks or trailers owned in states granting Maine-owned trucks similar exemptions; Oregon granted nonresident owners and operators of motor vehicles the privilege of using Oregon highways without payment of extra fees; Utah provided for reciprocal agreements with other states regarding licensing of trucks and trailers. South Dakota, also, permitted longer and heavier trucks to operate on state highways as an aid to the war effort.

Of the states authorizing use of stickers in lieu of license plates for 1943 motor vehicle registration, Iowa's legislature made permanent the 1943 system of issuing license renewal stickers instead of new steel plates.

South Dakota and Washington adopted legislation setting up state automobile pools to save gasoline and rubber; such pools usually involve operation of all state-owned cars by a state pool, which services and dispatches them on official state business only.

Pennsylvania reduced various motor vehicle license fees, providing a flat $10 annual registration fee for passenger vehicles, a move designed to save motorists $2,000,000 annually and cut state administrative costs by $100,000 annually; and reducing license fees for half-ton pickup trucks from $26.50 to $16.50.

States lowering the age limit for driver licenses include Indiana, Oklahoma, California, Texas, Michigan and North Carolina; the manpower shortage was behind the moves. Indiana now is issuing conditional chauffeur licenses to 16-year olds. License age for school bus drivers was lowered in Oklahoma from 18 to 16; in Nevada to under 18; California, to 17; and Texas, from 21 to 17.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., April 20

1943 Legislatures Provide Retirement Plans For State, Other Employes

Retirement plans to assure old age security for state and local government employes were adopted by a number of state legislatures this year, with most of the plans enacted specifically for school teachers, according to reports to the Civil Service Assembly.

Michigan was added to the states---now approximating half the 48---providing retirement systems for their employes, and similar proposals are under consideration in New Hampshire and Wisconsin.

Sixteen thousand employes will come under the Michigan retirement plan, to be financed jointly by contributions of 5 per cent of their salaries up to $3,600 a year, and by the state, at an equal rate amounting to more than $1,000,000 a year. Retirement is optional at 60, compulsory at 70. The annual pension will consist of an annuity, a basic service pension of $100 and membership service and prior service allowances. Monthly allowance for a person who has earned $2,000 a year from the age of 40, with 10 years' prior experience, would amount to $92 at the age of 65. Credit is given for war service to protect employes going into the armed forces.

States adopting pension systems for their school teachers or other school employes this year include Arizona, Oklahoma and Nevada, while bills still are pending in Missouri and Delaware. Nebraska's legislature granted Omaha public schools the right to create a pension for 350 non-teaching employes if the employes approve it, and the New Hampshire legislature approved a retirement system for all Concord city employes.

Judges are to be placed under a retirement plan in Oregon, whose legislature approved an act providing that supreme court and circuit court jurists serving 17 continuous years on the bench may receive retirement pay of $200 a month at the age of 70. They will contribute 2 to 3 per cent of their salaries to finance the system, and the state will pay in about $10,000 a year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., April 21

"Electric Utilities"

Electric Utility Charges Show Steady Decline In 20-Year Period

Consumer bills for electric service have decreased steadily during the last 20 years, though since 1939 the rate of decline has slowed up, according to current electric rate data in The 1943 Municipal Year Book of the International City Managers Association.

In cities over 50,000 the average bill for 100 kilowatt-hours---consumption of the average household for lighting, appliances and refrigeration for one month---was $6.18 in 1924; in 1942, latest year for which figures are available, the figure was $3.80. The charge for 250 kwh was $6.95 last year, compared with $13.36 18 years ago.

Average bills generally are higher in smaller communities, according to the data gathered by the Federal Power Commission. For most kinds of bills, the lowest rates are found in the Pacific Coast states and Tennessee, and the highest in the New England states.

Cities with lowest and highest average rates for 250 kwh---usual amount for completely "electrified" houses--- in the various population groups are the following:

	Lowest	Highest
Over 1,000,000	Los Angeles---$5.10	New York City---$8.09
500,000-1,000,000	Washington---- 4.91	Boston---------- 9.40
250,000-500,000	Cincinnati---- 4.75	Providence------ 9.07
100,000-250,000	Tacoma-------- 3.20	Lowell, Mass.--- 9.53
50,000-100,000	Covington, Ky. 4.75	St. Petersburg--10.08
25,000-50,000	Salem, Ore.--- 4.20	Haverhill, Mass.10.26

Eighty-eight per cent of the urban areas in the country over 25,000 are served only by a privately owned utility, 8 per cent exclusively by a publicly owned utility, and 4 per cent by both.

Twenty-two cities of all those over 50,000 population operate their own power plants, charging average rates of $3.02 for 100 kwh, compared with $3.89 charged by private plants. Of the publicly owned plants, only Jacksonville, Fla., charges a higher rater---$4.60---for 100 kwh than the average charged by the 189 privately owned companies.

Rates charged by public plants are far from uniform, some being two to two-and-one-half times as high as others. The differences reflect uses to which power plant revenues are put, the Year Book pointed out. Often municipal rates are planned so that income from power will contribute heavily to meeting general city expense, and thus relieve the tax burden. Municipalities purchasing power from the Tennessee Valley Authority, however, are not permitted to substitute power profits for tax revenues, and uniformly low rates result.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., April 22

Kansas City Council Given Public Opinion Survey As Budgeting Guide

When Kansas City councilmen sit down this month to wrestle with wartime budget problems for 1943-44, they will keep in mind two facts---

That two-thirds of the city's residents prefer to have municipal services kept up to usual standards rather than reduced.

That a majority of the residents think public works plans for the postwar period should be worked out now, and would like to see the city put money aside for postwar construction.

This information was obtained through a public opinion survey by the Kansas City Civic Research Institute as part of the periodic audit of civic attitudes inaugurated last October. More than 2,000 residents were interviewed by the Institute on questions important to the new budget.

No attempt was made to draw an issue between cutting municipal services or raising taxes, according to the American Municipal Association. Questions generally were simply whether certain services were satisfactory, and whether they should be reduced during wartime. The poll showed general sentiment against further increasing services as well as against cutting them.

On specific service items, 38 per cent of the people polled favored granting cost-of-living raises to city employes, while 29 per cent felt city workers were getting fair pay now in comparison to other workers. Seven out of 10 people were against reducing street cleaning or street repairs, and 77 per cent disapproved of reducing garbage collections.

Nine out of 10 polled felt the park department should get along on 80 per cent of its usual budget during the war, and a majority favored cutting down on publicly sponsored adult recreation during wartime, with one-third favoring increase in children's recreation.

Although public concern over postwar problems in Kansas City has not yet crystallized, according to the survey, seven out of 10 polled believed a postwar public work program would be needed to meet unemployment, and a majority think the plans should be worked out now by the city. In the matter of money, opinion leaned toward the city and federal government taking equal responsibility.

Chief purpose of the public opinion poll, which is on a continuing basis, is to give the average citizen an unofficial vote in public policy. It also provides a way of determining how much people know about their local government.

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Report of Annual Public Opinion Survey on Government Policy

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 5: For Fri., April 23

Milwaukee County Fire Chiefs Train Industrial Fire Brigades

More than 2,500 industrial firefighters in 173 plants in the Milwaukee area have been trained through courses given by the Milwaukee County Association of Fire Chiefs during the last year, and are ready to manage a hose or analyze fires for sabotage.

The course recently was opened to nonindustrial employers, and large enrollments are coming in from local department stores and similar institutions.

Fifteen cities, towns and villages in Milwaukee county are participating in the training program, which is designed for key men in each plant who, in turn, organize fire brigades in their plants and train their crews.

Alarms and signals, use of machinery, hydrants, hose and gas masks are studied, along with ventilation and salvage. When a man finishes the course, he knows how to recognize types of smoke, how to use a life net and how to detect arson and sabotage. The course is the same one used to train new municipal firemen.

The largest of the schools is operated by the Milwaukee fire department, which has trained about 1,000 employes of 130 major plants. An abandoned building donated by the school board is used for classes, the city council appropriating $3,400 for necessary alterations and the county supplying $30,000 worth of fire equipment. Classes are held in the evening two hours a week for each student, for a total of 22 to 28 class hours. Cost of training an industrial fireman is about $87, but no tuition is charged.

Since the industrial fire brigade program was set up nearly a year ago, there have been fewer runs to factory fires despite the increased hazards of three-shift operation at plants, according to report to the International City Managers Association. The fire loss in Milwaukee in 1942 was 5 per cent below that of 1941, and most of the decrease was in plant fires.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., April 24

What American Cities Are Doing

LIVE CHICKS "OUT" AS EASTER GIFTS---There won't be any live baby chicks and rabbits for Easter gifts for Kansas City, Kan., children this year. Under a new ordinance freshly hatched fowls and newly born rabbits cannot be used as toys or for display or decorative purposes, and they cannot be subjected to any form of mistreatment or careless handling, nor can they be dyed.

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SEATTLE TAXES AMUSEMENTS---Seattle has taken immediate advantage of a new law relinquishing the state's admissions tax privileges to municipalities; the city enacted an ordinance taxing entry to theatres, concerts, dances, plays, sports and so forth. Rate of tax is 5 per cent of admission charge---same as the state tax---and becomes effective May 1, the day on which the state tax is lifted. Approximately $400,000 is anticipated by the city from the new revenue source, according to the American Municipal Association.

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WOMEN SAFETY OFFICERS FOR TVA---Women outnumbered men three to one at an examination held recently by the Tennessee Valley Authority for public safety officer trainees. Taking the examination were 86 women, 15 of whom were selected for training. Eligibility requirements are the same for women as for men, except that the maximum age and minimum height limits are lower. Training is the same for both sexes, including techniques of self-defense and use of firearms.

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SHARE-THE-RIDE ACCIDENT RESPONSIBILITY---Recent decisions by the Ohio and Michigan state supreme courts have placed responsibility for accidents involving car pooling and share-the-ride arrangements. The Ohio high court said "share-the-ride" car owners are liable in case of injury to fellow workers they carry as passengers. The Michigan case involved a four-man car pool, three of the men owning cars used on a round-robin basis, the fourth man paying $1 a week to whoever was driving for his rides. In an accident one car owner was killed while riding with another car owner in the pool, and the court held that since the relationship was a "guest-host" one, the driver was not liable. However, the court declared, the driver would have been responsible for injuries to the man who supplied no transportation facilities to the pool but who paid for his rides, no matter who drove.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., April 26

Manpower, Street Repair Materials, Repair Part Shortage Hamper Cities

Shortage of manpower, inability to obtain street repair materials and scarcity of equipment repair parts head the list of problems besetting the operation of public works services in the nation's cities, a survey of 90 cities of more than 10,000 population showed today.

Highlights of the report on the survey, made by the American Public Works Association, are as follows:

1---Approximately 47 per cent of the cities reporting indicated that loss of manpower was felt in such activities as refuse collection, street repair, street cleaning, snow removal, and in the operation of sewage and water supply facilities.

2---Lack of asphalt and tar products for street maintenance and repair is becoming acute, with a third of the cities reporting a definite need for these materials.

3---Urgent need for repair parts for automotive as well as stationary mechanical equipment was reported by nearly a third of the municipalities. Repair parts for refuse collection and street cleaning trucks, for sewerage and water supply pumps, fibre and steel gutter broom wire for street sweeper equipment, and replacements for street repair equipment in general are needed now.

A number of cities are overcoming inability to obtain additional automotive equipment, the association said, by working available trucks for longer periods of time. Detroit, for example, has adopted the six-day week, which should tend to alleviate the shortage of hired trucks. Semi-weekly garbage collections in Detroit may be reduced, however, unless additional trucks become available for hire in the future.

Purchase of secondhand equipment has relieved the situation in a number of cities, Washington, D.C., reporting that used trucks are filling a great need for additional equipment in the city refuse division. About 24 per cent of the cities surveyed need replacement for automotive equipment.

One out of every six of the cities indicated need for garbage cans or collection baskets, with 25 of the 90 cities reporting that miscellaneous shortages are inconveniencing the provision of essential municipal services.

Listed as "needs" by the 90 cities for continuance of necessary public works services in the future were the following items: common nails, portland cement, traffic paint, fire hydrants, manhole covers and other castings, reenforcing steel, rubber hose, lumber and bridge timber, building hardware, tarpaulins, plumbing and electrical supplies, welding rods, valves, water meter parts, reenforced concrete pipes, and a number of building repair materials made of brass, iron and copper.

Despite the shortage, however, public works departments are attempting to maintain a normal level of service by making adjustments when necessary. Thirty-one of the 90 cities indicated their public works services of an essential nature are not hampered to a noticeable degree at this time.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 2: For Tues., April 27

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State Income Tax Revenues Assume New Importance In War Economy

Revenues from state income taxes have assumed new importance since the national economy has been geared to war, and they undoubtedly will increase in amount and importance as revenues from excise taxes fall off.

This conclusion was reached by the Federation of Tax Administrators after study of the state income tax picture for the last few years. The study showed the following:

After reaching a high of nearly $400,000,000 in 1938, based on 1937 incomes, collections for 1939 fell to approximately $330,000,000. But in succeeding fiscal years income tax collections increased at an accelerated rate, passing the $400,000,000 mark in 1941 and the $500,000,000 mark in 1942.

It should be noted, however, the federation said, that individual state income tax collections made virtually no gains from 1941 to 1942, whereas corporation income taxes jumped from $153,000,000 to $269,000,000, an increase of 65 per cent.

Figures for the first three quarters of the 1943 fiscal year continue the upward trend, the federation said, though the rate of increase has fallen off considerably. Figures based on calendar years, which reflect more accurately changes in taxable income, reveal substantially the same trend.

Individual variations among states are great, the federation said. In the 1942 calendar year, Mississippi collected more than twice as much---203.5 per cent---from income taxes as it did in 1941, while collections for South Dakota in contrast decreased 30.5 per cent. In most instances, variations can be accounted for to some degree by distribution of war activities or by legislation changes.

The 25 per cent cut in New York's individual income tax payments, by far the largest in the United States, offset increased collections in other states to hold down the 1942 total individual income tax collections. Iowa followed in 1943 with a 50 per cent cut, while South Dakota and West Virginia repealed their laws this year. South Dakota, however, will collect on 1942 income. Oregon has made several changes in its laws which, it is estimated, will reduce taxes on 1943 income in that state by as much as a third.

"The tendency for income tax collections to rise in the future will be offset by several factors," the federation said. "Legislatures of states with large cash balances may repeal taxes or slash rates. Deduction of federal taxes, permitted in most states levying the state income tax, will have an adverse effect on collections, particularly in states which derive large revenues from taxing corporate income, although the full effect of recent increases will not be felt until 1944. More and more potential taxpayers are entering the armed forces, thereby reducing their taxable income almost to the vanishing point.

The federation said predictions of widespread adoption of state income taxes in those states which do not have them "seem thus far unfulfilled, although other states may follow the example of Delaware in levying flat rate income taxes similar to the federal 'Victory tax'."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., April 28

Victory Gardeners Receiving Helping Hand From Municipalities

Municipalities are lending a helping hand to their residents who want Victory gardens. To give this assistance, according to the International City Managers' Association, many cities are taking formal legislative action by ordinance, resolution or appropriation, and several have made gardening a municipal service.

Boston appropriated $35,000 to carry out its program. Newark imposed a fine for vandalism in connection with Victory gardens; it also is a federal offense to molest them. Ft. Wayne introduced ordinances providing for a Victory Garden Council and making it a misdemeanor to damage a garden. Philadelphia imposed penalties of $50 to $100 for trespass and pillage, and Toledo, O., a $500 fine for stealing or destroying produce, or buying or selling stolen produce.

Practically every city reporting is making city-owned property available to Victory gardeners, many of them without charge. Plots are assigned on a first come, first served basis. Rochester and several other New York municipalities require the signing of an agreement, drawn up by the corporation counsel, relieving the city from liability. Utica, N.Y., charges a rental fee of $5 for use of each lot during the growing season. Detroit has provided space in city parks for garden use. Hartford, Conn., set a fee of $2.50, covering rental of a 30' x 50' plot and its plowing, harrowing and fertilizing.

Only a few cities are making adjustments in water rates for the benefit of Victory gardeners. Denver and Chicago will offer the water free, and Torrance, Cal., will supply free water for gardens of 500 square feet or more.

Free seeds are provided by some cities. Columbus, O., has distributed tomato seeds to school children for planting indoors. Boston and Utica will provide free seeds to relief recipients. Newark has arranged for city-owned nurseries to grow plants and distribute them free to gardeners.

Other services being offered to gardeners include free tools for relief recipients, in Boston and Utica. Rochester and Utica have set up their Victory garden programs in the municipal real estate office, while Newark, Boston, Detroit, New Haven and Hartford have placed the responsibility in the department of parks. Akron and New Orleans have arranged for school gardens only, with the board of education in charge. Schenectady's Victory garden plots will be under supervision of the city engineer.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., April 29

National Income Hit All-Time High In 1942; Further Increase Anticipated

National income reached an all-time high of $119,800,000,000 (B) during 1942 and, if present price levels and tax legislation continue without substantial change, may total in the neighborhood of $140,000,000,000 (B) for 1943, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today after analysis of figures released by the Department of Commerce.

The 1942 figure represents a 43.8 per cent increase over national income for 1929, highest in the twenties, and a 25.3 per cent increase over 1941. The decade change between 1932, the all-time low, and 1942 was 199.8 per cent; however, national income for 1939 was 15 per cent below that for 1929. A rapid and steady rise in national income started in 1939, with 1940 and 1941 income higher by 9.9 and 22.9 per cent than totals for 1939 and 1940 respectively.

The federation's analysis showed a considerable number of shifts during the last year in the relative importance of income shares as well as industrial source of income. Though income originating in each industrial group increased in general, the largest increases occurred in those groups feeling the direct impact of wartime demands.

National income contributed by all manufacturing groups in 1942 was 30.6 per cent of the total, though the same groups contributed only 24 and 25 per cent in 1939 and 1929 respectively. The same picture holds true for the agricultural group, which accounted for 9.2 per cent of the 1943 income to increase in relative importance from 7.4 per cent in 1939 and 8.1 per cent in 1929.

The construction industry, while increasing from 2.7 per cent of the total in 1939 to 4 per cent in 1942, has not reached the importance it enjoyed in 1929, when it represented 4.3 per cent of the total.

Relative declines occurred in the distribution and service industries, the analysis showed. The financial group, especially, declined from 12.2 per cent in 1929 and 9.6 per cent in 1939 to 7 per cent in 1942.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., April 30

Farm

New Jersey Youths To Help Harvest Perishable Crops Under State-Sponsored Plan

New Jersey high school youths will help farmers harvest cranberry and other perishable crops this year under a state-sponsored student service plan set up on an experimental basis last year.

Students between the ages of 14 and 18 who have good scholastic records will be excused from school for a total of 15 class days during the height of the cranberry picking season, in October, to help in this harvest.

The young "farmers" will live at a student labor camp, maintained under prescribed health and sanitation conditions, and work for farmers in the region, according to information to the American Public Welfare Association from the New Jersey department of health. In commenting on the plan the association said that if students are to be used to meet the agricultural manpower shortage it is important that safeguards be utilized to protect their employment.

In charge of the project is the state Commission on Student Service, which supervised the experiment last year. Continuance of the commission was assured recently when the state legislature appropriated funds for its operation.

Represented on the commission are the state departments of health and agriculture, the state Grange, the Parent-Teachers association and the New Jersey civilian defense organization.

The student service plan will be carried out this year along procedures experimented with in 1942, although improvements have been worked out. Last year the student labor camp was open for three weeks, with 175 boys living there and working on various farms. Though wages paid were low, ranging from $1 to more than $1.50 a day, this was due mostly to short hours of work and worker inexperience.

New Jersey farmers estimated the three weeks' work by the pool of high school manpower was worth $10,000 to them. Value of berries picked was $5,000; the fact the boys were available to prevent fields from becoming overripe was considered a saving of another $5,000.

The commission made sure that only the physically fit were allowed to accept farm jobs. Each boy was examined by a physician before he was accepted for registration at the camp, and there were daily inspections of the camp by representatives of the state board of health.

Since last year's experiment, the student service commission has developed regulations designed to improve operation of the project for the benefit of both workers and farmers. The state health department, also, has recommended standards for adequate living quarters for students.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., May 1

What American Cities Are Doing

BOYS' COURTS: Indianapolis is combining resources of the police department's juvenile aid division, the park department's recreation division and board of public safety in a campaign against juvenile delinquency. Juvenile offenders in minor cases will be tried at recreation centers by their companions under a program of "boys' courts." Under this program the state curfew law has been invoked for the city; under the law any boy under 16 or girl under 18 wandering about the streets at night may be taken into custody as a delinquent unless their actions come under the head of "lawful occupation." Parents are liable to fine and imprisonment for neglect of their children under the law.

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WOMEN AT WORK: Four hundred women have been employed during the last year by the Chicago park district to replace 568 regular park employes who have entered the armed forces, and efforts are being made to recruit an additional 400, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. The women are working as florists, gardeners, storekeepers, crossing and service guards, and laborers.

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ELECTIONS: State and local governments will hold elections in 1943 on at least 66 different days, according to the bureau of the census, which said its survey indicated that 386 primary elections will be held this year, with September the high month; and 665 general elections, chiefly in April and November. A total of 4,140 elections were held in 1942 for state, county and municipal officials on 99 different days, according to the survey.

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SUNDAY EXAMINATIONS: Seventy per cent of the recent applicants for civil service positions with the Niagara, N.Y., municipal government indicated in a questionnaire recently that Sunday would be the best day to take examinations. Other replies listed Saturday mornings or afternoons, and week-day evenings. As a result of the questionnaire, the Niagara civil service commission may alter its examination procedure to allow for Sunday examinations.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois JOINT REFERENCE Release No. 1: For Mon., May 3

APR 23 1943

New York Expands Postwar Planning Activities; Philadelphia Creates New Commission

Expansion of postwar public works planning activities by New York state and creation of a commission on city planning by Philadelphia are among most recent efforts of states and cities to prepare for postwar reconstruction and development.

New York's legislature stimulated postwar public works planning, by cities as well as the state, by extending the life of the state's temporary planning commission created last year and given a limited appropriation of $450,000, the American Society of Planning Officials reports.

The legislature established a seven-member commission and granted the body appropriations expected to total about $3,000,000 for use in preparation of plans. At present the state proposes to provide half the funds spent by municipalities in the state in preparing postwar public works plans.

Philadelphia's new commission on city planning, a nine-member group, was established by the city council to chart the city's growth and draft a financial plan of capital improvements, according to the society. The commission was given $40,000 for 1943 to set up a technical staff and to pay other expenses. Each year before Sept. 15 the commission must submit to the council its report on a six-year construction program, including estimated costs of projects.

In appointing the new commission Philadelphia's mayor charged it with drafting a comprehensive master plan for the city, and coordinating physical improvements with an accompanying financial plan to insure their orderly execution with a particular view to the following:

1) Corrective measures to halt decline in real estate values; 2) attention to mass transportation facilities as they affect the city's future growth; 3) street planning on the assumption of heavy postwar traffic increases; 4) relation of recreational and playground facilities to the housing problem, particularly in "blighted areas"; and 5) preparation of a plan for a sewage disposal system that can be begun immediately after the war.

Accomplishments of the New York commission on postwar planning set up last year include the gathering of a nearly complete record of designs prepared or under preparation by the various cities in the state. Also, 32 state building construction projects were approved and the designs financed by the commission. Half of these plans were prepared by state architects, the balance by consulting architects. The commission has started compiling data, also, concerning employment possibilities of possible projects and the material and equipment needs for constructing the projects.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., May 4

Public

Cities Levy New Taxes On Utilities To Meet Rising Costs Of Government

Increased use of taxes on local utilities to obtain revenues to finance rising costs of government was noted today by the International City Managers Association. The following cities, according to the association, are among those levying new taxes on utilities during the last year or two:

Kansas City, Mo., expects to raise approximately $1,130,000 during the 1943 fiscal year from newly adopted taxes on local utilities.

The city expects to receive $420,000 from a 5 per cent tax on gross income, except income from industrial use, of the local power and light company; $290,000 from a similar tax on its gas company; $256,000 from a 4 per cent tax on gross income of the local telephone company; $57,000 from a tax on the local street railway company of 1 mill per streetcar passenger, and $106,000 from a 3 per cent tax on bus revenue of the street railway company.

St. Louis last December adopted a 5 per cent tax on the gross receipts of every telephone company operating in the city, while Wenatchee, Wash., obtained nearly $12,000 during the first fiscal year from a 2 per cent tax on the telephone company and a 3 per cent tax on the local power company.

A 2 per cent franchise tax levied recently by El Paso, Tex., on the local telephone company will, city officials believe, increase by 100 per cent the revenue now obtained from this source by an existing 2 per cent tax on gross sales.

Another Missouri community, Richmond Heights, expects to receive $10,000 this year from a 2 per cent tax levied on utility companies in December, 1941. Hornell, N.Y., also anticipated receiving $10,000 this year from a 1 per cent utility tax levied last July.

Results of taxes levied on utilities by several Texas cities, in addition to El Paso, within the last two years was reported by the association. Waco, for example, obtains about $33,000 a year from a street rental charge against local power and light, telephone and gas companies; the charge was levied in August, 1941.

Wichita Falls has since October, 1941, levied a 2 per cent gross revenue tax against the local electric service company which brings in around $17,000 a year and in August, 1942, enacted a 1½ per cent gross revenue tax expected to produce $11,500 annually from the local gas service company.

Among other Texas cities levying taxes on local utilities are Denison, Galveston, McAllen and Sweetwater, with revenues ranging from $52,000 in Galveston from a gross receipts tax on utilities to about $6,000 in Denison from a 2 per cent gross income tax on power and light and telephone companies.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., May 5

Fire Departments Build Own Equipment In Washington

Firemen in Washington cities have concocted an "aspirin" for material shortages by building their own equipment.

In fire department shops throughout the state firemen are constructing efficient trailer pumps, portable light plants, wall and roof ladders, hand couplings, and even fire trucks of tank, pumper, hose and booster types.

This is revealed in a study completed recently by the Association of Washington Cities. Equipment construction activities are not centered in Washington cities, however, the American Municipal Association reports, since fire departments of many cities throughout the country have been and are building equipment they cannot buy because of priorities and shortages.

Despite success in improvising pieces of equipment at much less cost than new equipment, officials of various Washington fire departments do not advocate the building of fire apparatus except when it cannot be bought.

Considerable ingenuity was displayed by firemen throughout Washington in building their own equipment, according to the study. Mt. Vernon, for example, built a portable generator which produces sufficient power to operate a hospital lighting system and X-ray machines should city power fail. The unit consists of a generator driven by a 1936 Willys 4 motor, both mounted on a two-wheel trailer, which also carries floodlights for night fire fighting. The unit cost $451, less floodlights.

Yakima, Ellensburg and Port Angles firemen constructed fire trucks around old-model truck chassis, equipping the trucks with salvaged apparatus or building new equipment themselves. Ellensburg, for example, constructed extension and roof ladders, double hose couplings and a hose stream reducer.

Anacortes' eight-man fire department converted a 1938 V-8 Ford chassis into a combination hose and booster truck, with minor equipment such as a hose bed and box salvaged from an old truck. It took the department two and a half months to make the ladders and clean and paint the truck, with the complete change-over costing $600.

Among other Washington cities constructing their own equipment in the last two or three years are Burlington, Juanita-Lake Park, and Sumner. Sumner firemen overhauled a 1937 truck, equipped it with parts of a 1917 hose wagon, 1,400 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, two 24-foot extension ladders, two 12-foot roof ladders, 150 feet of chemical hose, small extinguishers, and various other apparatus. A 40-gallon chemical tank was installed, which will be replaced with a 150-gallon booster tank when such tanks become available.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., May 6

Great Strides Made In Interstate Crime Control During Last Decade

Great strides in the field of interstate crime control have been made during the last decade, the Council of State Governments reported today, with emphasis placed on adoption by the states of uniform laws for fresh pursuit of fleeing crime suspects, extradition, summoning of out-of-state witnesses, supervision of parolees and narcotic drug control.

Of the two types of uniform fresh pursuit acts, interstate and intrastate, the interstate act has been enacted by 34 states since 1936, when Louisiana, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia adopted it.

Purpose of the interstate pursuit act is to prevent criminals from utilizing state lines to handicap their capture. Officers entering a state with such an act in pursuit of persons suspected of committing a felony are authorized to catch and arrest the suspects in the state. There must be no "unreasonable delay" in the pursuit, however.

Principles of the interstate fresh pursuit act are contained in the intrastate act, which permits fresh pursuit of criminals across county and municipal lines. Since crossing of state lines is not involved, intrastate fresh pursuit laws apply to many criminal offenses as well as felonies. Arkansas, Idaho, New Hampshire, New Jersey and South Dakota have adopted this law.

Thirty-one states have enacted uniform extradition legislation since 1927 to facilitate the transfer of criminals from one state to another so one state may not become, unintentionally, a sanctuary for criminals wanted in other states.

The uniform out-of-state witness act, adopted by 37 states since 1937, when Nevada, North Dakota and Wisconsin first enacted the measure, is designed to facilitate the summoning of persons living in another state as witnesses in criminal proceeding in a state.

One of the largest mass efforts in the field of interstate parole and probation control occurred in 1937 in Kansas City, Mo., when 25 states signed a compact involving supervision by one state of parolees and probationers of other states. Under the compact a state, with a legally enforceable contract with a sister state, exercises the same control over out-of-state parolees and probationers as it does over its own, and makes "progress" reports from time to time to the sister state. Ten additional states have signed the compact since 1937 and three are in the process of joining.

Uniform narcotic drug acts have been adopted by 41 states since Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania first adopted such legislation in 1933. Recently the federal bureau of narcotics recommended that states strengthen their narcotics control acts to include stringent control over marihuana.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., May 7

Portland, Ore., Schools Geared To War Effort

Portland's schools are geared 100 per cent to the war effort, a recent report shows. Steps taken by the Oregon city in making wartime educational adjustments involved operation of schools in double shifts, evening war courses, war production training for adults and establishment of a high school Victory corps.

The move was necessary, the report said, to meet educational demands raised with the development of many war industries and activities in Portland and the metropolitan area. The report was made by the Portland City club, according to the American Municipal Association.

Four elementary schools now operate in double shifts, enabling a school to enroll 200 per cent of normal capacity. One group of pupils attends classes in the morning, the other in the afternoon, with each group having its own teaching personnel. Enrollment in all four schools soon will exceed the capacity of present facilities, the report said, though the situation soon may be relieved by 25 classroom units under construction by the federal government.

While the shortened school day necessarily curtails or eliminates certain regular school activities, pupils are receiving a "fairly well-rounded education" and languages, social studies, mathematics and sciences are not neglected, the report said.

Administration of the Portland school system's adult training program, one of the most comprehensive in the nation, requires services of 575 persons, including 21 coordinators, 266 fulltime instructors, 24 reproducers and mimeographers and 25 custodians. All or part of eight different buildings are used. The City club's report gives the following brief picture of adult training activities:

From July, 1940, to November, 1942, more than 30,800 persons including 4,232 women were trained in 47 different preemployment courses; 44,000 persons including 1,585 women took 79 supplementary courses. Largest total preemployment enrollments were ship welding, 6,469 persons; aviation sheet metal, 3,478; machine tool, 3,058; pipe fitting, 1,558; and shipwrights and joiners, 1,371.

Evening "refresher mathematics" courses have been given since January, 1942, as well as classes in remedial reading for adults and computational trigonometry, courses helpful to men who have failed army screening tests. Short term courses in blue print reading, mechanical drawing, tracing and speed typing are offered for war industry workers, and recently evening courses in shorthand and business letters and practices were opened for women. Also, many courses are given to meet special community needs, such as nursing, first aid and nutrition. Many non-commissioned officers and privates of the army have enrolled in various of the courses.

Portland schools are cooperating, also, in the high school Victory corps, a voluntary organization designed to mobilize secondary school students for effective preparation for participation in wartime service. Curricular schedules have been adjusted to enable students to belong to the Victory corps and participate in courses involving physical fitness, military drill, sciences and mathematics, preflight training in aeronautics, and other war connected courses.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., May 8

What American Cities Are Doing

SAFETY RECORD: At midnight, Feb. 8, Winnetka, Ill., achieved the unusual record of four continuous years without a single traffic fatality. Of 383 communities in the country with populations between 10,000 and 25,000, only three other cities have made such a record---Aberdeen, S.D.; Fergus Falls, Minn.; and Derby, Conn.

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TAX COLLECTIONS: Lansing, Mich., collected 98 per cent of its taxes for 1942, a new record for the city of 78,000. The city retired $164,000 in bonds ahead of schedule, leaving the city a bond debt of only $322,000, or $4.10 per capita with no school nor county debt, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the U.S. and Canada.

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DENVER HAS SURPLUS: Denver closed its books for the 1942 fiscal year with a surplus of $436,000, the surplus the result of an excess of actual revenues over estimated revenues of about $165,000. Moreover, the city auditor predicts that in 1943 the city will have about $116,000 more to spend than had been anticipated when the annual budget was adopted in December.

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SURPRISE: The Spokane county, Wash., assessor was surprised recently when a new method for farm personal property assessments resulted in an increase of $600,000 in assessed valuation over the previous year. Instead of employing the usual force of extra deputy assessors to visit each farm, the county assessor mailed returns to taxpayers along with instructions on assessing their own property. In addition to an obvious saving of manpower, the cost per assessment was reduced from $125 to about 10 cents.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

JOINT REFERENCE 1943

Release No. 1: For Mon., May 10

LIBRARY

New Englanders Nation's Leading Cigarette Smokers

New Englanders are the nation's leading cigarette smokers, a study of state cigarette consumption per capita by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today. Connecticut smokers consumed nearly 2,000 cigarettes per person between March, 1942, and February, 1943, according to tax figures; Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine smokers consumed 1,668 or more per capita.

New York and Washington were the other two "high" states for per person consumption, according to the federation's study, based on tax collections in 17 states which levy this excise. Oklahoma and Arkansas per capita consumption was lowest for the 12-month period---719 and 519 cigarettes per person respectively.

Though 28 states taxed cigarettes during this period, the federation based its study on cigarette tax collections of the 17 states which report these collections separately from other tobacco taxes levied, enabling a comparison.

Regional trends in cigarette consumption were revealed by the tax collection figures, the federation said, with highest consumption found in the four New England states and New York, and in Washington. Average consumption was found in midwestern states, with southern states and South Dakota trailing. An exception to this regional pattern, the federation said, was Texas with a yearly per capita consumption of 1,100 cigarettes, higher than Utah, Iowa, Kansas and Kentucky.

Wide differences in per capita consumption resulted from a combination of factors. Urbanism, a high degree of preference for cigarettes over other forms of tobacco, and a higher per capita income probably accounted for a great portion of the high figures in New England and New York, while the large amount of war industry in Washington influenced consumption there. Rural population, the continuing influence of moral objections to smoking cigarettes, and lower per capita income were responsible, probably, for the lower per capita consumption in the midwestern states.

Of significance, also, the federation said, is the fact that the New England states and New York represent a solid block of states taxing tobacco products, since New Hampshire and Vermont also levy this tax, while the lack of tobacco taxes in Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and several other states provides open frontiers which make smuggling of non-taxed cigarettes much easier in the midwest.

Three of the four states with high tax rates have the lowest per capita consumption of cigarettes; the high figure for Texas---the fourth---may be accounted for largely by military activity, the federation said. The tax rate should not be considered the only cause for low consumption, however, since income has been low in the south and southwest. Also, a large part of tobacco consumption is in the form of snuff or chewing tobacco.

Per capita consumption of cigarettes, March, 1942-February, 1943; in the following, the first column lists states, the second lists tax per pack of 20 cigarettes, the third lists per capita consumption per state:

Conn.	2 cents	1,976	Me.	2 cents	1,668	Kan.	2 cents	976
Mass.	2 cents	1,956	Ill.	2 cents	1,545	Ky.	2 cents	836
R. I.	2 cents	1,830	Ohio	2 cents	1,516	Tex.	3 cents	1,100
N. Y.	2 cents	1,826	Wis.	2 cents	1,217	S. D.	3 cents	834
Wash.	2 cents	1,713	Utah	2 cents	1,009	Okla.	5 cents	719
			Iowa	2 cents	977	Ark.	5 cents	519

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., May 11

Three Ohio Cities Put Garbage Collection Services On Fee Basis

Garbage and refuse collection fees levied by three Ohio cities recently are further examples of the tapping by communities of new sources of revenue to help finance rising costs of government. The cities---Columbus, Youngstown and Portsmouth ---hope to raise a total of $535,000 by their respective levies---enough to finance the service which residents formerly received free of charge.

Columbus, of 306,000 population, charges residents $4 a year for each family dwelling and each family in a multiple dwelling for collection of garbage, ashes and rubbish, with the fee payable on a quarterly basis, according to the International City Managers' Association. Business houses must pay 2 cents per gallon of garbage, 10 cents per barrel of rubbish and 10 cents per bundle of rubbish; the fees must be paid on a monthly basis.

Collections, for which the city expects to receive $350,000 annually to match costs, are made once a week in residential districts and as often as requested in business sections. Disposal is made by incineration.

Youngstown's new collection fee---50 cents a week---applies only to garbage, which must be placed in cans of from 10 to 30 gallons capacity. Collection cards, covering periods of three months or a year, must be purchased from the city finance director; they must be displayed from an observable location, preferably a window. Business houses must pay extra fees for collection of commercial or industrial waste in excess of one 30-gallon can a week. Youngstown, a city of 167,000, expects to receive $150,000 annually from the fee, more than enough to meet costs.

Portsmouth expects to receive $35,000 this year from its new charge of 60 cents a month to each householder for collection of garbage only. Householders desiring service must buy quarterly cards from the city auditor. Ashes and rubbish are collected free of charge. Residential garbage is collected twice a week in July, August and September and weekly during other months.

Collection service for business establishments in Portsmouth, of 40,500 population, is on a slightly different basis. A charge of 25 cents is made for each 30-gallon can of garbage, ashes or trash. Subscribers may buy any number of collections and are given punch cards on which are printed numbers from 1 to 50. As the collector picks up cans of garbage, ashes or rubbish, he punches out the numbers.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., May 12

Fire [illegible]

New Laws Remove Barriers Against Extension Of Fire Fighting Aid

Municipal fire departments can go to the aid of neighboring cities in emergencies under legislation adopted by Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Washington and several other states this year, the American Municipal Association reports.

Patterned after measures enacted by legislatures in other states in the past, the legislation removes barriers which hitherto barred such intergovernmental aid by neighboring communities.

The new Indiana measure authorizes the loaning of fire fighting equipment by cities, towns or townships to meet emergencies in other areas, and also authorizes the transfer of apparatus for fire fighting purposes by order of the governor. This measure will be effective until March, 1945.

Maryland's legislation is similar, in that fire fighting equipment and personnel may be transferred from one section of the state to another by authority of the state war agency, with the jurisdiction aided liable for damage to the equipment.

Washington's new fire defense mobilization act permits assignment of fire fighting equipment and personnel for duty outside their regular jurisdictions; officers and men, when giving outside aid, have the same powers they have when operating in their regular jurisdictions.

The Kansas measure is similar to the other legislation.

Practically all state laws authorizing municipal fire departments to give outside aid in emergencies are patterned after a California statute adopted in 1941 which removed barriers to the exchange of such governmental services as police, fire, health and welfare protection between cities. Besides giving local governments---cities, townships and counties---authority to perform such services outside city limits, the California statute removed the danger of liability for accidents and damages occurring during performance of such services. Heretofore these barriers discouraged even extension of fire protection to suburban and rural areas.

California revised this arrangement somewhat this year by giving the state war council authority to order mandatory mutual aid by fire departments, and setting up districts in which municipal fire departments may operate under such authority.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., May 13

(First of two stories on the part played by state gasoline tax administrators in the gasoline rationing program.)

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State gasoline tax administrators are playing an important though little-known role in making the gasoline rationing program effective, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

Unique in several ways, the work of state gas tax officials involves their voluntary services in performing rationing duties and use of their state tax collection machinery in administering and enforcing rationing regulations.

The entire program has presented special problems, also, since its purpose except in the eastern states is to control the use of rubber tires already in service. This makes a black market in gasoline more difficult to control than a black market in scarce commodities, the federation said.

Description of the tire rationing process gives a picture of how this program is geared into gas tax collection machinery of the various states. When a filling station operator receives coupons in exchange for gasoline, he deposits them in his "ration bank account" and must write "ration checks" for the amount of gasoline he receives from the wholesaler---or "distributor." The distributor is liable for payment of the gasoline tax to the state, and he is required to account to the state for every gallon of gasoline received or sold.

The distributor now must file two copies of his monthly tax report, and with them a "reconciliation report," prescribed by the Office of Price Administration, which explains the difference between the total amount of gasoline on the tax report and the amount of gasoline covered by the "ration check" attached to the report.

The state tax office checks the reports and certifies the tax report is a true copy of that filed with the state. In many states, the federation said, the gas tax administrator has gone further, performing a complete audit of the reconciliation report which, though not required, is of great assistance to OPA.

State officials, it was pointed out, helped draft the present coupon rationing system. When it became apparent more than a year ago that rationing of gasoline would be necessary on the east coast, representatives of the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, the official association of state gas tax officials, spent several weeks in Washington working with OPA in drafting the coupon system. Their experience during the last 25 years in requiring an accounting of every gallon of gasoline produced or imported in each state made it possible for OPA to prevent evasion of rationing at but a fraction of the cost under any other system. Though the system was devised for the eastern area, it was retained under nationwide rationing.

The federation said, however, that this "audit control" system worked out by state gas tax administrators cannot prevent a black market based on stolen or incorrectly issued coupons. This problem, the federation said, is one to be solved only by local boards which issued the coupons and by enforcement officers of OPA.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., May 14

(Second of two stories on the part played by state gasoline tax administrators in the gasoline rationing program.)

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Two major types of problems decrease effectiveness of the "audit control" program administered by state gas tax officials in connection with gasoline rationing, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today after querying gas tax administrators about their experiences in connection with the national mileage rationing program.

Both types of problems---mechanical and enforcement---vary from state to state, but may be traced to the newness of the rationing program, which still has a few "bugs" to be ironed out, the federation said. The chief mechanical problem stems from the large number of incorrect or delinquent reconciliation reports submitted by gasoline distributors.

More than 50 per cent of the returns submitted the first month were incorrect, necessitating a great deal of educational work by state agencies. Most difficult situation exists in states which tax distributors on gasoline received rather than sold, since rationing reports are based on sales. States with post exchanges found many of them did not file reconciliation reports under the rationing program though they do file tax reports and pay taxes on sale of gas for non-governmental use.

Lack of sufficient information was cited by the federation as the basic reason for these difficulties. OPA, the federation said, was unable to distribute sufficient instructions to local boards and distributors because of the size of the rationing program, which became national last December, and because of the short time available for setting up the necessary machinery.

Loopholes in enforcement of OPA rationing regulations observed by state gasoline administrators are a serious problem; in general they involve a condition making it impossible to prove fraud in the reconciliation of the ration report with the audited tax report. Some distributors, tax officials said, either were confused by the OPA definition of gasoline or took advantage of loopholes in reporting products taxed but not rationed, or---more important---rationed but not taxed. Though slight differences are inevitable because of diversity of state definition, administrators in general feel that rationing of such products as tractor fuel offers great opportunities for evasion, since these products are not taxed in many states and therefore cannot be checked through the tax report.

Ignorance or negligence on the part of local boards contributed to enforcement problems also, gas tax administrators said, since boards in many cases issued to distributors bulk and inventory coupons meant for bulk consumers and retailers. These coupons constituted an extra supply in the hands of distributors who did not need them to collect coupons from retailers to whom they sold gas. This, in turn, means the retailers did not collect coupons from their customers.

Despite these difficulties, state tax officials report that control of rationing has grown tighter each month, with many of the problems being solved through cooperative action by state officials and OPA. Control of gasoline has reached a point, the federation said, where it may definitely be called successful, provided the black market caused by stolen or improperly issued coupons can be liquidated.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., May 15

What American Cities Are Doing

LAWNMOWERS: Pasadena, Cal., took the following action recently to offset manpower and equipment shortages: the city purchased a herd of 50 sheep---20 black Karakul and 30 white---to keep down grass and weeds in park areas. The first flock of 20 "mowed" down the three acres of grass in the Rose Bowl in a short time and then was moved to other park acreage.

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CITY SPONSORS DANCES: Saginaw, Mich., sponsors dances for young people every Wednesday and Saturday night at the municipal auditorium. The city inaugurated this new activity last fall after young people informed city officials that many youths did not want to patronize the various liquor establishments which had dance licenses, but wanted a place where they could dance to good music at lower cost. So the city opened the auditorium from 8:30 to 11:30 Wednesday nights and from 9:15 to 11:45 on Saturday nights to youthful dancers, providing the orchestra and charging 35 cents admission. Most of those attending the dances are between 15 and 21, with high school students making up about 60 per cent of the average attendance of 330. The dances are policed adequately and only soft drinks are allowed.

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BUILDING CODE REVISED: The permit fee for building chicken coops in Evanston, Ill., has been reduced from $5 to $2 through an amendment to the city building code.

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STOP SIGNS OUT: Greendale, Wis., after a study of traffic at street intersections where stop signs were located, changed 36 of the 45 stop signs to read "slow," according to the American Municipal Association. A wooden panel with the lettering "slow" was mounted over the word "stop." Cost of the change---80 cents per sign.

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SALVAGE: Cincinnati received $101,000 from sale of scrap material and equipment in 1942, more than double the amount received from scrap in 1941. Sales included abandoned streetcar rails and accessories, cast-iron pipe, steel, copper, old boiler tubes, paper, rags, grease drippings and so forth.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., May 17

JOINT REFERENCE

States Must Plan For Full Employment In Postwar Period

Employment for all who are able and willing to work must be the keystone of any postwar reconstruction program developed by the states. This is shown in an analysis, by the Council of State Governments, of discussions by representatives of all 48 states attending four regional conferences on postwar problems recently.

Since the states feel they are obligated to facilitate employment after the war they must prepare now, delegates to the conferences believe, by setting up new machinery or adapting existing machinery to assure work for the returning soldier, the army of industrial workers now engaged in war industries, and the youth of the nation coming out of schools.

More than 700 delegates, including 23 governors, attended the regional conferences in April in Chicago, New York, Atlanta and San Francisco. Besides their chief executives, the states were represented by legislative leaders, members of state war agencies, and commissions on interstate cooperation.

Reports by the four conferences, called by the states themselves to develop comprehensive plans and blueprints for postwar reconstruction, will form the foundation for a specific program which will be presented to the Governors' Conference, to be held in Columbus, O., June 20-23.

Though they differ in detail, the reports were in substantial agreement on the following basic principles:

1---The major postwar problem for which solution must be found is the problem of full employment of all who are able and willing to work.

2---Solution of this problem will require the closest cooperation by government at all its levels, industry, labor and agriculture.

3---Provision of employment in America is and always has been the primary responsibility of private industry and private initiative.

In view of this, delegates to the conferences believe, government has a three-fold duty with respect to the postwar period. First, government must support and implement efforts of private industry to supply employment for all; second, government must supplement the job-creating efforts of private enterprise through worthwhile public works programs; third, government must develop such public faculties and services as may be needed to maintain and improve living standards.

Since state postwar reconstruction and development programs will involve so many different fields of activity, delegates to the four conferences were specific in another respect---they all urged coordination of the machinery the states must use in developing and carrying out their programs. Each state, delegates said, should have

(MORE)

a central postwar agency concerned only with postwar problems. Most states now have such agencies, the council said.

Main duties of such agencies, according to conference recommendations:

1---Conduct studies and investigations relative to social and economic reconstruction and development of the states.

2---Encourage, guide and assist postwar preparation within operating departments and agencies of state governments.

3---Facilitate exchange of information among planning agencies of the various levels of government, industry, labor, agriculture and education to assure exchange of assistance, harmonizing of proposed plans, policies and programs, and to secure proper timing of their execution.

4---Encourage community self-appraisal programs so problems peculiar to each community may be recognized and met.

5---Collaborate with business and labor groups in devising ways and means of assisting business concerns in the conversion of war plants, developing new industries, utilizing state resources, readjusting war boom towns to maximum use of their new facilities, and guiding the migration of stranded workers.

In addition to the several points on which all four conferences were in general agreement, recommendations on various other subjects were made in reports of the conferences to the council. For example, the 200 or more delegates from the 10 states represented at the southern regional meeting in Atlanta urged that all trade barriers---such as discriminatory freight rates---and health and educational disadvantages be removed to permit improvement of living standards. Southern delegates also recommended that any contributions by the federal government in assisting peoples of the various states should be made on the basis of need and not on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis. Delegates to the San Francisco conference asked that additional federal forest fire protection funds be granted to protect the vast forest resources of this area.

New York conference delegates urged state and local governments to prepare for the future by paying off debts as rapidly as possible; enacting legislation which permits surplus financing with proper safeguards; building up reserves for emergency and postwar needs; and maintaining tax rates consistent with objectives of the economic stabilization program and the policy of building up reserves for emergency or postwar use. Delegates to the Chicago meeting were concerned particularly about the position agriculture will hold in the postwar era.

The council pointed out that all recommendations and reports now are under study by five-member committees appointed by each region. Results of the committee deliberations will be a specific program for state postwar reconstruction, which will be considered by chief executives attending the Governors' Conference.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., May 18

Dog Control Problems Increase With Blackouts, Victory Gardens

The old problem of "dogs on the loose" has taken on a new aspect. City officials, concerned already about dog control problems resulting from blackouts, are receiving requests from Victory gardeners this spring to "do something" about the dog menace to their gardens.

In view of this, the American Municipal Association reports, the Association of Washington Cities made a survey of types of ordinances upon which cities in Washington and elsewhere must rely to solve the problems.

Seattle, it was found, was one of the first American cities to adopt an ordinance, patterned after one enacted by London early in the war, for control of dogs during blackouts. Under Seattle's law dogs must be confined, within doors or on leash, from sundown to 7 a.m., with violations punishable by fine up to $300, jail sentence up to 90 days, or both.

Another Washington city, Wenatchee, compromised with Victory gardeners and dog-freedom lovers recently by adopting an ordinance which lets dogs run free part of the year and keeps them at home or on leash the rest of the time. Under the Wenatchee ordinance, adopted in March, dogs must be on leash between April 1 and October 1 when off their owners' premises. The regulation was adopted by the city commission specifically to meet complaints that dogs were damaging Victory gardens.

At least three Oregon cities---Eugene, Beaverton and Hillsboro---have ordered strict enforcement of ordinances similar to Wenatchee's. Another Oregon community, Klamath Falls, has placed dogs and their owners on an honor system---if the dogs do not damage gardens, no further measures will be enacted by the city council.

Portland has asked dog owners to cooperate with gardeners by keeping their dogs at home or on leash during the gardening season, and the city's mayor has sent reminders to residents telling them how they can cooperate in the campaign to prevent dogs from damaging gardens.

Dog ordinances in Washington cities and elsewhere fall, in general, into two main categories---dogs are licensed but may run at large, or dogs are licensed but must be kept on leash or in the charge of an adult. Under ordinances of the first type, according to the survey, dogs may run at large during some seasons, but must be kept in their own yards or on leash during other seasons. This type of regulation if enforced makes it easier to keep dogs away from Victory gardens in summertime, the association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 3: For Wed., May 19

State Legislatures Enact Housing Measures To Help War Effort

State legislatures, mindful of housing problems which have hampered the war effort, enacted a number of laws this year to facilitate the proper housing of war workers and others in congested areas.

The legislation, according to the National Association of Housing Officials, extends existing war housing laws, allows initiation of housing programs, relaxes restrictions to permit war workers to live in low-rent projects, and authorizes extension of housing authority jurisdictions.

More than a dozen states extended, for another year or for the duration of the war, the authority of local housing bodies to develop and administer projects to house war workers in localities where housing shortages exist. Many of the existing laws, enacted in 1940 or 1941, terminate next December 31.

Included among states extending such war housing acts were Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee and Washington.

Maine, Nevada and South Dakota were among the states passing legislation authorizing local participation in war and low-cost housing programs; legislatures of Arizona, Georgia, Montana and Vermont enacted measures authorizing relaxing of low-cost housing restrictions to permit occupancy by war workers.

Rhode Island is one of several states enacting legislation allowing a local housing authority to help a neighboring community with its housing problems. The Rhode Island law allows extension of a housing authority's jurisdiction to nearby communities which are in or near war industry areas but have no housing authorities of their own. On the other hand, Arkansas enacted a law providing for cooperation of two or more housing authorities in initiating and administering a project.

Legislation authorizing the establishment of regional housing authorities was enacted this year by Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

A new Arizona law gives counties the same powers with respect to the establishment of housing authorities, and the development and management of projects, as is possessed by cities. The law is expected to help in providing war housing for flying fields, military training fields and isolated areas.

Montana, Arizona and several other states made legal the investment of funds in housing authority bonds.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: for Thurs., May 20

Indianapolis Isolation Hospital Combats Venereal Diseases

The war has made Indianapolis one of the few cities in the nation to operate a hospital entirely for isolation of persons afflicted with social diseases. Primarily for non-prostitutes, the hospital treats the venereal diseased as sick rather than criminals or sinners.

Financed jointly by Indianapolis, the state and the U.S. public health service, the hospital has had more than 3,100 men and women under observation since last November, when it was established in an unused building which formerly was a private hospital. The hospital at present has a budget of $150,000 a year.

More than 650 persons---mostly young women---have received treatment at the hospital, including the 120 patients there now. Many of the women were taken into custody, upon advice of army authorities, after infecting soldiers.

Though the young women under treatment are not prostitutes, most of them were traced down after infecting soldiers. Case records reveal that many were employed and, instead of demanding pay, paid themselves for drinks and the room to entertain their soldier pickups.

A few of the women did not know they were infected with a venereal disease until they took blood tests necessary in applying for marriage licenses or jobs in war industries, or until they underwent pre-natal examinations.

The army, police department and local industries cooperate with city health officials in carrying out the isolation program, reporting persons they know to have venereal diseases or persons they suspect. All reports are traced down and arrangements made for treatment. In cases where persons did not know they were infected, the person usually arranged for treatment privately; here, progress reports are required by the public health department. In other cases, infected persons are taken into custody and treated at the isolation hospital.

Public health authorities draw no lines when it comes to requiring isolation and treatment. The hospital is not exclusively for the lower income and underprivileged groups; it can and does reach out and take patients from both sides of the railroad tracks if this is necessary in protecting the community.

There are no armed guards around the hospital, and only a few of the men and women---those who have criminal charges against them---are behind bars. Others move as freely as patients in any other hospital. The few who walk out are rounded up sooner or later.

Plans are underway at present to institute a series of rehabilitation and vocational training courses for the women and young girls in the hospital, many of whom have had little training of these types. Such courses could be held with little trouble, since few of the patients are confined to beds.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 5: For Fri., May 21

Ban On Pleasure Driving Brings Further Reductions In Eastern Gas Tax Returns

Gasoline tax collections for February and March in 16 eastern states indicate the effect of a ban on pleasure driving on state motor fuel revenues already reduced substantially by local shortages and the general mileage rationing program.

February and March collections for January and February driving in 13 eastern states were 44.7 and 44.2 per cent respectively below collections for the same months in 1942, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators.

Since the ban on pleasure driving in these states was in effect during January and February only, the figures give a picture of a reduction in state revenues which might result from a nationwide ban.

For the remainder of the 46 states reporting gas tax collections to the federation, collections for the two months were only 38 and 29 per cent below figures for the same months last year.

The over-all reductions, when compared with the general trend in collections since the gasoline rationing program was instituted a year ago, would indicate that gas tax revenue losses because of rationing were leveling off and stabilizing at between 30 and 40 per cent under collections before rationing.

Following are figures showing monthly decreases in state gasoline tax collections in comparison to collections of the same months of the previous year:

	June	July
40 states	-16	-18
27 unrationed	-11	-15
13 rationed	-22	-24

	Aug.	Sept.
45 states	-14	-26
29 unrationed	-8	-17
16 rationed	-24	-39

	Oct.	Nov.
40 states	-21	-17
27 unrationed	-15	-11
13 rationed	-34	-32

	Dec.		Jan.
44 states	-10	39 states*	-34
29 states	-3	24 states**	-32
15 states***	-25	15 states***	-36

	Feb.	March
46 states*	-38	-29
30 states**	-35	-22
16 states***	-44	-44

*All rationed states
**Newly-rationed states
***Originally-rationed states

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., May 22

What American Cities Are Doing

POSTWAR PLANNING: Seattle has joined the growing list of cities setting up special agencies to deal with their postwar planning problems. Chairman of the new Seattle commission on postwar planning is the mayor; other members are the chairmen of the board of public works, the streets and sewers committee and the city planning commission; the president of the city council, the city engineer and the president of the park board. Immediately after its formation the new commission began looking into such problems as establishment of a public works program, development of local resources, expansion of the public health program, and elimination of slum areas.

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SCHOOL LUNCHES: A school lunch program for Utah school pupils will be financed by proceeds of a 4 per cent tax on distilled liquors and wines, levied by the state legislature recently, according to the American Municipal Association.

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DON'T DO IT: Salem, Ore., under a new ordinance, will fine a person up to $60 or jail him up to 30 days for depositing or leaving broken glass on Salem streets. The action is similar to that taken by Boise, Idaho, recently; in Boise, anyone convicted of breaking a glass object then leaving the broken bits on the street is liable to a maximum fine of $100.

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HOW DO YOU WALK?: High school students throughout Wisconsin have been given copies of a pamphlet telling people how to walk, especially when crossing streets. The safety division of the state motor vehicle department, which distributed 42,000 copies of the pamphlets to the students, hopes they will study the publication then pass it along to their elders.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., May 24

LIBRARY

Nation's Cities Economizing In Variety Of Ways

Cities are effecting economies in municipal operations in every possible way, from feeding horse meat to zoo animals to discontinuing the policy of furnishing uniforms to policemen and firemen liable to be called into military service. Municipalities are getting along with fewer employes, postponing public improvements, curtailing many peace-time services, employing more labor saving devices and reducing expenditures for equipment.

This is the finding of the International City Managers' Association in a survey on wartime savings measures in 60 cities.

By far the most important reductions in operating expenses are in city personnel. At least 36 cities have cut payrolls by assigning employes still on the job to take over work of those on military leaves, by loaning members of their engineering staffs to war industries and by installing more office machinery.

Another measure employed by 18 cities to cut corners is that of reducing street and public work maintenance as well as applying improved personnel practices. In some places auxiliary police are taking over certain traffic safety duties.

Large cuts in relief funds are noticeable in many cities including Springfield, Mass., Clayton, N. Mex., Miami, Sacramento and Traverse City, Mich. The latter is the community feeding horse meat to zoo animals.

Street lighting costs have been pared in Amarillo, Tex., Lincoln, Neb.. and elsewhere, and have been cut in half in Greendale, Wis. The number of garbage and refuse collections per week has been minimized in most localities as have weed cuttings, recreation programs, police auto patrols and municipal advertising.

A plan of self-insurance has been adopted successfully by Lynchburg, Va., providing for an insurance reserve in lieu of insuring with private companies. Most city reductions in the line of insurance are not as drastic, but many policies are being signed for three-year periods to reduce premiums.

Depleted city revenues have brought about large reductions in sums spent for travel allowances and maintenance of city automobiles. Continuous cruising of police cars has been cut by use of two-way radios, and the pooling of automobiles in many municipalities has saved considerably on gas and tires as well as making more effective use of present equipment.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., May 25

1 Curfew - Ordi

Curfew Rings Tonight In Many American Cities

With juvenile delinquency becoming more of a problem every day, many cities are either resurrecting and enforcing old curfew laws or are adopting new ordinances to keep children off the streets at night.

The American Municipal Association reported today the number of curfew ordinances has increased so greatly in the last six months that now from 10 to 90 per cent of all cities in each state have adopted this method of controlling juveniles.

However, the association said, delinquency can be corrected only by healthy, happy and secure children, not by ringing curfew alone. Not enough attention has been paid to proper recreational programs and, in an emergency, children who have nothing to occupy their minds start roaming the streets seeking adventure.

For the most part curfew laws follow a general pattern requiring children under 16, or sometimes 18, to be home by a specified time ranging from 8 until 10 o'clock. Some local ordinances require children either to be accompanied by parents or legal guardian or to carry a written permit.

Though legal responsibility varies, with most ordinances putting the entire penalty for violation on the child, more recent laws provide for the punishment of parents. Examples of laws which fine or imprison in the city jail parents who neglect their children are found in Ft. Lauderdale and Key West, Fla., Wenatchee, Poulsbo and other cities in Washington. In Key West, the parent is liable to a fine up to $100. Other laws, as in Pasco, Wash., make both child and parents responsible.

Some Washington cities including Bremerton, Vancouver, Kittitas, Oak Harbor and Okanogan provide that minors failing to comply with the law will be liable to fine, imprisonment or both.

Indianapolis, to help cope with the problem, has invoked provisions of an old state law governing juvenile delinquency; in addition, the city has combined resources of the police department's juvenile aid division, the park department's recreation division and the board of public health in dealing with delinquency cases. Under one phase of the program, young offenders in minor cases are tried at recreation centers by their companions under a newly-fostered program of "boys' courts." Also, police officers who have a facility to deal with youth problems are assigned to this field.

Juvenile problems cannot be solved completely by a curfew law, but it is one way more and more cities are adopting to reduce the opportunities for youngsters getting into trouble, the association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., May 26

Pay plans - Wages

Score Of Legislatures Grant Pay Raises To State Employes, School Teachers

State employes and school teachers will receive fatter pay envelopes in the future in nearly a score of states as a result of legislative action this year, the Civil Service Assembly reports. In most instances the new rates represent the first pay boost for state employes since the war began.

Measures granting pay raises were enacted by at least nine states, while higher pay schedules for school teachers were set up by eight. Wage increases for their employes were granted by Colorado, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Wisconsin, North Dakota, North Carolina, Delaware, California and Kansas.

Typical of new salary and wage schedules were those adopted by Colorado, New Jersey and New York. Effective July 1, Colorado state employes will find pay checks bigger by 18 per cent for those earning less than $1,500 a year; 15 per cent for those receiving between $1,500 and $1,800; 10 per cent for those getting $1,800 to $2,400; and 5 per cent for those earning $2,400 to $3,600. Increases will be based on salaries of Jan. 1, 1942.

New Jersey's legislature set up a pay increase-bonus plan, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1943, providing a 10 per cent permanent salary raise, and a 5 per cent wartime bonus, not to exceed $300, for all state employes who received not more than $5,000 a year on Oct. 1, 1942. The bonus will be discontinued June 30, 1944.

Under New York's new pay schedule, effective May 1, pay boosts of 10 per cent were given employes receiving less than $2,000 yearly, and 7½ per cent for persons earning from $2,000 to $3,975 a year. Employes in the latter bracket will not receive any portion of the increase that would raise their yearly income above $4,000.

Included among the states raising salaries of school teachers are Delaware, Indiana, Maine, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah and Washington. Delaware gave school teachers 15 per cent increases in their salaries for the next two years, while Indiana raised the minimum salary from $100 to $125 a month, the increase effective until the close of the 1944-45 school year. North Carolina gave school teachers a flat raise of $25 a month for the next two years. Utah's legislature made $3,290,000 available to the state's 40 school districts to pay bonuses to teachers and other school employes for the remainder of the present school year, and to increase their salaries during the next two fiscal years.

Legislation of interest in this category was that adopted by New York setting up a scale of salaries for teachers and supervisors of the state's colleges and universities. Minimums and maximums are as follows: presidents---$15,000 to $21,000; professors---$6,000 to $9,600; registrars---$3,000 to $7,500; lecturers---$2,000 to $5,000; associate professors and librarians---$4,500 to $7,000; assistant professors and associate librarians---$3,000 to $5,868; library assistants---$1,400 to $3,000; tutors---$1,600 to $2,400.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., May 27

Variation In State Courts Shows Nation's Political Experimentation

The most striking single feature of our state judicial systems is found by the Council of State Governments to be lack of uniformity.

For example, the number of years a judge sits without re-election or reappointment varies from two years in Vermont to life tenure or during "good behavior" in Massachusetts. Judges with short terms are often re-elected, but in those states where the terms are 10 years or more, judges are more likely to reach the retiring age before the end of their term, hence re-election is less common.

Some states have a separate court for probate cases, while elsewhere the administration of estates is handled by county, district, circuit or superior courts. Eight states have provided separate chancery courts, but equity cases are handled by the general trial courts in most states. Practically all states have justice courts, city or municipal courts or other inferior courts, and with the exception of justices of peace, the names of these courts are even more varied.

As to qualifications of judges, 26 states require United States citizenship, some only state citizenship, while in others, judges need only be qualified voters of the state. Judges of supreme courts must have been residents of the state for 5 years in 12 states, for 3 years in 6 states, for 2 years in 9 states and for 1 year in 4 states. Thirty-four states set a minimum age limit varying from 35 to 21 for judges of the supreme court.

One state requires that a judge "believe in God," four states specify that he must be "of good character," and all but nine states require that he be "learned in the law." Twenty-five of these states indicate also that a judge must have actual legal experience or have been admitted to the bar.

At least seven distinct methods are used by the different states in choosing their judges, and even within a single state it is not uncommon to find more than one method used to select judges of different courts.

Concerning removal provisions for judges, all but three states provide for impeachment of some or all judges, but here uniformity ends. Salaries differ, too, from $3,000 for supreme court judges in South Dakota to $22,500 for those of New York's highest court.

Louisiana, Maine and New Hampshire have a compulsory retirement age for judges, and while 26 states make some provision for the retirement of judges, these measures vary greatly.

Neither is agreement complete among the states concerning the most desirable size of the supreme court. Most of these have either five or seven justices, but two states get along with three and in a few others there are eight or more members. Several other differences in state judicial systems include method of selection of members, divisional arrangement of sessions and the use of judicial councils.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., May 28

Auditorium

New Servicemen's Recreation Center To Become City Auditorium After War

A large and modern servicemen's recreation center which, with only slight alterations, will become the municipal arena-auditorium for Norfolk, Va., after the war is nearing completion this month as a result of cooperation among federal and army and navy officials, Norfolk city authorities and civic organizations.

A joint project of the city of Norfolk and the federal government, the building is being constructed at a cost of approximately $800,000. Of this amount the government is furnishing $280,000, and the city $420,000 in addition to the site valued at $75,000.

The city retains title to the property but has leased the site and improvements for the duration to the War Department without charge. Work on the project was begun under the supervision of the area constructing quartermaster in December, 1941; the building is expected to be completed this month.

According to the American Municipal Association, the government planned originally to erect a temporary building in Norfolk to serve merely as a recreation center during the war, and to that end allocated $280,000 of Lanham Act funds. Many cities have deferred all public improvements, but Norfolk saw the opportunity of acquiring what it had long desired---a concert auditorium and a convention center---and proposed the erection of the permanent building.

An order from Washington stopped work on the project for some time because of the shortage of structural steel. Persistent effort overcame this obstacle through a revision of plans under which reinforced concrete was substituted for structural steel.

Under one roof and on one general foundation will be included a large arena and theater-type auditorium, structurally sound to serve in wartime as a recreation center for servicemen and in peacetime as a community center for athletic events, exhibitions, concerts, plays and conventions.

Designed for roller skating and dancing, the arena will have a floor-stage space 100 feet square and 4,899 seats, of which 3,152 will be on the main floor, the rest in the galleries. The auditorium, with its own separate stage, will have a seating capacity of 1,902.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 6: For Sat., May 29

What American Cities Are Doing

TAXI FIREMEN: Portland, Me., permits 25 firemen to work as taxi drivers during their time off. The city manager said "a fireman driving a cab when an alarm sounded would be likely to reach the scene of a fire a lot quicker than if he were at home." Under arrangement with taxi companies, firemen are permitted to use their cabs in answering fire alarms.

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WITH OVERTIME: San Diego, to meet manpower problems, has authorized a 6-day week with overtime pay for city employes. Under a new city ordinance, the city manager and heads of departments under his direction may put into effect a 6-day, 48-hour week in any department, providing such action will reduce the number of employes required for the necessary work, or will secure more man hours of work to relieve existing personnel shortages.

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PLANNING ALLOWED: Voters in San Diego recently approved a charter amendment creating a capital outlays fund which empowers the city council, by vote of at least five of its seven members, to levy and collect assessments or taxes during any fiscal year for creation of the fund, thus giving the city authority to accumulate money for public improvement beyond the current budget year.

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REVENUE SHARING: Local governments in Arkansas and Washington are assured larger shares of state collected revenues under 1943 legislation, according to the American Municipal Association. Arkansas cities and counties will receive 5 per cent of the first $8,000,000 of state sales tax collections, 36 per cent of the next $1,200,000 and 23½ per cent of revenue in excess of $9,200,000. Washington's legislature voted to distribute to its cities $1,000,000 annually for two years. Half will be distributed on the basis of 1940 population, the other half by a non-partisan commission to cities in defense areas. Under the latter arrangement, any city whose population has increased more than 3 per cent since 1940 is eligible.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., May 31

PERIODICAL

Municipalities Of Seven States Given Authority To Build Postwar Reserves

Wide interest of the nation's municipalities in preparing now for the postwar era is reflected by 1943 legislation giving cities and towns legal authority to build up cash reserve funds for public works construction after the war.

Seven state legislatures gave their local governments such authority this year, raising to 16 the number of states where local governmental units have been given legal authority by the state to lay money aside for the future, the American Municipal Association reports.

States taking action this year were Arizona, Connecticut, North Carolina, North Dakota, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The nine states enacting the legislation previous to 1943 were Oregon, California, Nebraska, New York, Michigan, Washington, Kentucky, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Three of the latter states---Michigan, New Jersey and Oregon---broadened their previously-enacted statutes this year. Oregon, the association pointed out, was the first state to authorize municipalities to build up reserve funds, taking the action in 1931. Reason for the move at the time, a reason which the association says holds good today, was to help cities out of situations where they would be paying off long-term loans long after the projects for which the money was borrowed had worn out.

Of the 16 states, California, Connecticut, Minnesota, New York and Washington have the broadest laws. California cities are authorized by a 1937 law to set up cash reserve funds by ordinance which specifies their use, with no limit on the amount of tax levied for the purpose or the time levies may be imposed.

Connecticut cities and towns, under the new state law, may use surplus funds to build up a reserve fund, or they can make special levies up to 2 mills on the dollar. Such funds may be spent only for postwar construction. Under the Minnesota law local governments may levy taxes to support postwar funds, which may not be spent until one year after the end of the war.

The New York act authorizes the local governing body to make levies without limit on time or amount and without election; Washington's law is similar, but requires that purpose of any proposed levy must be specified in the ordinance making the levy and may be changed only by a majority vote at a general or special election.

The association said that cities of several states, including Wisconsin, have been setting up reserve funds by charter amendment, an action authorized by home rule provisions of the states.

In addition to postwar reserve fund measures enacted by the various states this year, two Canadian provinces---Ontario and Quebec---adopted legislation allowing their municipalities to set up cash reserves for the postwar period. Laws of the two provinces, broad in scope, are similar to those of several of the states.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., June 1

Rationing, High Taxes Increase Wine Drinking

The old custom of drinking wines is gaining popularity in the United States as a result of voluntary rationing by manufacturers, higher federal taxes and scarcity of packaged liquor all over the country.

A study by the Federation of Tax Administrators shows that wine leads in revenue increases over all alcoholic beverages in 1941 and 1942. And despite shortages in the supply of liquor, revenues from sale of all alcoholic beverages still are increasing.

Tax receipts from all three alcoholic beverages combined rose from $166,000,000 during the calendar year 1940 to $237,000,000 for the 1942 calendar year, an increase of 42.9 per cent. Taxes received from the sale of wines lead with an increase of 51.4 per cent for 1942 over 1940, followed by distilled spirits and beer with 44.7 and 38.3 per cent increases, respectively.

Though all three beverages show a distinct seasonal pattern, large increases in distilled spirits and wine taxes in August, 1941, and August, 1942, over the same month in 1940 are due mostly to unusually low collections in August, 1940, resulting from advanced buying in June of that year before the increase in the federal tax rate July 1, 1940.

Wine taxes rose by 65, 85 and 75 per cent during January, February and March of this year in comparison to these months in 1940. These figures include only 20 states, since the 16 with state-controlled liquor systems do not levy a tax, while 10 other states do not separate wine tax receipts from tax receipts from other distilled spirits. Two states failed to report their collections.

Distilled spirits taxes show the least increase for the first three months in 1943 over the same period in 1940 with 30, 48 and 40 per cent respectively, caused probably by rationing effecting the consumption of hard liquor. A consequent shift to the consumption of wines might explain the relatively greater increase in revenues from the wine than from the liquor tax.

Distilled spirits, beer and wine tax collections for 20 states:

	Distilled spirits tax collections		Beer tax collections		Wine tax collections	
	'41 over '40 % change	'42 over '40 % change	'41 over '40 % change	'42 over '40 % change	'41 over '40 % change	'42 over '40 % change
Jan.	2.7	40.0	6.6	35.8	15.9	39.5
Feb.	7.2	66.2	5.3	37.5	21.9	61.1
March	10.9	37.5	1.8	32.3	24.8	57.0
April	4.0	32.3	5.0	34.8	31.8	55.6
May	25.0	25.1	17.4	39.8	34.2	44.4
June	9.3	0.9	10.4	19.2	0.7	32.0
July	28.5	13.8	21.6	31.5	49.0	37.2
Aug.	108.2	212.9	38.4	47.3	72.8	104.9
Sept.	64.2	92.5	33.5	52.5	35.3	78.3
Oct.	21.1	64.4	38.5	52.8	32.4	75.8
Nov.	-14.5	52.2	32.6	42.8	4.8	49.9
Dec.	- 3.5	- 3.1	30.4	32.1	7.5	22.0
	16.4	44.7	29.8	38.3	24.4	51.4

	Distilled spirits collections	Beer tax collections	Wine tax collections
1940	$104,401,000	$54,238,000	$ 7,437,000
1941	121,561,000	65,854,000	9,255,000
1942	151,061,000	74,988,000	11,260,000

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., June 2

Most Cities To Renew Federal War Damage Insurance, Survey Shows

Most of the nation's larger coastal cities now carrying federal war damage insurance intend to renew their policies by the June 30 expiration date, a survey by the Municipal Finance Officers Association indicated today.

The main question in the minds of officials of these cities does not involve renewal of the insurance, however; the question involves the matter of policy rates for the coming year and thereafter.

In its survey, covering the 98 cities of more than 100,000 population in the country, the association sought to learn how many of the cities carry the insurance, how many intend to renew it under the present basic rate of $1 for every $1,000 of insurance carried, and opinions of city officials on the policy rate.

Twenty-four of the 55 cities reporting so far in the survey are carrying the war damage insurance. Of the 24 cities, 21 are coastal communities. Eighteen of the 24 cities reported they intend to renew their insurance, four said they would not renew, while two said they were uncertain.

The fact that cities in the United States have suffered no property losses from enemy action influenced to a great degree the opinions of city officials who answered the following question concerning policy rates for the coming year:

> "In your opinion would it be sound or reasonable for municipalities to ask for (1) a return of premiums already paid, less expenses, because no losses have occurred, (2) extension of present policies for another year without additional premiums, because there have been no losses, or (3) a reduction in rates?"

Officials of 15 of the 24 cities carrying the policies said they would like to see the coverage extended for one year without added cost, six favored reduced premiums for the next year, two favored the return of premiums they have already paid, while one favored an adjustment when the war is over which would return premiums paid less damage losses and administrative costs.

Typical of the answers received by the association was one from the comptroller of an eastern city, who "does not deem it good business to ask for a return of the premiums or an extension for another year, but we feel that from this year's experience the actuaries might find it possible to effect a reduction in rates."

Another city official thought "it would be sound or reasonable for municipalities to request an extension of present policies for a limited time, or adoption of a 50 per cent retention of premiums as a reduced rate in case of no losses.

A third city official could "see no reason to request any other than the present annual premium charge until the war is over; then the government should rebate on a reasonable basis of cost and losses."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., June 3

Attention Is Focused On Marriage Laws In Wartime

Because of the handicap to service men on short leaves who were unable to file notice of intention to wed, California has wiped its famous "gin marriage" law off the statutes. Now only 17 states provide for a waiting period before issuance of licenses, according to the Council of State Governments.

Ten states including Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio and Wisconsin require a 5-day waiting period while in the other seven, notices must be filed 2 or 3 days before licenses can be obtained.

New Jersey alone provides for a waiting period both before and after the license is issued. Other states having laws concerning waiting periods after issuance are on the east coast, namely, Delaware, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. Thirty states have no time limit at all.

California's law, which drove thousands to neighboring states for quick marriages, was opposed by many chaplains in the armed forces, commanders of naval stations and army posts, county clerks and mothers. Applicants still have to present certificates showing passage of premarital physical examinations which in itself is a deterrent against hasty, ill-advised marriages.

Most recent legislation on marriage concerns physical examinations and blood tests provided for in 30 states. Scope of these laboratory tests differs, and only 8 states, Delaware, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont and Washington, prohibit marriage of persons with transmissible diseases in the infectious stage.

As to age limits, in New Hampshire the boy must be at least 20 and the girl 18, in Missouri, both parties need be only 15, and elsewhere this varies from 14 for common law marriages to 18 for the boy, and from 12 for common law marriages to 16 for the girl. Common law marriages are valid in 23 states.

Generally, marriage wait laws originated in prohibition days during the "flaming youth" era and were designed to prevent hasty marriages by couples under the influence of liquor. Many additions to the statutes were made from 1935 on, and some of the laws referred to above were up for revision in state legislatures this year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., June 4

States Enact Provisions Covering Out Of State Tax Auditing

Colorado and Mississippi are the only states in the Union with general statutes which provide for reimbursement for all out-of-state auditing. State tax officials are commonly authorized to examine records of taxpayers maintaining their offices or books outside the state but only a few states explicitly require the expense of such audits to be borne by the taxpayer.

The most recent general provision for such payment was enacted in Colorado this year and was effective April 19, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators. This covers any person, firm or corporation liable to the state for taxes on incomes, services, sale or use of property, or on the sale or use of motor fuel. If the taxpayer does not keep the necessary books or records within the state, he may either bring them to the state or bear the cost of examination by an agent of the state government.

Mississippi's statute covering reimbursement for out-of-state audits provides that any state officer administering income, privilege, sales, excise or any other taxes for which a complete set of books must be kept within the state, may determine that an out-of-state audit may be substituted. The auditor is reimbursed from departmental funds for expenses, and the bill is sent the taxpayer.

Utah charges outstate income taxpayers with expenses of audits on the basis of voluntary agreement, but statutory authority does not exist as it does in Arkansas where a provision covers out-of-state audits for income tax purposes. There are other states, undoubtedly, which follow the same practice as Utah, the federation said.

Kentucky requires income taxpayers maintaining offices and records outside the state to make necessary arrangements for the tax department or its representatives for the examination, but no statutory provision is made for the allocation of costs of the audit.

Among the sales tax states, Michigan, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming require outside firms doing business in the state to bear the costs of tax audits. Washington is the only state in this group making this provision in its law. In the other four states the cost of out-of-state examinations has been put upon the taxpayer by means of regulations.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., June 5

What American Cities Are Doing

BID THE BOYS GOODBY: Young folks in New Hampshire will receive a "royal sendoff" from their home towns upon their induction into the armed forces, under terms of a new law enacted recently by the state legislature. Municipalities of the state, under the law, may appropriate funds for "entertainment for men of the town at the time of their induction into the armed forces of the United States in time of war."

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MANPOWER SHORTAGE RELIEVED: Use of a snowloader in cleaning streets has helped Albany, N.Y., overcome a manpower shortage during heavy spring cleaning operations, the American Public Works Association reports. After the city's 10 mechanical sweepers stockpile their sweepings at specified points along the streets, the snowloader is used to load the sweepings into trucks. The job of removing winter trash and cinders was completed in one week instead of the customary two or three despite a greatly reduced crew of laborers.

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EQUIPMENT POOL: Arrangements have been completed between the Maine municipal league and the state highway department for operation of an equipment pool through which municipalities of the state and the highway department may lend or rent equipment which otherwise would be idle. Besides making such equipment available, the pool will assure proper distribution of its use.

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TERMS MAY BE INCREASED: Montana voters will decide next year whether they want their elected city officials to serve two or four year terms. The state legislature approved a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the longer term, but the amendment must be submitted to the voters in 1944.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., June 7

(First of a series of three stories on postwar planning by municipalities)

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PERIODICAL

American cities in increasing numbers are preparing now to meet postwar problems, and the movement is gaining swiftly in momentum, a survey by the International City Managers' Association showed today.

Of 92 cities covered in the survey, all but 10 are attempting through postwar planning agencies of one type or another to estimate or predict probable postwar conditions with respect to population, employment, public works and conversion of war industries.

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Most of the cities, also, already have established or are in the process of setting up postwar reserve funds to finance reconstruction and development activities when the war is over, the survey showed.

Postwar planning is directed by official planning agencies in larger cities, by the city engineer's office usually in medium-sized communities, and by the city manager or mayor in smaller cities. Of the 92 cities, all over 75,000 population have planning agencies, as have half of those in the middle-sized group and a fifth of the smaller cities. Usually the planning agency advises only; the work is done by the planning engineer, city engineer, or other administrative personnel.

Eleven cities over 75,000 reporting to the association have taken definite steps to estimate postwar conditions, with non-governmental groups cooperating in eight of the cities. All 11 have official planning agencies, and two have set up special postwar committees.

In Cincinnati, engineering services and the plan commission are developing broad postwar projects which are being coordinated by a bond improvement committee. There, as in other cities, various local housing and real estate groups, the chamber of commerce and other organizations are cooperating.

Dallas has employed a planning consultant, and staff members of the public works department are developing specifications for street, water and sewer projects, park improvements, a public market and airports. Flint, Mich., has listed 52 "most necessary" future projects while Kansas City, Mo., has prepared a long list of improvements including two housing projects and a new auxiliary airport.

Of the 19 cities of 25,000 to 75,000 reporting, 10 have official planning agencies, while one, Roanoke, Va., has an "advisory committee"; four have neither a planning agency nor an individual assigned to the work. Non-governmental groups are cooperating with the city on postwar planning in only four of the 19 cities.

Of the 62 cities of less than 25,000 population surveyed, all but six are preparing now for the postwar era. Most of the planning work of these cities relates to public works projects and expansion of local utilities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., June 8

(Second of a series of three stories on postwar planning by municipalities)

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The nation's cities are establishing financial reserves for the postwar period by several methods---setting aside cash from surplus funds, investing surplus funds in war bonds, setting up depreciation accounts for replacement of equipment and utility extensions or by paying off debt.

In addition to these methods, according to a survey of 92 cities by the International City Managers' Association, quite a few communities are maintaining present tax rates to build up financial reserves. Austin, Tex., and San Diego, for example, are setting aside tax funds for deferred capital improvements, while Schenectady, N. Y., has levied an additional tax for the same purpose.

Only two of the municipalities referred specifically to the possibility of federal aid.

All except four of the 19 cities between 25,000 and 75,000 have postwar reserve funds. Clarksburg, W. Va., is operating on a balanced budget and reducing bonded debt, and such cities as Colorado Springs, Elmira, N. Y., Beloit, Wis., Henrico county, Va., Lynchburg, Va., Tucson, Ariz., Tyler, Tex., and Wilmington, N. C., have set aside special funds for postwar work.

Officials of practically all 62 cities of less than 25,000 are saving funds for deferred maintenance, creating reserves for capital improvements, paying off debts or otherwise putting their cities in good financial condition. At the present rate of redemption, Alliance, Neb., and Franklin, Va., will be debt-free by 1951.

Many of the smaller cities have put surplus funds in war bonds: Big Stone Gap, Va., $30,000; Cartersville, Ga., $50,000; Northampton, Pa., $30,000; and Springfield, Vt., $37,000. Four cities in Maine and California, three in Florida, five in Virginia and Michigan, two in Oregon, Illinois and Vermont and one city each in Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Carolina are building up reserves.

In addition to setting up a similar cash reserve for deferred improvements, Lynchburg has reduced its debt and is issuing no bonds; Port Arthur, Tex., already has voted a bond issue, but the bonds will not be sold until construction can be started.

Among cities amassing funds for utility extensions are Escanaba and Traverse City, Mich., and Webster City, Ia. Grove City, Pa., has set up depreciation accounts in all departments; Sturgis, Mich., is setting aside $1,000 a month for electric utility replacements and Coronado, Cal., has set up a capital outlay fund to replace worn out equipment.

Several cities report tax limits make it impossible to build up reserve funds, and a few cities in Iowa, Oklahoma and Texas have no authority for establishing such reserves. Only five of the 62 cities of less than 25,000 have not taken steps to set up some kind of postwar fund.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., June 9

(Third and final of a series of stories on postwar planning by municipalities)

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City officials, on the whole, believe present municipal activities and services will be expanded generally after the war. They do not anticipate a general transfer of municipal services to other units of government, such as county or state.

These opinions were obtained from officials of 92 cities in a survey by the International City Managers' Association.

City officials, according to the survey, say the main emphasis in regard to new or expanded municipal services appears to center on recreational facilities, garbage collection and disposal, sewerage facilities and airport expansion.

Among the 11 cities of more than 75,000, only three expect transfer of services. Austin, Tex., believes the state will provide boulevard connections with by-pass highways; Miami has recently transferred health services and hospitalization of charity patients to the county and Wichita is developing a city-county health unit.

As to new or expanded services, Cincinnati anticipates an expansion in waste collection activities, highway maintenance and hospital service, Flint plans for additional hospital and recreation facilities and Schenectady will have additional water supply, hospital and health activities.

Only two of the 19 cities of 25,000 to 75,000 expect any transfer of services to the county or state: Kenosha, Wis., health, plumbing inspection and relief work and Watertown, N. Y., contagious disease hospital, weights and measures inspection and perhaps more health services.

Colorado Springs, Portsmouth, O., Portsmouth, Va., and Wilmington, N. C., anticipate an expansion in recreation services. Roanoke expects to provide additional water facilities, sewage disposal plants, arterial highways and by-passes.

Fifty-two of the smaller cities do not anticipate transfer of any services to another unit; however, three expect some street construction and maintenance work to be taken over by the state, two cities expect the state to take over welfare work, and Plymouth, Mich., will transfer some health services to the county.

New or expanded services mainly in public works and recreation are being planned by 40 cities. Nine will start garbage collections, six are planning for additional airport facilities and seven cities plan for additional sewage disposal facilities. In addition, many cities are looking forward to street repair work, replacement of worn-out equipment and construction of housing projects.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., June 10

Six States Forge New Links In Nation-Wide State Police-Radio Chain

The last two years have seen a steady forging of new links in the nation-wide chain of state police-radio systems---major weapons in the fight against crime, fire, flood and other catastrophes.

Six states have established police-radio systems since 1940, making a total of 36 whose state law enforcement agencies now operate and maintain such systems, the International Association of Chiefs of Police reports.

In addition, the five states of Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Montana utilize police-radio facilities of their municipalities, leaving only seven states reporting no police-radio broadcasting facilities or radio-equipped patrol cars.

The 36 state police and patrol agencies operating their own state-wide police-radio systems maintain a total of 273 headquarters and district radio stations, which flash messages to or receive them from nearly 5,000 radio-equipped patrol cars maintaining watch over a major portion of the nation's highways.

State police agencies use their police-radio facilities as a major and flexible weapon against crime. In a matter of minutes through police-radio, law enforcement officers can pick up the trail of fleeing criminals, maneuver interstate blockades to trap them, and communicate with neighboring state police agencies for speedy assistance if necessary.

Besides their crime-prevention facilities, police-radio systems of the various states can and do render invaluable service during fires, floods and other emergencies in warning endangered citizens and communities, and directing rescue and relief activities.

States with the most complete police-radio coverage as to number of radio stations and radio-equipped patrol cars include California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon and Washington, according to the association.

The Michigan state police department, for example, is in constant touch with about 200 patrol cars through 45 headquarters and regional radio stations, while California's highway patrol communicates with its 400 squad cars through nine radio stations.

Major growth in the use of state police-radio systems has occurred since 1935, when only 11 state law enforcement agencies operated such systems. The number had grown to 23 states by 1938, 28 states by 1939, and 30 states by 1941.

The entire development of police-radio has come about since 1928, when Detroit set up the first successful municipally-owned police-radio system after years of experiment by police officials of many cities. The final system adopted by Detroit---broadcasting to cruising police cars equipped with receivers tuned to the broadcasting station alone---is in essence the system adopted by cities and states generally, though most modern patrol cars now are equipped to send as well as receive messages.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., June 11

States Pass Uniform Acts In 1943 Legislative Sessions

More than 800 uniform laws designed to facilitate interstate action are now on statute books in 48 states as a result of half a century of activity, according to the Council of State Governments. More than 60 of the 800 laws were added this year by legislatures of the various states, and more are pending.

Many of the 65 different uniform laws are to facilitate business and trade, which were hampered by statutory differences in the past, others pertain to social questions and some laws have been adopted this year to deal with wartime problems.

While the outstanding adoption of a uniform law has been the Negotiable Instruments Act, enacted by all 48 states, at least 40 states have enacted the Veterans' Guardianship Act. By 1942 at least 18 states had passed the Simultaneous Death Act, and with the enacting of the law in 13 more states this year, over half the states now have this provision.

Every uniform law has been adopted by at least one state; some of them have been enacted by 30 or more states. For example, the Declaratory Judgments Act and the Stock Transfer Acts are now on the books in 34 and 35 states, respectively. Other uniform laws which have been adopted extensively concern such subjects as execution of wills, use of drugs, transfer of property, desertion and nonsupport.

Of the states whose legislatures have adjourned, seven new acts were passed in South Dakota this year bringing the total of uniform laws adopted to 39 in that state. North Dakota adopted eight more of these laws this year bringing the number on her books to 20. Maryland now has 31 of the acts, Nevada and Tennessee 26, New York 25, Michigan and Utah 24, while eight other states have adopted at least 17.

Relating to approximately 50 subjects, the laws were drawn up by an official body, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, created by state statutes. The Conference, after considering legislation that would profit states by uniform adoption, checks model bills with state and national bar associations and attempts to secure their introduction into state legislatures.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., June 12

What American Cities Are Doing

PUBLIC HEALTH: All school children attending public, private or parochial schools in Fond du Lac, Wis., will be required, under a new ordinance, to present a written statement from a physician if absent from school for three or more consecutive days. The ruling was made to prevent spread of diseases.

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CONSOLIDATED LEVIES: Accounting for cities and towns in Iowa should be greatly simplified under a new state law which permits communities to levy a consolidated fund to include previous funds, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association. Accounting was complicated in the past by the existence of a large number of separate tax levy funds. The consolidated levy may not exceed the sum of the previous individual levies which a city or town was authorized to use.

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PAGE MR. RIPLEY: F. B. Seaman is clerk-treasurer of Saltfleet township, Stoney Creek, Ontario.

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MANPOWER: High school students, receiving 70 cents an hour for work after school hours and all day Saturday and Sunday, are assisting Upper Darby, Pa., in collecting garbage. The ranks of regular employes have been depleted because of the war.

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WINDFALL: South Carolina cities and towns, under legislation signed by the governor recently, will receive approximately $300,000 annually from motor vehicle revenues collected by the state public service commission. The money will be allocated on a population basis. Municipalities are limited to $10,000 each, and no community serving as a county seat will receive less than $2,000.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., June 14

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Prison War Workers Ease Labor Shortage

Prison industries have gone to war. Already war contracts totaling many millions of dollars and affecting more than 160,000 inmates in more than 100 state prisons are being fulfilled.

At least 250 different prison industries are engaged in war work, relieving manpower shortages in agriculture, road maintenance, canneries, clothing industry and manufacture of war materials, according to information to the Council of State Governments. In the few months that state prisons have been producing equipment for the armed forces, institutions of 20 states and the District of Columbia have put thousands of prison inmates to work.

Distribution of ration book 3 is one of the many volunteer activities of inmates of San Quentin prison in California and Raiford state prison in Florida. The books were prepared for mailing from applications sent to the prisons. San Quentin also is producing submarine nets and assault boats.

Prison farm production has been stimulated to triple the 1942 yield. Maryland prison farms and canneries are yielding canned tomatoes and snap beans for lend-lease, Louisiana's state prison has increased its raw sugar production, a Colorado prison farm is processing cabbage for kraut and Texas has increased the acreage of its prison farms to raise more rice, peanuts and cotton.

From 250 to 275 trusties of the Colorado state penitentiary at Canon City started working on farms in the upper Arkansas valley in April to release farm labor for jobs elsewhere in the state. Last fall the men picked virtually the entire state cherry crop and did other chores on farms.

Nebraska's legislature this year authorized manufacture of war articles by prison labor, a step taken previously by Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and several other states whose prison inmates already are fulfilling war contracts.

Many state prisons are making clothing for the army and navy. Six states are operating their prison textile plants for navy shirts, denims, ticking and cotton yarns. New Jersey is producing 7,000 yards of shoe duck for nurses' footgear; prison garment plants of eight states are filling negotiated contracts with the navy for 660,000 chambray shirts; four states are making 100,000 boiler suits for the British Admiralty; 10 states put out 5,000 white navy jumpers a month.

Five state prisons are under contract to supply 150,000 shorts for the Coast Guard, others make thousands of handkerchiefs and naval training uniforms and gloves. Three state prisons furnish laundry and shoe repair service to army air bases.

Oklahoma and District of Columbia prisons make bricks for construction of ammunition depots, a Tennessee prison textile plant makes mop yarn for the navy, Illinois prisoners are dehydrating fruits and vegetables, and other state prison institutions are producing a variety of products---valves, dies, tent pins, wooden bunks, office equipment, brushes, rope and machine tenders.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., June 15

Many Retirement Systems Credit State, Local Employes For Time Spent In Armed Forces

Members of most retirement systems for state or local governmental employes will not be required to sacrifice their retirement benefits because of absence from their jobs while serving with the armed forces, a survey by the Municipal Finance Officers Association indicated today. The benefits would continue to accrue during such absences in most cases.

Three years spent in the armed forces by such an employe, for example, would be counted by most retirement systems for state and local employes as service with the state or municipality in determining retirement dates and benefits.

Members of half the state and local retirement systems granting credit for military service, also, are entitled under regular disability provisions to benefits if disabled while in military service, the survey showed.

The survey, covering 57 retirement systems with several hundred thousand state and local employes in 33 states, was made to learn the nature and extent of credit given members of the systems who enter the armed services. The problem is important, the association said, in connection with financial operation of the systems, to employers who may be required to continue employer contributions, and to employes who may or may not have to make good their contributions for time spent in the army.

Of the 57 retirement systems surveyed, all but 13 credit military service in fixing retirement dates, or retirement benefits, or both. The 44 giving credit include 14 of the 19 state teachers' systems reporting; nine of 19 state employes' systems; 15 of the retirement systems operated in 19 cities for various groups of local employes, including police and firemen; two statewide systems for municipal employes; and various other systems, including those of the U.S. civil service and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Analysis of the survey shows 38 of the 44 systems credit time spent in military service toward retirement date, while members of 39 of the systems who enter military service will receive the same benefits due them had they not entered military service.

In all but a few cases, the state or city continues to pay into the retirement fund the "employer's share" during the employe's absence, though in half the 44 states this contribution is contingent upon the employe keeping up his contributions. Fourteen other systems report the employer contributes the employe's share as well as the employers'.

One question of importance to financial operation of retirement systems, the association said, involves what part of contributions made by the employer during military leave of an employe is refundable to the employe upon his separation from state or municipal service before retirement.

Only one retirement system of the 44 will refund the employer's contribution to the employe, according to the survey; 22 will refund the employe's contribution.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., June 16

Minnesota Looks Ahead To Postwar Air Transportation Problems

Minnesota, looking ahead to postwar transportation problems, has taken the lead in laying groundwork for development of a state system of municipal airports, the American Municipal Association said in reporting on legislation enacted by the recently adjourned state legislature.

To prepare for postwar air transportation problems, the legislature:

1---Broadened the state aeronautics code by incorporating into it the comprehensive airport zoning provisions of the model zoning act prepared by the Civil Aeronautics Commission.

2---Set up a public corporation, known as the "Metropolitan Airport Commission," to develop airports for Minneapolis and St. Paul. The legislature appropriated $25,000 to enable the commission to study existing airports in the Twin Cities and formulate plans for improvement of existing airports and construction of new airports. The commission must report its findings to the governor by next December 31.

3---Included provisions in the Metropolitan Airport Act, which sets up the airport commission, extending provisions of the act to cover the development and control of municipal airports in all parts of the state. The state will contribute $1,000,000, raised from proceeds of taxes levied for the purpose over a 10-year period, for municipal airport development throughout the state.

4---Gave initial approval to a constitutional amendment, which will be submitted to the voters, authorizing the state to construct, improve, maintain and operate airports and to assist counties, towns, villages and public corporations in carrying on these airport activities. The state legislature would be able, under the proposed amendment, to issue bonds to help carry out the program and to tax airplane fuels.

The legislation is indicative of the pattern which state and local airport development and control may follow after the war when airport systems may be as important to transportation as highway systems, the association said.

The Twin Cities commission is directed by the legislature to take over operation and control of all airports owned by either city, and it may construct new airports "substantially equi-distant" from the two city halls but within 25 miles of them. The corporation, also, may issue up to $15,000,000 in bonds, with credit of the two cities pledged to their payment.

Significant in connection with the $1,000,000 to be contributed by the state toward municipal airport development, the association said, is that it may be spent on any public airport in the state. The money will be spent by the governor, though he must act with advice and consent of a legislative advisory committee.

In spending the money the governor must take into consideration "the locations of airports owned by municipalities and their usefulness as part of the state, national or international system of air transportation; benefit of such airports to the people of the state as a whole as distinguished from purely local benefits; possibilities of their use in providing for state and national defense; use being made of them during the present war, and probability of future war use."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., June 17

Cooperative State Audit Program Saves Time, Money, Personnel

A program of cooperative auditing which saves time, money and personnel in computing sales taxes of firms doing interstate business is now in operation through efforts of several states.

Simplifying former auditing procedures, the plan is most successful for nationwide retailers of relatively inexpensive items, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports. Under the old system, an auditor from each state in which a firm had to pay sales taxes might find it necessary to visit the home office of the company and check records for his own state. By the time several states had done likewise, much time was wasted dragging out the books.

When auditors from various states are pooled, only one or two are sent to a certain company to work on books and audit for all states at the same time. In this way, participating states complete more audits and recover more taxes than if they had spent the same amount of money and manhours in auditing the same firms separately. A plan of this type has been used for some years by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, the federation said.

Iowa, Michigan, California and Indiana were the first to participate in cooperative auditing of sales taxes, though a personnel shortage prevented Indiana from taking part in two of the four completed audits.

Recommended procedures for extension of the program is that each state turn over to the National Association of Tax Administrators, an organization of state tax officials with headquarters in Chicago, a complete list of accounts subject to audit in the middlewest and, after accounts for the cooperative audit have been selected, send an auditor to Chicago.

As the plan is adopted more widely, auditors from the various states will be pooled, with one man delegated to supervise the group, assign audits, survey accounts and make controlling decisions. One auditor from each state participating should be stationed in Chicago or vicinity permanently, according to the federation, so hours of work spent by auditors of the various states may be equalized, and so the auditors may consult with each other on questions arising from a certain audit.

The executive committee of the tax administrators' organization, in approving expansion of the cooperative state tax auditing program, recommended it be extended to include the state income tax field as soon as personnel is available.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., June 18

Chickens vs. Victory Gardens Situation Troubles Communities

Ration-conscious Americans, desiring not only to supply their tables with vegetables but with chickens and eggs, are creating new problems for city governments. To cope with the situation, some municipalities have passed new ordinances dealing with the "chickens vs. victory gardens" situation; other cities have revised old ordinances.

One city still requires 60 square feet of land for every fowl, making the raising of chickens practically impossible in town. On the other hand, many communities have relaxed regulations governing the keeping of both poultry and livestock within city limits, according to the American Municipal Association. Evanston, Ill., has reduced the permit fee for building chicken coops, and West Allis, Wis., has modified the restriction on the distance that such structures must be placed from nearby houses.

On the whole, ordinances of this type specify the distance from other people's buildings that poultry may be kept. This ranges from 25 to 1,000 feet in various communities.

South Pasadena, Cal., has adopted a new ordinance providing chickens must be penned at least 50 feet from the nearest neighbor's dwelling. Householders in this community are limited also to a maximum of 12 hens and 50 baby chicks---but no roosters.

An ordinance in Chelan, Wash., makes it unlawful for any person or firm to keep chickens within 1,000 feet of any dwellings in the city limits. Tacoma's ordinance is not intended to prohibit the keeping of chickens but is meant to keep such activity from becoming a public nuisance by making a written consent from neighbors necessary before fowls can be kept.

Some local laws are designed to prevent unsanitary conditions rather than to prevent raising of domestic fowls. In Kent, Wash., persons maintaining chicken coops in such manner as to be foul and offensive may be fined from $5 to $50, or imprisoned up to 30 days, or both.

Missouri city officials, unable to induce neighbors to flip a coin to see whether both would raise chickens or both raise gardens, are looking up all old regulations on the fowl and animal subject to solve the problem. Generally, ordinances in Missouri are similar to those in Washington, both of which concern locations of coops and imposition of penalties upon owners who permit chickens to run loose.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., June 19

What American Cities Are Doing

RAT-PROOFING: Fifty-four business blocks in the Little Rock, Ark., metropolitan area have been rat-proofed recently by a crew of 21 skilled and semi-skilled workers, two sanitary inspectors and six associate sanitarians from the public health service, a sanitary engineer and a part-time clerk. During the rat-proofing process, more than 2,800 rats were trapped alive and examined for vermin.

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REPAIRS: For 50 cents, the Tampa, Fla., sanitary department will send around a workman to repair a resident's garbage can.

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VENEREAL DISEASE TREATMENT CENTER: Seattle's city health department has launched plans for establishing a "rest home" for treating prostitutes infected with venereal diseases. The "rest home" will serve as both a treatment and rehabilitation center. Indianapolis, the American Municipal Association pointed out, already has in operation an isolation hospital conducted solely for persons afflicted with social diseases, a hospital similar to the one planned for Seattle.

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LOCAL CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCILS: About 12,763 local civilian defense councils have been organized throughout the nation, according to the Office of Civilian Defense. This number includes county and municipal councils. Serving approximately 81 per cent of the total civilian population of the United States, the various councils are manned by about 10,743,000 civilian volunteer workers.

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LOCAL RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: State legislatures of Colorado and Wisconsin have adopted statewide retirement systems for municipal employes. Colorado's new law provides for extension of the state employes' retirement system to all municipal, city and county, and school district employes. Wisconsin's statute provides for establishment of an optional statewide retirement system for municipal employes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., June 21-23

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Following is the first of a series of stories based on a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators of state revenue trends during the last three years.)

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"War prosperity" and "war shortages" have exercised strong---but conflicting---influences on state revenues and revenue trends during the last three years.

"War prosperity" on the one hand has brought states their greatest revenue surpluses in history; "war shortages" are shifting the emphasis from sales taxes to income taxes---or from indirect to direct taxation.

Both developments have placed on the shoulders of state revenue administrators problems of great fiscal and political significance, according to a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators based on figures obtained from state tax officials and bureau of the census.

State revenues have been rising steadily since 1939 with the upward trend continuing in 1942 and 1943, though at a more moderate rate than during 1940 and 1941. This slowing down reflects the growing influence of shortages, rationing and levelling off of production.

In reviewing the financial situation of the states, the federation kept in mind questions involving effects of war on revenues and expenditures, trends in state revenues that are discernible in the light of recent experiences and new problems that can be expected to arise in coming months.

States have come to depend for more than three-fifths of their total revenues upon such taxes as income and excise levies. The swing to dependence upon these taxes, which reflect any change in national income, coupled with the fact that many states have begun to put funds aside for postwar purposes, indicates how strongly financial and political development of individual states has been integrated into national trends.

From the point of view of state revenues, increase in the national income expresses itself in rising revenues from income and sales taxes. Shortages of various goods and services produce declining revenues from excise taxes.

(MORE)

(NOTE TO EDITOR: Following is the first of a series of stories based on a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators of state revenue trends during the last thirty years.)

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Add state revenue trends x x x excise taxes.

During the fiscal year 1940, total state tax collections, including unemployment compensation, amounted to $4,100,000,000, an increase of about 7 per cent over 1931. In 1941 collections increased another 8.5 per cent to $4,500,000,000 while 1942 brought a further 10.6 per cent increase over 1941. Percentage changes before 1942 were slightly higher when unemployment compensation taxes are excluded from totals.

Rising wages and employment have caused unemployment tax revenues to increase more than the average of all other taxes. Receipts from unemployment compensation taxes have passed the $1,000,000,000 mark and constitute more than one-fifth of all state revenues now.

Though total state tax yields have risen continuously since 1939, the degree to which individual taxes participated has differed considerably.

In the case of income and excise taxes, which bring in more than 70 per cent of state tax revenues, excluding unemployment compensation taxes, income taxes were consistently ahead of excise taxes in the upward climb.

Excise tax returns, compiled on a fiscal year basis, show sharpest increase in 1942 with 21.8 per cent over 1941, and approach the 23.6 per cent increase of income taxes during the same period. Data for the first nine months of the 1943 fiscal year, however, show a receding tendency in excise taxes despite increased income tax revenues. This indicates that total collection figures for the 1943 fiscal year may not top 1942 collections because of the steep decline in gasoline tax yields which the continuing, though moderate, increases of other major tax revenues could no longer offset.

During the 1942 fiscal year the most remarkable increase of a single tax was that of corporate net income which increased by 51.4 per cent over 1941. Second highest increases were from tobacco taxes yielding 26.4 per cent more than during the preceding year. Next were alcoholic beverage taxes with a rise of 17.1 per cent and sales taxes, 14.7 per cent.

Highest increases in total state revenues during the 1941 fiscal year over 1940 were in Michigan, 18 per cent; Virginia, 17.9 per cent; Ohio, 17 per cent; Alabama, Florida and Georgia, 13 per cent; while decreases occurred in Arizona, Delaware, Nebraska and Minnesota. The latter two states showed curtailed receipts from unemployment taxes.

During the fiscal year of 1942 total revenue collections increased sharply over the preceding year in Washington, 40 per cent; Arizona, 30 per cent; Mississippi, 28 per cent; Oklahoma, 27 per cent; Arkansas, 24 per cent; Oregon, South Carolina and Tennessee, 22 per cent. Colorado, Delaware, Florida, New York and South Dakota are at the bottom of the list with increases below 6 per cent.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., June 22

(Second of a series of stories based on a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators on state revenue trends during the last three years.)

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The problem of what to do about surplus funds accumulating in state treasuries---surpluses which may total more than $1,250,000,000 (B) for the current year as compared to $640,000,000 (M) in 1942---presents state administrators and legislatures with problems of great fiscal significance and, in some instances, of considerable political difficulty.

This is shown in a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators of state revenue trends during the last few years.

The fact that many states are laying aside funds and making plans for the postwar era indicates how strongly the financial and political development of the individual states has been integrated into general national trends, and the extent to which state authorities are aware of it, the survey showed.

The following possibilities, alone or in combination with each other, appear open to states attempting to solve problems involving surplus revenues:

1---Increase expenditures by raising salaries, improving services or taking on new functions and projects. It is recognized generally that these methods of "relieving a surplus" contain considerable danger at present, since increased expenditures must be met at a future date even though revenues may drop sharply and suddenly.

2---Put surpluses aside for the future. Many states are doing this either to prepare for new tasks and new projects in the postwar period---rehabilitation of returning soldiers, bonuses, relief, postwar building---or to be prepared for an unfavorable turn in revenue trends, which is anticipated widely.

3---Retire outstanding debts.

4---Use surpluses to ease financial burdens of cities and counties or to underwrite certain expenditures of local corporations completely or in part.

5---Lower tax rates or, as has happened in a few cases, abolish a tax altogether. Though tempting, this method is the most irrevocable way of solving the problem of a treasury surplus. Tax experts are practically unanimous in opposing abolition of a firmly established revenue source, the study said.

Whichever road a state decides to travel with regard to present or expected revenues, according to the federation's study, it will not be entirely without risk. States that reduce levies may be obliged to raise them when such action would be particularly difficult. Others laying aside large funds for future use may find themselves victims of inflationary trends; those yielding to the temptation of increasing expenditures now may be confronted suddenly with the problem of having to provide additional revenues if a reduction of new expenditures proves inadvisable.

Some authorities have charged, the federation said, that "executive advice of caution, of preparing for fiscal storm, or earmarking for postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction, even of expanding of sinking funds receives little support from legislatures," and that "spenders can throw more and heavier bricks at the budget makers than can the taxpayers and economizers."

To what extent these statements are borne out by actual developments is difficult to judge. Governors' messages practically without exception were emphatic in recommending economy and, in states where large and seemingly permanent surpluses have occurred, the necessity of providing reserves so "the money is in the sock before pressure groups can get at it."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., June 23

(Third of a series of stories based on a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators on state revenue trends during the last three years.)

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Examination of measures enacted or proposed in state legislatures this year and last with regard to surpluses of individual states leads to the conclusion that most states "seek to combine a cautious foresight toward future perils with the urge to provide relief to the taxpayer or to improve state services," according to a survey of state revenue trends by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

Most states have adopted laws providing for establishment of reserve funds, either for postwar purposes or as a "cushion" against anticipated revenue declines that may endanger a state's debt retirement or other services.

Some states have used parts of their surpluses to raise salaries, retire debts or increase aid to municipalities in addition to setting up reserve funds for postwar use. A few states have reduced taxes, mainly by increasing income tax exemptions or by reducing retail sales taxes, and two---South Dakota and West Virginia---have repealed their income taxes outright.

Following are brief examples of surpluses in individual states and of measures taken or proposed to relieve the surpluses.

ARKANSAS: Legislature reported to have "dipped so deeply into the general revenue fund (which had a $1,100,000 surplus in January) that the current surplus may be wiped out before the legislature meets in 1945." The legislature appropriated $325,000 for increases in teachers' salaries and $100,000 for increased aid to the state medical school; $148,000 in gasoline and oil inspection fees were transferred from the general fund to counties. Altogether these expenditures may wipe out the surplus during the next biennium.

CALIFORNIA: California had an $80,000,000 general surplus in March, and anticipates a surplus of $100,000,000 by midsummer with a monthly increase of about $2,900,000. The 1943 legislature enacted a $65,000,000 tax reduction program which, among other things, cut the sales tax rate from 3 to 2½ per cent, a biennial reduction of $28,000,000 in revenues; granted corporation income and franchise taxpayers a 15 per cent war credit, or a reduction of $10,400,000; increased personal income tax exemptions and granted other exemptions for a reduction of $27,000,000 in revenues. Enacted also were measures freezing $41,000,000 into a war catastrophe reserve and a bond redemption fund, and earmarking $43,000,000 for postwar reconstruction work.

(MORE)

(Testimony of a member of Governor Brown's staff before the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance and Revenue and Taxation during the 1959 Budget Hearings.)

Examination of measures enacted or proposed to raise additional revenue for the support of State government during the last year and half will reveal a distinct bias against the use of the general sales tax. Instead, emphasis has been placed on the use of so-called "selective" taxes, according to a survey of state revenue trends by the Legislative Analyst's office.

Most states have adopted a [illegible] of revenue from either for purposes of [illegible] that may undermine a state's debt [illegible] capacity.

banks or insurance and [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

Add surplus state revenues x x x reconstruction work.

ILLINOIS: Legislature authorized investment of $60,000,000 surplus, as of January, 1943, in war bonds and other U.S. securities.

IOWA: Anticipates a surplus of $14,000,000 by June 30. Nearly $3,000,000 has been frozen for postwar reconstruction. State income payments due in 1943 and 1944 were reduced by 50 per cent this year by the legislature.

MAINE: $2,400,000 general fund surplus estimated for June 30. The expected surplus has been absorbed for the most part already in increased expenditures, especially for social services.

MICHIGAN: Surplus of $50,000,000 expected by July 1. Law to set up postwar reserve fund of $50,000,000 adopted in February, and $20,000,000 of the existing surplus was earmarked for the purpose. State also appropriated $8,000,000 for a postwar state building program.

NEW YORK: $69,000,000 surplus on April 1, end of nine months of the 1943 fiscal year, with surplus of $100,000,000 estimated by July 1. The legislature this year continued for the second year a 25 per cent reduction in state income tax payments, increased tax exemptions, and allowed deductions for medical expenses, insurance premiums and dependency. Further pay increases were granted state employes. Funds were provided for planning and executing postwar programs.

NORTH CAROLINA: $31,000,000 surplus in January. Under 1943 state law a postwar reserve fund was set up to which $20,000,000 of surplus was transferred. Further transfers will be made. Flat pay raises of $25 a month, expected to total more than $6,000,000, were granted school teachers for the next two years.

OKLAHOMA: $5,500,000 surplus for the last fiscal year used to reduce the state debt by taking up bonds held by the school land department.

OREGON: $12,000,000 surplus estimated for July 1, resulting from increases in income and excise taxes. Surplus will be left after $10,000,000 is applied toward canceling state property levies and elementary school taxes, and $5,000,000 is used to set up a school support fund to offset special property levies in school districts. The legislature reduced taxes on this year's income, both corporation excise and personal, by 30 to 40 per cent.

TENNESSEE: $2,860,000 general fund surplus estimated for June 20. A "cushion" of $7,700,000 in state sinking fund was established to maintain debt retirement program.

VIRGINIA: $18,600,000 unencumbered general fund surplus anticipated by June 30. Legislature authorized the purchase of federal securities in a move to liquidate the state debt of $18,000,000.

WASHINGTON: $35,000,000 surplus in March. Legislature granted 30 per cent pay raises to school teachers and, among other things, made several million dollars available to local governmental units to solve war-brought problems.

WEST VIRGINIA: $10,000,000 surplus expected by the end of the current biennium June 30. Legislature, however, has cut revenues for the next biennium, including repeal of the state personal income tax law.

Other states with surpluses listed in the federation's study include Kansas, $33,960,000 as of January; Maryland, $7,800,000; Mississippi, $10,000,000 expected by June 30; Ohio, $40,000,000 new balance in state treasury in January; Wyoming, $1,600,000 general fund surplus in January.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., June 24

Sewage disposal - Management

Thirteen Communities, State Enter Joint Agreement To Solve Sewage Disposal Problem

A joint agreement involving cooperative action by 13 communities and the state is expected to solve a serious sanitation problem in the Detroit area, the American Public Works Association reported today. The problem involved the emptying of untreated sewage by the communities, in Oakland county just north of Detroit, into a creek which in turn polluted the Clinton river and some parts of Lake St. Clair.

The situation was brought to a head, after 17 years of negotiating under adverse conditions with regard to state laws, when the state health department ordered several of the communities to stop dumping untreated sewage into the creek and, about a year ago, the FHA refused to insure any more mortgages for residential building in the area except in the region served by the Royal Oak disposal plant.

As a result of the joint agreement, work has been started on a 5 foot 6 inch tunnel intercepting the sewer systems of the various communities and on a pumping station to lift the sewage to a gravity flow section intercepting the tunnel. By means of diversion chambers, storm water will continue to be discharged into the creek while the sanitary sewage will be carried through the tunnel into the Detroit sewer system, which will carry it to the city's disposal plant for treatment for discharge into the Detroit river.

Eight cities, one village, three townships and one county---Oakland county---and the state are the governmental units entering into the agreement. Of the total cost of $1,567,000 the Federal Works Agency will provide $662,000, with the balance financed by the sponsors through issuance of 30-year revenue bonds which will be retired from sewer service charges based on water consumption of the communities.

Annual service charge to owners of small homes using 5,000 cubic feet of water a year will be approximately $5; to medium sized homes, about $7.20. The actual charge will be based on meter readings and must produce sufficient revenue to meet annual maintenance, operating and debt service charges.

Oakland county, through the office of county drain commissioner, will administer all phases of the project including maintenance and operation of facilities when completed, as provided in written agreements between the county and each of the cities involved. The county has the right to terminate sewage disposal service to any community that is 90 days delinquent in payment of service charges.

Cost of the project includes $137,000 to be paid the city of Detroit as a proportionate share of the capital cost of the Detroit sewers utilized to carry the sewage from the southern part of Oakland county to the point where it enters the intercepting sewer of the Detroit sewage disposal system.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., June 25

Cities Progress With Postwar Planning

Several cities, including Detroit, Durham, N. C., and Minneapolis, report long strides forward in the field of postwar planning. In addition, Syracuse is cooperating with Onondaga County, N. Y., on a replanning project expected to become a national model.

In Detroit the city plan commission has prepared "A Six-Year and Reserve Capital Improvement Program for the City of Detroit 1943-49," which includes projects contemplated by the Wayne county board, Port of Detroit commission, Huron-Clinton Metropolitan authority and the state highway department.

Improvements listed in the program are allocated according to probable availability of funds from current tax levies to maintain the city's policy of financing capital improvements from current revenues. Many necessary improvements are in a "reserve group" because of limited capacity to finance them.

The International City Managers Association said today that Durham's report suggests a capital improvements program for six years after the war, estimates financial ability to meet these needs and provides for a capital fund budget. The city council has been urged to select and authorize purchase of sites for approved projects this year. Estimates of municipal operating expenditures, means of financing current and capital expenditures and endorsement of building of reserves and operating on a pay-as-you-go basis are included in the report.

In Minneapolis the city planning commission in its "Program for Postwar Progress" recommends a regional approach to local problems and the creation of a state research agency to study opportunities for bettering conditions of present industries and establishing new industries based on resources of the region.

A comprehensive postwar replanning project is being undertaken by the Syracuse-Onondaga Postwar Planning council bringing together public and private bodies concerned with various phases of planning to develop a general plan for the fullest use of manpower, business, industrial, cultural, social and physical facilities of the region. Fortune magazine is cooperating with the council in developing, testing and shaping each step of the project.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., June 26

What American Cities Are Doing

SURPLUS FUNDS BUY HOSPITAL: Colorado Springs, Colo., has used some of its surplus funds to buy a hospital, which will be named Memorial hospital in honor of men and women losing their lives in the present war. The hospital cost the city $76,000, or half the outstanding bonded indebtedness, the book value being $1,100,000. The city created a division of hospital in the health department to operate and supervise the new project.

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CITY-COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT: Dade county, Fla., has completed six months' successful operation of a health department serving the entire county including the cities of Coral Gables, Miami and Miami Beach, whose combined populations total about 210,000. Previously each of the cities, as well as the county, had its own health unit, and there was considerable overlapping of work. For example, each city and the county had a dairy inspector, but now one inspector handles this activity. There also was duplication of effort with regard to school doctors and nurses. Though the cities at present turn over to the county the amounts provided in the health department budgets, the county will furnish all funds needed for all health work beginning in October.

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LOCOMOTIVE DRAFTED: A railroad locomotive was drafted recently by Pontiac, Mich., to supply steam for operation of a pump at one of the city's water pumping stations while new equipment was being installed at the plant. The locomotive kept going one pump maintaining a 5,000,000-gallon flow per day into the mains, and upon experimentation, was found to produce sufficient steam to operate an 8,000,000-gallon pump also. Connections used in the experiment were purchased by the city and will be left in place, making it possible to reconnect a locomotive in less than half an hour should an emergency arise.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., June 28

(Another of a series of stories based on a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators of state revenue trends during the last three years.)

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State income tax revenues, which have risen steadily during the last few years, are playing an increasingly important role in state finance. Though only 36 states levied flat rate or progressive income taxes in 1942, almost 14 per cent of all state revenues collected throughout the entire country during the last fiscal year were obtained from corporate and personal income levies.

However, individual income tax yields have not kept pace with the rise in corporate tax yields in state revenues partly because of relatively high exemptions granted taxpayers in all income tax states. Therefore, lower income groups which feel war prosperity most strongly pay little or no state income taxes.

Income taxes collected in 27 of 34 states with progressive income taxes yielded $356,935,000 in calendar 1940; $411,123,000, an increase of 15.2 per cent in calendar 1941; and $561,082,000 in calendar 1942, an increase of 36.3 per cent over 1941 and an increase of 57.2 per cent over 1940. For the first quarter of calendar 1943, the increase was 27.5 per cent over the corresponding quarter of 1942 while the 1942 spring quarter increase over the spring quarter of 1941 was 34 per cent.

Several outstanding facts brought out by the Federation of Tax Administrators study are:

1---Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have benefited to an especially high degree from rise in national income. In income tax collections, revenues in these southern states have sharply increased due to military activity and newly organized war industries.

2---All major industrial states have experienced big rises with California, Connecticut and Oregon in the fore-front. In absolute increases California's jump of $34,700,000 to a total of $71,900,000 in 1942 collections is the most outstanding of all.

3---Big increases in income tax returns have not been limited to industrial states or coastal states with shipbuilding centers, or to any particular region. Rises in the southern states, strong rises in North Carolina, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa show that predominantly rural states also have their fair share, either because of the influx of war industries or because of improved conditions in agriculture.

Three factors should not be overlooked in anticipating future income tax trends---the problem of rising incomes due to inflationary pressures; legislative pressure for tax repeal or reduction; and the influence of the federal tax program on state income tax yields, according to the federation.

Concerning the immediate future of income tax collections, it is safe to assume a continuation of the rising trend for at least another year, since the 25 per cent rise of the national income during the calendar year 1942, and the further estimated rise of 16 per cent during the calendar year 1943 will make itself felt in state income tax returns well into the year 1944.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., June 29

(Another of a series of stories based on a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators of state revenue trends during the last three years.)

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The upward trend of general sales tax revenues has slowed down during the past year because of "war shortages" and reduction of general sales tax rates in some states.

Despite this, general sales taxes constitute the next most important single revenue source among state excise taxes, second only to the gasoline tax, and they may well, if present trends continue, assume first place. This was the finding in a recent survey by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

State revenues from general sales taxes amounted to $632,700,000 in fiscal 1942, or about 28.5 per cent of all state excise tax yields throughout the country. In proportion to total state-collected revenues, excluding unemployment compensation taxes, general sales tax revenues have increased from 14.3 per cent in fiscal 1939 to 16.2 per cent in fiscal 1942.

Total revenues collected from sales taxes vary widely from time to time among the states, but taking the country as a whole, general sales taxes where levied yielded 18.5 per cent more in calendar year 1941 than in 1940 which was higher than the preceding year. Calendar 1942 showed a further increase of only 3 per cent, and the strong upward trend appears to have spent its momentum in March, 1942.

These increases have given rise to the important question: "Will the leveling-out trend that set in during the spring of 1942 continue and be permanent for the duration, or did the summer months of 1942 only interrupt the steep upward trend which is about to resume its course with new vigor?"

State-by-state comparisons of sales tax receipts show an unevenness and offer little evidence to support contentions concerning future trends. In January, 1943, Ohio experienced a decline of 29.3 per cent, Illinois 5.1 per cent and Wyoming 6.9 per cent. Significant increases in January were reported from Arizona, Mississippi and Utah.

Increases in some states compensating for decreases in others may be accounted for by shift of population and industry, type of transaction and type of commodity reflected and difference in rising prices in various localities.

The first four months of calendar year 1943 appear to have produced a more strongly pronounced upward tendency of sales tax revenues. February 1943 increases over February, 1942, were considerably steeper than February increases of 1942 over February, 1941.

March 1943 increases over March, 1942, were less steep than in March of the two preceding years, but preliminary figures for April, 1943, indicated a probable increase of more than 7 per cent over April, 1942.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., June 30

(Another of a series of stories based on a comprehensive study by the Federation of Tax Administrators of state revenue trends during the last three years.)

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Gasoline taxes are the outstanding war casualty in the state tax family, but taxes on both alcoholic beverages and tobacco have proven boons for state revenues, the Federation of Tax Administrators found in its study.

Declines in gasoline tax revenues are particularly serious in those states relying heavily upon them for revenues and in states designating gas tax revenues for special purposes such as retirement of debts.

In calendar year 1942 revenues from gasoline taxes decreased 11 per cent below 1941 and .8 per cent below 1940. January, February and March decreases this year below corresponding months of 1942 amounted to 34.2, 38 and 29.5 per cent, indicating steeply declining revenues. Figures from 45 states show Tennessee and Kansas were the only states with slight increases---about 2 per cent above March, 1941, in each case.

Gasoline tax yields began slipping as early as March, 1942, but the downward trend was retarded somewhat during the summer months. Total collections for the calendar year 1942, excluding Arkansas, Idaho and Pennsylvania, amounted to $819,000,000, a drop of almost 11 per cent below totals for calendar 1941.

Nation-wide rationing showed its effects upon gasoline tax revenues for the first time in January, 1943, with the decrease below January, 1942, amounting to 34.2 per cent. In March, 1943, one year after the first tendency toward a decrease was noticed, gasoline taxes in 47 states yielded only $41,400,000, a decrease of almost 30 per cent.

On the other hand, taxes on alcoholic beverages have produced steadily increasing yields throughout the country the last three years. This holds true also of revenue or "profit" trends from state liquor monopolies operating in various forms in 18 states.

(MORE)

ADD gasoline, tobacco and alcoholic beverage tax trends x x x 18 states.

Tax collections from distilled spirits rose 16.5 per cent in calendar 1941 and 24.3 per cent in calendar 1942, but January and February, 1943, showed declines of 15.1 and 14.3 per cent from the very high collections a year before. March and April again showed an increase in distilled spirits tax revenues and also in those from beer and wine which have never slackened their upward climb.

A review of the trend in 39 states on a calendar year basis shows revenues from alcoholic beverage taxes increased from $166,000,000 in 1940 to $196,000,000 in 1941 and to $237,000,000 in 1942.

All over the country increased revenues from alcoholic beverages show increasing total consumption of them. According to a study by the Illinois Liquor commission, per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages increased 12.9 per cent during calendar 1942 over 1941 throughout the United States. Per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages as a whole was highest in Nevada; the District of Columbia led in distilled spirits consumption while California had the highest per capita consumption of wine and Michigan led in beer consumption.

A similar upward trend is anticipated in tobacco tax revenues, and if revenues from other major sources should show a more pronounced decrease or if the uncertainty about state revenues in general continues, other states besides the 31 already having tobacco taxes will probably levy them.

The federation believes it is safe to predict these revenues will rise as long as consumer incomes rise in terms of actual purchasing power, which cannot be said of general sales and other excise tax revenues where commodity shortages tend to complicate the picture.

Tobacco tax revenues rose from $85,000,000 in calendar year 1940 to $103,000,000 in calendar 1941, an increase of 21.5 per cent, caused largely by new taxes in Illinois and Maine in the summer of 1941. In calendar 1942, collections were up another 14.3 per cent to $118,000,000. Excluding North Dakota, Georgia, Vermont and Pennsylvania, March and April increases this year were 10.5 and 10 per cent over corresponding months of 1942.

One factor---besides the remote possibility of rationing---which might halt rising trends of tobacco tax revenues for the duration is the increasing consumption of tax-free tobacco goods by service men.

Up to now, declines due to tax-free military consumption have not been significant in a general picture which is characterized by a rising per capita consumption especially in states with large industries. It remains to be seen whether these changes will become strong enough to influence or retard seriously the upward trend of tobacco tax revenues.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 1

Twenty Cities Report On Management Of Municipally Owned Utilities

How city-owned utilities are organized and serviced, the extent of services outside city limits and ways in which utilities contribute to municipal general funds have been determined by a study of utility management in 20 municipalities.

The city-owned utilities in 13 of the council-manager cities are directly under the control of the manager, and in three cities the manager has limited control. In the two mayor-council cities included, utilities are operated by a council committee in Columbia, Mo., and by a board of public works appointed by the mayor in Hannibal, Mo., and in the commission-governed cities, Chanute and Kansas City, Kan., by department heads appointed by the mayor in the first and by a five-man board of public utilities elected by the people in the second.

Fourteen of the cities have all utilities in one department while six have a superintendent in charge of each utility, according to information to the International City Managers Association.

Auxiliary services of purchasing, financial records, recruitment and personnel matters are handled by a central office for all city departments including the utilities in more than one-half of the 20 cities reporting. In general, cities in which auxiliary services are provided by the utility department instead of by a central city office are those with a separate board as in the case of Albany, N. Y., Hannibal, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., and Knoxville, Tenn.

Nearly all cities covered in this study supply some utility services outside city limits, but there is no set pattern or policy and the revenue received generally is a small percentage of the total, the association reports. Neither is there a set pattern for contributions which utilities make to municipal general funds.

For example, Albany, Ga., Ames, Ia., Austin, Tex., Chanute, Kan., Hamilton, O., Hannibal, Mo., Long Beach and Pasadena, Cal., provide free water to other city departments. In 15 cities the utilities make regular annual contributions to the general fund or pay the city an amount equal to taxes that would be paid if utilities were privately owned, and a few cities do both.

Most officials in reporting cities believe operation of city-owned utilities should be integrated with other municipal services and that grouping of two or three utilities in one department directed by a competent superintendent results in special economies from the use of central auxiliary services.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., July 2

States Streamline Legislative Journals

Need for states to cut corners wherever possible as well as to conserve paper, zinc and other printing supplies has brought about the streamlining of legislative journals.

Simplifications and condensations in Kansas and Oregon have reduced journals to one-half their former size. Other states are considering similar modernization of their books, the Council of State Governments reports.

On the whole, legislative journals are ponderous volumes, some of them containing more than 4,000 pages and weighing over eight pounds. Some states include the text of bills in full prior to final passage as Kentucky does, while others present verbatim reports of proceedings as do Pennsylvania and Maine. The two states which have already streamlined legislative journals find incorporation of lengthy reports overburdens the books.

Reducing repetition of forms to condensed minutes, insertion of headings and use of bold-faced type for bill numbers and headings have been found to improve the journal, according to the council.

In many states the title of a bill still appears wherever the bill is mentioned, and a measure passing both houses and going to the governor may be referred to in the average legislative journal from 10 to 15 times. Often 500 to 1,000 pages are required merely to repeat the title of a bill.

Without changing a word of the journal text, Indiana and a few other states have saved on the number of pages by utilizing a double-column page. Using the double-column alone would save from 8 to 10 per cent in most journals and more than that in some instances.

A major streamlining economy of space is that effected by converting the journal into a minute or record of action taken rather than into a compilation of routine forms and outmoded phraseology. As in the case of Kansas and Oregon, condensations are possible for reports of standing committees, messages to the other house, reports on engrossed and enrolled bills and recordings of yeas and nays on final passage of bills or any other vote taken by roll call.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., July 3

What American Cities Are Doing

WOMEN GARBAGE COLLECTORS: Waterloo, Ia., has made an advance by employing two women as garbage collectors. According to the city, this seems to be a man's job, but since most women are more interested in cleaning up garbage than are most men, tapping this new source of labor for the job has proven a successful experiment.

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MERIT SYSTEM FOR SAN MATEO: By more than a three to one vote, citizens of San Mateo, Cal., voted in favor of a charter amendment to establish a merit system for all city employes. The adoption of the city merit system follows closely the establishment of a merit system for San Mateo county, Cal., last year.

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CITY OFFICIALS ORGANIZE: In Atlanta, Ga., 31 department heads of the city government have organized an association to stimulate interdepartmental cooperation, learn more about the city's needs and to acquaint the public with the city's problems.

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BALTIMORE WOMEN EASE MANPOWER SHORTAGE: Women laborers are now being recruited by the Baltimore, Md., City Service commission for work as street cleaners. The city requires laborers to register and pass a medical examination. Women employes in this group are required to pass the same physical standards as are required of men for the job.

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END OF AN ERA: New York City closed its last "little red schoolhouse" June 30. The 15 pupils in the two-room wooden building erected in 1897 on Staten Island will be transferred to a school with better facilities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., July 5

States - Legislation
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Three More States Allow Women To Serve On Juries; Total Now 28

Legislative action by Idaho and Nebraska this year, and approval of a constitutional amendment last November by voters of Vermont, increased to 28 the number of states granting women the right to serve on juries, the Council of State Governments reported today.

The Nebraska and Vermont laws make jury service compulsory for women as well as men, and excuses them from service on the same general grounds permitted men. In addition, in Nebraska, women may be excused from jury service if their mental or physical condition is such their health would be impaired or if they are required at home.

Under Idaho's new legislation women may serve on juries if they desire; if they wish to decline they must do so within 15 days of receipt of notice to appear for jury service.

Adoptions of the Vermont constitutional amendment and the Idaho and Nebraska statutes were the first actions on the subject since 1939, when Illinois and Montana gave women the right to serve on juries. Michigan, in 1915, was the first state to grant women the right to serve on juries, with Maine and Utah following soon after.

Idaho and Nebraska were the only 1943 legislatures giving approval to "women on juries" legislation, though such measures were introduced in several states, including Colorado, Missouri, New Hampshire and Texas. Missouri's legislature is the only one of the group still in session.

Opposition to legislation granting jury rights to women has been based, usually, on the argument that local governments could not afford the expense of providing extra quarters for women jurors. Other arguments have been that women were emotional and that they were lacking in judgment. In 1939, a "women on juries" bill was defeated in Vermont after several women legislators argued their sex "was not prepared" for jury duty.

With Nebraska and Vermont, 16 states make jury service compulsory for women as well as men. The other states are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In 12 states, including Idaho, women are permitted to serve on juries, but may decline under certain exemptions. The other states are Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin, and in Alaska and the District of Columbia.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., July 6

Detroit Develops Deferment Plan For Draft-Eligible City Employes

Detroit is developing a deferment plan to establish orderly and comprehensive induction of draft-eligible city employes into the armed services.

The Civil Service commission, aided by an advisory committee, has been designated as the official agency to handle requests for deferments under provisions of the Selective Service act. The committee, consisting of representatives of eight major city departments and the city controller and corporation counsel, will advise on policies and aid in formulating the program.

A selective service replacement schedule, which includes a replacement summary made from a survey of personnel of the classified service, arranged by job titles and selective service status, and a list of all employes to be replaced, is under preparation by the Commission.

According to the Civil Service Assembly, a replacement summary questionnaire has been distributed and checked by city departments. After this information is processed and a schedule developed, the plan will be submitted to the state director of selective service for acceptance. If it is approved, local draft boards will follow the schedule, thus enabling city departments to plan for replacement needs, reorganization and reassignment problems.

As an interim policy, temporary deferments have been requested for all persons except unskilled laborers who have been classified 1A or those who in the future are reclassified 1A.

A departmental deferment request form, included in the replacement summary questionnaire, is being filled out by each department for its "vulnerable" employes and the replacement list is being prepared on the basis of this information. Order of listing will be determined by the advisory committee.

Those who will be replaced first will be employes in occupations requiring shortest training and replacement time as well as employes with earliest availability for military service according to selective service status.

The first of these factors will be subject to some variation where employes in jobs requiring longer training time are replaceable through hiring, transferring and upgrading. If a department is faced with losing a large number of men in an occupation requiring a short time for training, replacements will be scheduled rapidly as they can be secured and trained. Of the men designated for replacement, those having the lowest order numbers will be listed first to insure impartiality.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., July 7

Laws Regulating Sale Of Horse Meat Enacted By Six States

Laws regulating the sale of horse meat for human consumption were enacted by six state legislatures this year. Maine and Arizona were the first to approve such legislation, followed by Indiana, New York, Michigan and California.

Arizona provided strict control over the slaughter of horses for food, and sale of horse meat for human consumption, according to the Council of State Governments.

The statute makes mandatory the licensing of all slaughterhouses for killing horses for food, inspection of such slaughterhouses by the state veterinarian and his deputies, and segregation of horse meat in separate compartments by retail stores. License fees collected from horse meat slaughterhouses will be used to pay Arizona inspection and law enforcement costs.

California's horse meat law goes farther than the Arizona statute in one respect---it prohibits the sale of horse meat in public markets where other meat is sold. In addition, it provides horse meat must bear distinct labels and requires that restaurants serving it display signs clearly stating the fact.

Under the new Indiana, Maine, Michigan and New York laws, dealers in horse meat must display signs prominently and label the meat in letters large enough to indicate clearly that the product is horse meat.

New York's legislation requires that butcher shops selling horse meat label their establishments with signs at least four inches in height, the law making it an offense to sell horse meat without such signs and without the labeling of horse meat as such.

Penalties for violation of the new Indiana law, which among other things prohibits the storing of horse meats with other meats, includes fines up to $500, imprisonment up to 90 days, or both.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 8

City Employes Fill Part-Time Jobs

Spare-time job plans to bring victory sooner by utilizing every source of manpower and womanpower in the nation are being set up in cities in every section of the country, the American Municipal Association said today.

City officials of San Diego are cooperating with local aircraft plants in providing "half shifts" of city employes who work four hours each night at the close of their regular working hours. Under arrangement with the city's public schools more than 300 boys of 16 and 17 are working as part-time plane builders in an aircraft plant. The boys work four weeks and attend school four weeks.

Employes of New York City and South Portland, Me., are permitted to accept part-time employment in addition to their regular city work, provided such employment does not interfere with their regular jobs.

Municipal employes in New York are responding to the part-time plan with such enthusiasm that one war plant alone had 900 applications for work. Most of those seeking employment a few hours a day were civil service employes desiring not only to aid the war effort but to augment their regular earnings.

On the east coast other city employes are putting in a few hours at irregular times repairing ships when a convoy comes in, women workers are serving as part-time nurses and men are driving buses on Saturday afternoons and Sundays when their regular jobs are finished.

Firemen in South Portland, Me., are engaged in private fire protection work at a large shipyard in the city on their off-duty hours and Portland, Me., permits firemen to work as taxi drivers during their time off. In New York City, however, certain provisions in the city charter prohibit members of the fire, police and legal departments from accepting such additional employment.

A number of Cleveland city employes are now working four-hour split shifts in their spare time for various private industries to help alleviate the manpower shortage in the community. The civil service employes' association is acting as a clearinghouse for civil service employes of the city who wish to work split shifts and for employers desiring to obtain workers on this basis.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., July 9

Personnel. Public - Gen.

Employe Releases Required Of Flint, Mich., City Workers

Flint, Mich., is cooperating in a regional employment stabilization plan under which city employes first must obtain a release from the city's civil service commission before they can accept work elsewhere.

Designated as the central clearing office for all separations from city service, the civil service commission directs all released employes to the United States employment service, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

Under the new procedure, when an employe requests a release, the department head will contact the commission regarding possibilities for replacement. Depending upon the employe and nature of his work, the department head then will decide whether or not to grant the release.

If the employe is to be released the commission, upon the recommendation of the department head, will issue an "employe release" slip which the employe will in turn submit to the local employment service office for a "statement of availability."

An employe quitting work for the city without notice or without an "employe release" cannot be issued a statement of availability for 30 days. In cases where the department head desires to retain an employe who has requested a release, the employe will be referred to the commission. Here he will be given required federal forms and be requested to present his case to the War Manpower Commission representative.

Finally, the representative of the WMC, which set up the employment stabilization plan for all essential industries in the area, will determine if the prospective work will contribute more to the war effort than the employe's present activity.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., July 10

What American Cities Are Doing

CITY, COUNTY PLAN POSTWAR PROGRAM: Memphis and Shelby county, Tenn., are planning a $75,000,000 present and postwar public improvement program including 16 slum-clearance projects for whites and Negroes, new schools, libraries, medical clinics, street improvements including six-lane highways at the city's gateways, flood control and dock and wharf improvements. The first portion of the work will begin in the near future and the second part as soon as wartime priorities on materials are lifted, the American Municipal Association reports.

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SCHOOL BOYS REPAIR STREETS: High school officials in Springfield, Ill., have cooperated with the city engineer on a street repair and maintenance program. The school officials participated in the program to recruit students. Many of the youths took jobs as a means of training for athletic competition or for military service. All the common labor on several miles of patching and resurfacing of city streets has been done already by about 40 boys. Plans call for more patching and repairing by high school students to carry Springfield pavements through the war.

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NEW FIRE ALARM SYSTEM STARTED: Persons reporting fires in Arkadelphia, Ark., are asked to give the street intersection nearest the blaze, state whether it is a grass, garage or building fire and tell how far advanced the fire is. If the chief knows to what intersection he is going, he won't pass up the necessary fire hydrant en route, and if the blaze is only a grass fire, he won't have to stop at a hydrant at all as the fire wagon carries sufficient water for this purpose.

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NEWS FOR SERVICEMEN: Belleville, N. J., citizens, city officials and manufacturers publish a quarterly bulletin for their servicemen. The paper gives news and pictures of the home town and keeps the boys well informed as to what is going on back home.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1943
Release No. 1: For Mon., July 12

War Influences Changes In State Workmen's and Unemployment Compensation Laws

Creation of "second injury" funds to overcome unwillingness of employers to hire physically handicapped workers, including disabled soldiers, and revision of rates to place unemployment compensation funds in sound condition for the postwar period were features of state workmen's and unemployment compensation legislation enacted this year.

Until this year when five states---Maine, Michigan, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Washington---set up "second injury" funds, only 14 states had such legislation. Under laws setting up such funds, employers pay costs of second injuries, according to the American Public Welfare Association. If second injuries, combined with the original handicap, result in permanent disability, additional cost is borne by the state's "second injury" fund.

Seven states---Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma and Wisconsin---this year revised rates upward to place their unemployment compensation funds in sound condition for the postwar period. These funds will be needed to meet heavy demands by workers released from war industries and by returning servicemen whose share in unemployment funds has been safeguarded in almost all states.

Florida's measure requires $65 in the compensation fund from each insured worker before a rate lower than 2.7 per cent can be assessed against an employer. Iowa and Wisconsin established schedules of higher rates this year, and Minnesota imposed a 3 per cent war risk rate for many employers whose payrolls have been increased by the war. Iowa and Minnesota provisions, unlike the new Wisconsin rates, affect only certain portions of payrolls.

Offsetting to some extent the move toward accumulating large funds are reductions effected by Arkansas, Texas, Delaware and a few other states.

Arizona set up an occupational disease compensation schedule of 33 diseases in legislation patterned after Utah's industrial disablement statute. New Hampshire provides workmen's compensation payments for loss of glass eyes, false teeth or wooden arms and legs in line of duty, and Rhode Island increased maximum monthly benefits for firemen injured in line of duty from $20 to $40 a month as well as extended the emergency period for unemployment relief.

Other legislation on this subject includes the Texas measure permitting a mother to file a marriage certificate in establishing claims for compensation when the husband is outside the country or his whereabouts unknown; a bill in Oregon compelling employers to pay doctor and hospital bills for injured workmen when employers are not covered by state workmen's compensation law; and revisions in Indiana, Michigan and South Dakota laws to increase workmen's compensation benefits.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues. July 13

1 Marriage -

Blood Tests Now Required In 30 States As Pre-Requisite To Marriage

Pre-marriage health examination laws were adopted this year by Missouri, Nebraska, Idaho and Wyoming, extending statutory protection against syphilis to brides and bridegrooms of 30 states, the Council of State Governments reports. The 30 states now making such examinations compulsory contain more than 70 per cent of the nation's population.

Four states, also, adopted laws designed to prevent transmission of syphilis to unborn children by requiring prenatal examinations for venereal diseases. This action, by Georgia, Idaho, Kansas and Nebraska, extended to 30 also the number of states protecting unborn children through examination of expectant mothers.

Feature of compulsory pre-marital examination laws is that prospective brides and bridegrooms must obtain a physician's certificate showing they are free of venereal disease before they can obtain a marriage license. The laws of all 30 states requiring such certificates have been enacted since 1935, when Connecticut adopted the first, while the laws of the states requiring prenatal examinations have been enacted since 1938. Twenty-one states have both pre-marriage and prenatal examination laws.

Most pre-marital examination laws require blood tests for syphilis to be made in state owned or state approved laboratories. Under laws of many of the states, including those adopted this year by Missouri and Nebraska, tests are made free by the state health department. In half the states a physical examination is required in addition to the blood test as a prerequisite to issuance of a medical certificate, while five states require tests for gonorrhea as well as syphilis. Applications for marriage licenses must be made within 10 to 40 days after examination.

Virginia's law is unique in permitting persons with infectious syphilis to marry, though they must agree to take treatment for the disease under supervision of the state health commission. Nebraska's law is similar in that an applicant, if his test shows syphilitic infection, must obtain a physician's certificate that the disease is in a non-communicable stage before he can obtain a marriage license.

Some of the prenatal examination laws require, as does the new Idaho statute, blood tests be made of recently delivered as well as pregnant women. The Nebraska law requires that result of prenatal tests be reported with the birth registration, though it will not show on the birth certificate.

Only five states---Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin---will accept tests from out-of-state laboratories in issuing marriage licenses; Vermont and North Dakota enacted such legislation this year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., July 14

Most 1943 State Labor Legislation Designed To Swell Nation's Manpower Pool

Bulk of state labor legislation adopted this year was designed to swell the nation's manpower pool, with many of the new laws relaxing or suspending provisions governing employment of women and children and, in a few cases, aged pensioners. Nearly all legislation of this type will be effective for the duration of the war only.

Most of the new laws governing employment of women during the war contain protective restrictions, though in some cases controls must be enforced by administrators of the laws, information to the American Public Welfare Association shows.

Nearly a score of states relaxed labor laws to encourage employment of women. Typical of such action was Ohio's in relaxing limitations on hours of employment of women and minors for the duration by raising ceilings on hours they may work per week and permitting employment of women in some occupations previously barred to them---driving taxis, shining shoes, operating freight elevators.

Other states taking such action include Texas, which now allows a 10-hour day for women; New Hampshire, which excepted fruit and vegetable canneries from limitations on working hours for women and minors; and Arkansas, California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah and Wyoming.

Accompanying this relaxing of working hours for women was legislation setting up protective restrictions, such as the Rhode Island law which requires a 20-minute lunch period for every six-hour working period; the new Nevada statute requiring one day of rest in every calendar week for women; and the Washington measure requiring equal pay for women doing the same work as men.

To aid in production of food, several states including California, Delaware, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Utah and West Virginia relaxed laws to allow students to participate in agricultural occupations. Most of these states

(MORE)

authorized release of students from school for work in agriculture. In Kansas school children under 16 now are able to engage in dairying, farming and raising livestock, and in other states protective restrictions have been removed on the number of hours minors can work in canneries during rush produce seasons.

At least 12 states have lowered age limits for drivers' licenses, though in general the new statutes prohibit teen-age boys from operating vehicles loaded with explosive materials and cars carrying public passengers. License age for school bus drivers was lowered in Oklahoma from 18 to 16; in Nevada to under 18; in California, to 17; and in Texas, from 21 to 17.

At least five of the dozen states which considered proposals to lower standards for work in bowling alleys enacted such legislation---Delaware, Indiana, New Mexico, Utah and West Virginia. In only two of the states, Indiana and New Mexico, were relaxations limited to the war period. Minimum-age or nightwork standards were relaxed in Delaware, Indiana and Utah for pinboys in bowling alleys, and in New Mexico and West Virginia for all work in bowling alleys.

Additional measures enacted to increase manpower include legislation permitting suspension of all state laws governing the number of days men and women can be employed in Indiana; return to service of retired teachers without loss of retirement benefits in nearly a score of states; use of prison labor in many states; intermittent employment of aged persons without impairment of old-age grants in California, Wyoming, Montana and several other states.

Unique "work or fight" laws were enacted by South Carolina and Maryland. The South Carolina statute requires all physically fit men between 18 and 60 to go to work or be liable to fines up to $500 and imprisonment up to six months; the Maryland law, which applies only to 14 counties, makes it unlawful for any able bodied male between 16 and 65 to be without gainful occupation. Ordained ministers, students and men awaiting induction into the armed forces are exempt from provisions of both laws.

Seven states enacted legislation involving regulation of labor unions---Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Tennessee and Texas. The Florida statute requires registration with the secretary of state of all unions, licensing of union business agents, limitation of initiation fees, elections by secret ballot, and the confining of picketing to areas in which disputes arise.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 41 For Thurs., July 15

California Launches Program For Rehabilitation Of Former Prison Inmates

California has launched a new program for the rehabilitation of former prison inmates. Available to any former felon upon release from prison and discharge from parole, the program provides a new method for obtaining a pardon or restoration of civil privileges---that of proving reformation in open court.

The program is intended particularly to aid those who might be termed the forgotten men among pardon seekers---individuals who have paid their debt to society for wrong doings but who, because of obscure status, frequently are unable to enlist interest in their cases.

First step in the rehabilitation procedure, according to information to the Council of State Governments, is the filing with local authorities of notice of intention to apply for certificate of rehabilitation. The local judicial council then will fix the rehabilitation period.

At expiration of the rehabilitation period, and after the applicant has lived three years in the county where the action is proposed, the case may be taken to superior court for determination. If the superior court judge is convinced of the applicant's reformation, he may issue a certificate of rehabilitation restoring all the former prison inmate's civil rights except the right to act as a trustee and the right to hold public office.

Copies of all such certificates will be transmitted to the governor and constitute applications for full pardons.

Former convicts may not be charged court fees in rehabilitation cases, the law making it a misdemeanor for any attorney to charge for his services in such matters.

Ultimate effect of the new program probably will be to transfer to the court all clemency applications involving old crimes, and any legal actions involving men and women who have completed their periods of imprisonment and parole supervision. Such action will leave the governor and his advisory board the task of considering in detail only the clemency applications of persons in custody who charge miscarriage of justice, and the cases of persons who live in other states and are not able to take advantage of provisions of the new rehabilitation law.

It was estimated during debate on the new California statute that fully 60 per cent of petitions to the governor for pardons come from discharged prisoners who would be eligible for rehabilitation and restoration of civil rights under the new program.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., July 16

State Legislatures Increase Reliance On Standing Committees

Increasing reliance on "standing committees" to keep track of developments in various fields of government and legislative activity was reported for the nation's state legislatures today by the Council of State Governments.

Functioning on a permanent basis during legislative sessions, the standing committees vary in purpose as widely as the needs of the states which established them, and deal with a diversity of subjects---agriculture, labor, public health, education, finance, amendments to state constitutions, workmen's compensation, public works, insurance, transportation, elections and interstate cooperation.

Wisconsin this year added a senate standing committee on military affairs, created by the legislature to exist until six months after the war. Similar committees already exist in nearly all 48 states.

Most recent additions to the expanding list of standing committees are those concerned with civilian and national defense and aviation, the majority of which have been set up by rule in state legislatures during the last three years.

A total of 3,365 standing committees now handle regular work of the 48 legislatures in the country. Of these, 1,445 are senate committees, 1,785 are house committees and 135 are joint committees.

While the average number per legislature is 70, totals vary from 118 in Kentucky and 116 in Georgia and Oklahoma down to 16 employed at the present time by Nebraska's unicameral legislature, according to the study. Other states with small numbers of such committees are Connecticut and Rhode Island with 32 each.

Standing joint committees are found in only 10 states and handle the bulk of committee work in only three of them---Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts. In Connecticut, 30 of the 32 committees are of this nature; in Maine, 38 of 48; and in Massachusetts, 28 of 40. Joint committees are used to a lesser extent in Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Virginia.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., July 17

What American Cities Are Doing

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: Colorado and Wisconsin legislatures recently adopted statewide retirement systems for municipal employes, according to the American Municipal Association. Colorado's new law provides for extension of the state employes' retirement system to all municipal, county and school district employes. Wisconsin's new statute provides for establishment of an optional statewide retirement system for municipal employes.

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INTER-CITY COOPERATION: By "borrowing" the services of its neighboring community's city engineer, Bloomfield, N. J., hopes to set up a municipal garbage and refuse collection system less expensive than the private collection system now used. With the help of the Montclair, N. J., city engineer, Bloomfield plans to buy used truck chassis and equip them with new automatic loading bodies which will allow a crew of three men to perform the work formerly required of four men. The new service is estimated to cost $63,000 a year as compared with a low bid of $77,900 submitted by a private contractor. Montclair's municipal garbage collection program has saved the town $142,000 in five years of operation, compared to private collection costs.

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PARKING CURFEW: From now on owners of automobiles parked at night any place except regular parking lots and on driveways will be liable to punishment under a new parking curfew ordinance in Omaha. In conjunction with the ordinance, all city parks will be closed from 11 p.m. until 5 a.m.

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YOUTHS COLLECT GARBAGE: City officials in Ardmore, Pa., have adopted a plan under which high school youths will be allowed to collect garbage for the city after school hours and on Saturdays. The youthful collectors will be paid 70 cents an hour for their services. Upper Darby, Pa., took similar action several weeks ago.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

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Release No. 1: For Mon., July 19

1943 Legislation Opens Way For Increased Old Age Assistance Checks In Dozen States

Larger monthly checks for persons receiving old age assistance was made possible by legislatures of a dozen states this year, the American Public Welfare Association reported today, while seven states raised ceilings on financial aid to the blind. Methods used to make higher incomes possible for persons receiving old age pensions varied. For example:

Ceilings on old age assistance grants were raised by five states. California raised its maximum grant from $40 a month to $50; Maine and Maryland raised their maximums from $30 to $40; Minnesota, from $30 to $50; and Tennessee, from $25 to $40 a month.

Maximum limits were eliminated altogether by three states---Iowa, which had a maximum of $25 a month; Montana, which had a $40 a month maximum; and New Jersey, which had a ceiling of $40 a month.

One state---Nevada, which had a minimum of $30 a month including income from other sources---raised the minimum to $40 monthly.

The federal government, the association pointed out, will contribute half the costs of individual state old age assistance grants up to $40 a month. This maximum was raised from $30 to $40 in 1939.

Three states paved the way for larger old age assistance grants by increasing appropriations for the purpose. Larger appropriations by Michigan's legislature this year, for example, will make it possible to increase monthly grants from $20 to $28. Oregon, to make possible an increase in old age pensions from $25 a month to $38, appropriated $12,000,000 of state liquor funds for the purpose, the money to be supplemented by revenues from a state pin ball machine tax and an increase in the fortified wine tax. Texas raised the monthly allocation of old age assistance funds from $1,750,000 to $1,900,000, making possible an increase of several dollars a month.

(MORE)

ADD old age assistance legislation x x x dollars a month.

On the other hand the legislature of one state---Idaho---refused to carry out a voters' initiative proposal for a senior citizens' grant act making every person over 65 eligible for a $40 a month pension, plus medical service, regardless of need; it was estimated the act would cost the state $13,500,000 a year---$9,000,000 more than was spent last year under the existing law permitting maximum grants of $40 a month on the basis of need.

The action by the state legislatures raised from 27 to 31 the number of states which have maximums of $40 a month or more on old age assistance grants or have no ceilings at all. As it now stands, 16 states have maximums of $40 a month, one has a ceiling of $45 and two of $50 a month. Twelve states now have no maximums. Before the 1943 state legislative sessions 17 states had maximums of $40 a month and one of $45 a month, with nine states having no maximums. Two states---Massachusetts and Nevada---have "floors" of $30 and $40 respectively.

The seven states raising ceilings on financial aid to the blind were Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin. Maine, Maryland and Tennessee raised the maximum which can be granted from $30 to $40 a month while Wisconsin raised its maximum from $25 to $40. Montana, which had a maximum of $40 a month, eliminated ceilings altogether. North Carolina raised its maximum of $30 a month to the federal maximum of $40. Nevada, which has no federally-approved plan for aid to the needy blind, raised assistance grants to $20 a month.

Other state legislation enacted this year includes statutes by California and Indiana permitting old age assistance to persons who live in or are patients or inmates of private hospitals, private homes for the aged, or public or charitable institutions, if they meet certain residence requirements.

Legislation was enacted by several states encouraging able aged persons to help in the war effort, the action in line with federal legislation this year. Old age assistance recipients in Minnesota now may accept employment without jeopardizing their status, while Montana's old age pensioners accepting seasonal employment will be returned immediately to the rolls when their jobs end. California reduced the period of investigation of old age recipients from 90 to 30 days so they may accept private employment and return to the rolls without a lengthy wait. In Texas the needy aged now may earn up to $250 a year without jeopardy to assistance grants.

Michigan increased the value limit of real property that may be owned by recipients from $2,500 to $3,500, and of personal property from $300 to $500, and a statute by Colorado under which applicants for assistance may own personal or real property, including the cash surrender value of insurance policies, totaling $750. Connecticut provided for payments for medical and hospital treatment in addition to old age grants.

The association termed "interesting" action by the Indiana legislature in memorializing Congress to pay $40 a month to all persons over 60 years of age whose income is insufficient to require the filing of federal net income tax returns.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., July 20

Michigan Cities Operate Transportation Pools To Reduce Mileage

At least 200 Michigan cities and villages are coordinating municipal travel to reduce mileage by at least 40 per cent over the 1941 total.

For the first quarter of this year, communities of the state have achieved a 30 per cent reduction which represents a saving of 60,000 miles and an estimated cash saving of $3,000, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Practically all municipalities cooperating in the program report substantial reductions. Saginaw, Mich., has cut police squad car mileage by more extensive use of two-way radio and elimination of extensive cruising. Municipally owned cars housed in a municipal garage have been substituted for private cars formerly used for city business, and less truck mileage has resulted from a decrease in the city's construction program.

Highland Park has made a detailed analysis of municipal needs and has allocated a portion of the equipment in each department for stand-by service. In the public works department, two of seven cars, and four trucks have been retired from active service, decreasing car mileage by 41.7 per cent and truck mileage by 24.1 per cent. In the sanitation department, driving is down 31.6 per cent, in the water department 62.3 per cent and in the police department 20.4 per cent.

Escanaba has sent letters to municipal vehicle drivers advising the housing of cars in municipal garages, reduction of speed and elimination of use of municipal vehicles to carry employes to and from work and lunch. Passenger car reductions have been from 24,200 to 21,100 and truck mileage from 36,700 to 24,500.

Other controls used in Michigan cities to cut travel costs are: use of horse-drawn snow plows instead of mechanical brooms; collection of rubbish once a month instead of twice; scheduling work of building, electrical and plumbing inspectors so all use one car; patrolling of city streets every second hour and elimination of cars for water meter readers.

Many of these municipalities have developed their own records for use in connection with passenger car and truck mileage. These tabulations indicate vehicle used, speedometer reading, gasoline pumped and purpose for which the trip was made, the association said.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., July 21

States Tackling Problem Of Day Care For Children Of Working Mothers

Steps have been taken by two-thirds of the states to set up wartime child care programs, which according to some estimates will be needed for approximately 1,000,000 children of working mothers by fall.

Official state groups, consisting of representatives of departments of public welfare, health, education and labor, are studying the child care problem in more than 31 states, according to the American Public Welfare Association.

A score of these states this year enacted legislation authorizing public schools or other agencies to establish day care nursery schools, with some of the states providing funds for operation of day care centers.

New York was one of the first to take such a step; the others include California, Indiana, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa and Delaware.

New York's legislature this year authorized a $15,000,000 program for day care centers. The measure carried an outright appropriation of $2,500,000, the federal government to match this with an equal sum. The remaining $10,000,000 is to be furnished by municipalities sponsoring centers and by fees from parents whose children are cared for by the centers.

In many cases, the association pointed out, federal funds will be made available through the Lanham act to communities where day care nurseries are needed to help care for children of war workers. As much as 50 per cent of a city's child care costs are met by federal funds in some cities, particularly those whose states have not provided funds for such purposes. Legislation pending before Congress, the association said, will if enacted provide $20,000,000 a year to the states for day care of children. Called the Thomas bill, the measure has been passed by the senate.

Local governments usually provide funds to pay the remainder of the costs, though a large share in some communities is collected from parents in the form of day care center fees. Where women are paid low wages, and therefore cannot be expected to pay large fees, community organizations sometimes help. In Rockford, Ill., and Cincinnati, for example, the Community Fund organization helps pay expenses.

Some of the nurseries are newly designed for children, others have been converted from now-closed WPA nurseries. Play centers for school-age children are operating and some cities provide foster home day-care for the very young.

Detroit has provided for "extended school centers" with a program of group care before and after school for school-age children. All-day school programs, day camps, resident camps and supplemental educational programs have developed, especially in Oklahoma where school boards were authorized to extend services to cover vacation time to enable parents of children to engage in war work.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 22

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"Postwar Jobs For All" Plan Launched By Minnesota City, County

Albert Lea, Minn., and the county of which it is the principal community, have unrolled their blueprint of action for the postwar years---a program which, it is hoped, will provide jobs for all residents who want them when the war is over.

City and county officials are cooperating with business and professional men, labor leaders and representatives of civic groups in the plan---one of the first to be launched in a city with a population of only 12,000.

According to the American Municipal Association, the local survey planning committee has outlined the following program:

1. Determination of Albert Lea's employment problem after the war---first, the employment job to be done, and second, the employment job which can be done.

2. A survey of the city's markets after the war. Certain families from every income bracket will be chosen and asked to tell the committee what they would have bought during 1943 if the war had not prevented such buying. From this information the committee expects to learn how much purchasing people of the community expect to do when the war is over and such items again are available.

3. A survey of postwar purchasing power. This will be done through banks, building and loan associations, credit unions and other financial organizations in the county. A study of total debts, investments and savings of the community will indicate how much money will be available for buying after the war.

4. A survey of Freeborn county's farm production and farm income after the war. Through the county agent's office, county agricultural war board and farm organizations, the committee will attempt to determine how much of the war expansion in farming will continue after the war and how much farmers will get from their crops. An attempt will be made to find out how much new industry there will be in the county to use farm products, providing new outlets for farmers' goods.

5. A survey of postwar public works in Albert Lea and Freeborn county. The committee expects to find a large amount of work such as road repairs, building and construction of offices for the city and county which will be necessary after the war.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., July 23

Washington Cities Obtaining New Revenues From New Municipal Admission Taxes

Washington cities will obtain an estimated $1,444,000 in revenue during the next year from municipal admission taxes, adopted earlier in the year after the state vacated the admission tax field by legislative action and gave municipalities the right to make such levies.

The estimate was made on the basis of 1942 admission taxes collected by the state, according to the American Municipal Association.

To tap this revenue source after the state vacated the field, a municipality has to pass an ordinance requiring payment of admission taxes and setting the amount of the tax. The levy does not fall upon the organization or business charging admissions, but upon the person paying the admission charge.

Penalties for late payment or non-payment by the organization or business collecting the tax are increased taxes in most cases since such action was found to be more successful than threats of prosecution against amusement operators when the state collected admission taxes.

According to estimates of admissions tax returns, a city with a population of 20,000 or more will collect about 75 cents per capita, or $120,000 a year, while cities with less than 20,000 population may expect to collect approximately 50 cents per capita. Local conditions, however, may change expectations, and several war "boom" cities are collecting exceptionally high yields from their admission taxes.

Most of the Washington cities adopting ordinances to allow levying of admissions taxes do not need the extra revenue for current purposes but to build up reserve funds for postwar public works programs, the association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., July 24

What American Cities Are Doing

SOLUTION TO CREDIT PROBLEMS: A credit counseling service to help city employes solve their credit problems has been set up by New York City, the Civil Service Assembly reports. Upon request, employes will be given free advice by experienced counselors. Discussions will be confidential and no reports will be made to the employe's department or entered in personnel files. Counselors will aid in preparing family budgets, informing employes of reliable lending sources if borrowing is necessary, help to work out plans with creditors for installment payments and aid in taking necessary steps to get relief from "loan sharks."

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CITY OPERATES TAXI SERVICE: Port of Oakland, Cal., authorities have established a taxi service to ease transportation difficulties for women employed at the municipal terminal. Because executive offices of the Port are located on the waterfront five blocks from the nearest street car service, Oakland encountered serious difficulty in obtaining and keeping women employes at the Port offices. A car now picks up the women employes at the city hall, takes them to work, makes a roundtrip uptown with them at noon and returns them after work to the city hall which is located conveniently to all transportation facilities.

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COUNTY ADOPTS CIVIL SERVICE: Fulton county, Ga., has established a civil service agency for county employes. With the exception of persons already covered by civil service and employes of the departments of public welfare, health and public works, all county employes are placed in the classified service. Employes of any department in the unclassified service may elect to come into classified service by a majority vote of the employes in the department.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
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Liquor Curfew, Anti-Juvenile Delinquency Laws Feature 1943 State Liquor-Legislation

Legislation setting up "liquor curfews" or aimed at curbing juvenile delinquency featured state liquor legislation enacted this year. Florida, Texas, North Carolina and Arkansas were among the states curbing the sale of liquor after certain hours, while Washington, Michigan and Arkansas took steps to prohibit sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.

Florida's wartime curfew on liquor sales, closing bars from midnight to 7 a.m. and package stores from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., was enacted at the request of the governor and army and navy officials as part of a venereal disease control program, according to information to the Council of State Governments. Under the new legislation sale of liquor on Sunday is prohibited.

Feature of Texas' new curfew law is that public consumption of liquor in tavern or bar must cease within 15 minutes after curfew to prevent the stocking up of drinks before sales are closed. Under the Texas statute liquor sales are forbidden between midnight and 7 a.m. except on weekends, when Saturday night sales must halt at 1 a.m. Sunday sales are permitted between 1 p.m. and midnight.

North Carolina prohibited sale of beer and wine between 11:30 p.m. and 7 a.m., with violators subject to fine of at least $50, imprisonment of not less than 30 days, and revocation of license. Oklahoma banned sale of beer after midnight on weekdays and from 2 a.m. to noon on Sundays. Wisconsin, on the other hand, increased the number of hours liquor may be sold in Milwaukee county taverns.

Liquor shortages brought about adoption of a Virginia law closing state liquor stores at 6 p.m., making purchase of liquor difficult for many; enactment of an Ohio statute rationing sale of packaged liquor to consumers; and adoption of a Texas law prohibiting sale of bottled liquor between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. and on Sundays.

(MORE)

State liquor legislature x x x on Sundays.

Of new state laws enacted to help curb juvenile delinquency, Michigan's is the most interesting. Besides making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to minors except on prescription the Michigan statute, effective Jan. 1, 1944, prohibits sales to persons between 21 and 25 years of age unless they possess identification cards issued by the county clerk. Washington made it a misdemeanor for a minor to enter a place where intoxicating liquors are sold and for a tavern keeper to allow a minor to remain in his establishment. Arkansas fixed penalties for selling liquor to minors at $100 to $250 for the first offense, and $250 to $500 and imprisonment up to a year for subsequent offenses.

Other legislation dealing with alcoholic beverages includes a Missouri measure giving private citizens power to police law-violating taverns and beer parlors; New York's law prohibiting sale of such beverages to habitual drunkards; Arizona's law banning sale of liquor on credit; Oklahoma's statute banning sale of beverages even with low alcoholic content on dance hall premises; and a second Arizona provision that instruction in the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their effect upon the human system be included in school courses.

More than a dozen states levied additional taxes on alcoholic beverages. Washington has a new "war liquor tax" which adds 10 per cent of the retail selling price on all alcoholic liquors sold by the liquor control board. Part of the receipts will go for county roads and public health and 50 per cent to cities and towns for health, police and fire protection.

New York extended its emergency tax on liquor, to be used for educational purposes until March 31, 1944; North Carolina and Virginia added a state tax on liquor; Oregon and Florida raised tax rates on fortified wines; Utah levied a 4 per cent tax on distilled liquors and wines in addition to provide funds for a school lunch program.

Idaho passed a bill imposing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on liquor and a $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per gallon tax on beer sold in state stores, the proceeds of which will pay costs of temperance instruction in public schools. The bill also requires the state department of education to conduct studies of physiological and sociological effects of alcohol. Minnesota raised the rate of tax on artificial sparkling wines from 40 cents to $1 per gallon, and on specialty liquors, regardless of alcoholic content, to $1 per gallon.

Rationing of liquor sales by Ohio brings to 13 the total of monopoly states with limitations on liquor sales.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., July 27

Honolulu Reports On How It Has Stood Up Under Impact Of War

Experiences of the City and County of Honolulu government during a full year of operation under actual wartime conditions were recounted recently in Honolulu's annual report to the people. Central theme of the report was how the first American city to undergo actual enemy attack withstood the test.

Many evidences of the close working relationship necessary between civil and military authorities during actual war conditions were indicated in the report, entitled "Honolulu in Global War," though many municipal activities related to the war effort were left untold because of security reasons.

Manpower problems hit Honolulu earlier and harder than they did in the states, resulting in the municipal police department playing a unique roll in attempting to solve manpower problems, the report said, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

The police department created a new "vagrancy detail" which during 1942 "returned to old jobs or placed in new work 2,917 men who left their places without release." The detail arrested 328 persons who refused to return to work and 748 vagrants unwilling to work. On the other hand, 203 job hunters applied for and received police assistance in finding employment.

The public works department felt the manpower shortage more severely than other public agencies, a shortage intensified by necessity of using a large force of men and much equipment on war work that had to be done quickly, the report said. As many as 300 men and 60 pieces of equipment from the public works department were employed at times on construction of airports, highways and other military works.

Honolulu was vulnerable, also, in the same spot as many other American cities---in refuse and garbage collection and disposal. The federal government took steps to assist the city in solving this manpower problem and has made a tentative offer to pay part of the cost of installing two new refuse incinerators.

Honolulu's fire department was expanded to three times its normal size during the year; 24 emergency engine companies were added to the 10 already in service, while 125,000 additional feet of hose was obtained. Office of Civilian Defense allocations of equipment to Honolulu, also, included many items not made available to mainland cities, such as 203 car radios and emergency power and lighting equipment. OCD contributed financially, also, toward maintaining employment benefits for temporary employes.

Several little publicized facts were told by the report; for example, an epidemic of typhoid fever was started by a human carrier, but it failed to reach proportions possible, the report said, because of the general immunization of the people and the fact the water supply was not contaminated. An interesting sidelight was the fact the army made room in military hospitals for civil patients.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., July 28

States Act To Ease Distress Of Merchants Caused By Priorities, Restrictions

New Hampshire, North Carolina and Minnesota are among the states acting this year to ease conditions of distress in which merchants find themselves during the war emergency, the National Association of Assessing Officers reported today.

New Hampshire enacted legislation directing assessors, when assessing the stock in trade of merchants, shopkeepers, tradesmen and so forth until the end of the war to take into consideration any decrease in value due to the fact that normal traffic in such stock in trade has been frozen or restricted by governmental authority.

Another type of relief is found in the act passed by the North Carolina legislation reducing business license fees of different categories of business. A 30 per cent reduction was granted to ice cream manufacturers; 50 per cent to bicycle dealers, household appliance dealers, business machine dealers, soda fountains, music and radio stores, outdoor advertising, securities dealers and tourist camps; 75 per cent to automobile dealers, motorcycle dealers, service stations and motor fuel distributors. The reductions, according to the legislation, are effective from June 1, 1943, until June 1, 1945.

Minnesota's legislation was enacted to ease hardships of automobile dealers whose stocks were frozen by federal regulations; under the new act frozen automobile stocks may be assessed at 5 per cent of full value instead of at the normal ratio of 33 1/3 per cent.

North Carolina enacted another statute this year to ease conditions for new car dealers whose stocks have been frozen by government regulations. The statute permits such stock to be assessed at a reduced valuation according to the discretion of the assessor.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 29

Authority To Build Up Postwar Cash Reserves Given Municipalities Of 10 States

Municipalities of three more states---Florida, Maine and New Hampshire---were given authority by their state legislatures recently to build up cash reserve funds for public works construction after the war. This action, added to similar steps taken by seven states earlier this year, brings to 19 the total number of states whose local governmental units now have legal authority to lay aside money for the future.

Maine's legislation is unusual, the American Municipal Association said, in that it provides for a tax stabilization reserve fund in addition to the postwar cash reserve fund. The latter may be established for the construction or acquisition of capital improvements by direct appropriation or transfer of unencumbered surplus funds, with no limit on existence of such reserve funds.

Under the tax stabilization fund procedure, a city may set aside up to 5 per cent of its total tax levy. Thereafter, if there is a deficit in the budget at the end of the fiscal year it may be made up out of the tax stabilization fund; if there is a surplus, the fund remains intact.

The New Hampshire postwar reserve law is similar to Maine's in that it authorizes municipalities to set aside funds for future capital improvements, though the authority may be exercised only by a majority vote of the legal voters present at the annual or a special town meeting. No money may be appropriated nor any surplus money transferred to the fund after July, 1945.

Besides Florida, Maine and New Hampshire, states enacting legislation this year allowing municipalities to establish cash reserve funds include Arizona, Connecticut, North Carolina, North Dakota, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The nine states enacting such legislation previous to 1943 were Oregon, California, Nebraska, New York, Michigan, Washington, Kentucky, New Jersey and Massachusetts; three of these---Michigan, New Jersey and Oregon---broadened their statutes this year.

Broadest of the laws allowing cities to set up reserve funds are those of California, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New York and Washington. California cities, under a 1937 statute, may set up cash reserve funds by ordinance which specifies their use, with no limit on the amount of tax levied for the purpose; Connecticut cities may use surplus funds to build up a reserve, or they can make special levies up to 2 mills on the dollar; Minnesota cities may levy taxes, also, for support of reserve funds.

Municipalities in several states, including Wisconsin, have been setting up reserve funds for several years by charter amendment, an action authorized under home rule provisions of the states, the association pointed out.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., July 30

Licenses, Professional -

States Lower License Qualifications For Some Professions

A score of states passed legislation this year to alleviate shortages of teachers, doctors, dentists and nurses during the war emergency.

Arizona, California, Indiana and Kansas laws are examples of different types of measures to increase the number of available educational personnel, the Council of State Governments said today.

Arizona exempted out-of-state teachers from taking state constitutional examinations for one year and California authorized the state superintendent of public instruction to issue emergency credentials to teachers during the war. Indiana suspended for the duration and six months a provision of the retirement law requiring teachers to retire at 60 while Kansas amended a law to enable the state board of education to modify or waive existing provisions, standards and requirements and to substitute regulations necessary to provide legally qualified teachers for public schools.

Because of the large number of doctors, nurses and dentists joining the armed forces, many legislatures lowered restrictions to encourage qualified people to practice in these states. Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New York and Pennsylvania now allow issuance of temporary permits to physicians licensed in other states to practice medicine and surgery in New York during the war.

Another method to increase the number of available doctors has been the lowering by state legislatures of educational requirements. Kansas now permits medical students to finish their courses in three years instead of four; Delaware and Pennsylvania allow nine months' internship instead of a year; and Michigan empowered the state board of registration in medicine to modify prescribed educational requirements for physicians and surgeons.

In addition to licensing of out-of-state physicians and surgeons, Delaware and Nevada added dentists to the list, and Washington, dentists, optometrists and graduate nurses.

Nurses from outside the state now are allowed to practice in Kansas and Oklahoma and retired nurses may be relicensed temporarily without reexamination in Montana and Wisconsin. The Oklahoma law concerning qualifications, training and registration of nurses has been amended so war hospital training may be shortened from 36 months and graduate nurses honorably discharged after military service during the war may be eligible for registration without taking state board examinations.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., July 31

What American Cities Are Doing

NEW FILING SYSTEM: The community of Ilion, N.Y., has inaugurated a new tax filing system to save time and avoid confusion. City tax officials now file records chronologically by number rather than alphabetically by owner's name, making records in agreement with the tax roll itself. Street numbers are permanently assigned and the file arrangement is not disturbed when property changes hand. Now, to determine if taxes have been paid on particular properties it is only a matter of seconds for a clerk, knowing only the location and number of a property, to refer to the proper file and have speedy access to an 18-year record of taxes. Under the old system hours could be consumed in searches and in rearranging files when ownership changed.

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HELD VALID: The Missouri supreme court recently held valid a Kansas City ordinance which required that all personal taxes and merchant taxes due the city for the preceding year must be paid before the applicant may obtain any license or permit required under any ordinance of Kansas City, excepting driver's licenses, bicycle licenses and dog licenses.

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ROAD BUILDING EQUIPMENT POOLED: Maine cities and the state highway department are pooling their street and highway equipment, the American Municipal Association reports. Through the pool such equipment which otherwise would be idle may be loaned or rented. Ample equipment is available, according to the list assembled by the Maine municipal association; proper distribution is essential, however, to insure all communities enough essential equipment for 1943 road work. Municipalities in need of power shovels, heavy tractors, graders, rollers, etc., apply to their association for lists of such equipment available. All lending or renting of machinery between municipalities or between cities and the state highway department is done on a mutual agreement basis on terms arranged between the two parties.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 2

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Three States Add Retirement Laws For Municipal Employes This Year

With the enactment of laws by Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Colorado legislatures this year, 11 states now provide for statewide retirement plans for municipal employes.

Pennsylvania and Wisconsin systems are similar in purpose and general form; each provides for optional inclusion of municipalities and for joint contributions by employes and cities. Colorado's act, however, differs from all others in the manner of extending coverage to municipal units, the American Municipal Association said. Coverage is given automatically, but cities are authorized to exempt themselves from participation by councilmanic action. The municipal plan is an extension of an existing retirement law for state employes.

Both Pennsylvania and Wisconsin laws require cities to make "prior service" contributions---that is, payments covering the period the employe worked for the city prior to adoption of a retirement system.

Municipalities are not forced to participate in the Pennsylvania plan; however, once they join, they cannot withdraw. If a city does not join, employes may petition the council to submit the question to a city vote which, if favorable, will require the city to participate in the program. Existing pension funds may come under the statewide system by a 75 per cent vote of members.

Retirement is optional at 60 years and compulsory at 70. The amount of an employe's retirement annuity will be determined by years of service, based on actuarial valuations. When a member is retired for disability, he may receive a monthly annuity equal to 30 per cent of his final salary or else his accumulated contributions to the fund in a lump sum.

Disability annuity in Wisconsin is either the amount provided from total accumulations to the credit of the employer or 25 per cent of final earnings of the employe. Retirement is optional at 55, compulsory at 65.

Other features of the Wisconsin retirement law are: the system is optional for every city and village and is subject to local referendum; it does not include employes covered by existing systems; amount of pension varies with length of service of each individual with the basic pension being retirement at 65 on half pay after 35 years of employment for the municipality; reserves are built up as in an insurance company, the cost being shared approximately equally between employe and municipality.

Protection on a statewide basis was provided previously by California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Ohio. All but Minnesota require municipal governments to make payments into the state retirement system or set up their own employe pension plans. In Minnesota employes make the entire contribution to the retirement fund.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 3

Cities Relax Zoning Rules To Make Greater Use Of Existing Housing During War

Many cities are relaxing their zoning regulations to meet growing demands, especially in areas with heavy concentration of war industries, for greater utilization of existing housing facilities. Nearly all relaxations are for the duration of the war and six months, the American Society of Planning Officials pointed out in citing examples of how cities are making room for workers.

While relaxing regulations, cities are maintaining certain standards by various methods---by limiting the number of rooms rented and the number of persons taken in by a family, and by prohibiting installation of cooking facilities or property alterations which could become permanent as a result of lowered regulations.

Zoning amendments in Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington, D.C., and Portland, Me., are examples of changes to allow families in restricted areas to take in roomers and boarders. Detroit, for example, now permits renting of rooms in private residences in one-story and two-story single-residence districts.

Under the Detroit amendment, typical of zoning changes of this type, a dwelling must be occupied by the family offering rooms for rent; no more than three rooms may be rented; no more than two persons per room are permitted; no cooking facilities may be installed or physical changes made altering the character of the structure.

Types of adjustments in zoning practice to create greater opportunity for housing families of war workers are those of Detroit, Durham, N.C., Madison, N.J., and Kansas City. Durham now permits conversion of existing dwellings into apartments; Madison permits alteration of single-dwellings for this purpose; Kansas City has for the last year and a half permitted conversion of single-residences into multiple-residence units in all but a small section of the city. Detroit, under a recent zoning law amendment, permits conversion of residential structures in blight areas to accommodate families of war workers if the conversion is deemed desirable as a rehabilitation measure.

Opening up of restricted areas without formal amendment of zoning laws has occurred in some cities. Wichita, Kan., has made little attempt to restrict the renting of rooms in areas where this is prohibited by ordinance, though structural alterations are not allowed if they would tend to make use of residences as rooming houses permanent. South Bend, Ind., also, has not made a practice of barring families from taking factory workers into their homes.

Quite a few cities have relaxed zoning laws by amendment or administration to permit use of auto trailers. Wichita, Kan., for example, amended its zoning law to admit trailers in all areas except one provided sanitary facilities are satisfactory and area per family requirements are met. Parsons, Kan., relaxed regulations without formal action to permit establishment of trailer camps throughout the city.

To make sure that zoning relaxations will not become permanent, a number of zoning law amendments include provisions for tightening up regulations at a stated time after the war ends. Portland, Ore., by city council resolution, went on record for return to normal zoning provisions after the emergency.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Aug. 4

Kansas City Improves Municipal Employe Morale

To make municipal service more attractive and improve employe morale, Kansas City, Mo., has equipped a large lounge and recreation room, set aside a special room for emergency medical service, inaugurated publication of a monthly magazine and is now installing a modern cafeteria and lunchroom---all in the city hall.

Other steps taken during the last few years include establishment of a comprehensive personnel system, employe's credit union and a hospital group insurance plan, according to information to the International City Managers' Association.

When more and more employes started bringing their lunches several months ago, a large room in the city hall was equipped for them to eat in and relax during the noon hour. To remedy a situation which found employes crowding around the soft drink stand in the lobby, installation of a cafeteria and lunchroom adjacent to the lounge was started.

Remodelling of the lounge and equipping it with comfortable chairs, radios and technical journals now is under way. Another large room is equipped for table tennis and other games for those desiring more strenuous recreation at noon.

An emergency room near the office of public health nurses may be used by employes who become ill during office hours or who need first aid treatment.

The "Municipal Mirror," the city employes' own monthly magazine, is a medium in acquainting employes with the city's business and the people who run it. Because of manpower shortages, employes found it difficult to find time to put out the publication and a publicist was appointed to edit it. As public relations secretary, he devotes one-third of his time to editing the magazine and the rest to civilian defense work.

Pictures, feature articles about municipal services, a roll of honor for servicemen and news and comments about individual employes are featured in the magazine. Future issues will carry brief reviews of council action affecting city administration.

Cost of printing the publication, $177 a month for approximately 3,300 copies plus about $60 a month additional for cuts, is borne by budgets of the various departments. Copies of the magazine are distributed with end-of-the-month checks.

These and other steps taken by the city to build employe morale have resulted in improved relationships between employes and officials, the gradual adoption of the service ideal and more attractive municipal employment, the association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Aug. 5

Womanpower Reserve Survey Made By Sacramento, Cal., Air Depot

To obtain information as to available womanpower, a four-agency cooperative survey was made recently to recruit women for jobs with the Sacramento, Cal., air depot, the Civil Service Assembly reports.

Covering only three selected areas in Sacramento, the survey was made to test procedures for a contemplated over-all survey of available womanpower in the city.

Cooperating in the project were the Sacramento air depot; the vocational department of the Sacramento junior college, which trains workers for their jobs at the air depot; the War Manpower Commission; and the U.S. employment service.

In carrying out the survey, Girl Scouts first distributed questionnaires to 1,130 homes in the three selected areas, picking them up three days later.

Fifty-five per cent of the homes visited returned questionnaires, with 686 women responding. Of this group, 70 per cent were within the "employable age" group. Twenty-four per cent of the employables were willing to accept work, while an additional 16 per cent desired work if day-care facilities were available for their children.

Of the remaining women answering the questionnaire, those who were not working already were classed as unable to work because of their desire to stay home with their children. Some of the latter, however, indicated they would accept jobs in essential war industries if their services were greatly needed.

City-wide recruiting along lines followed in the "spot" recruiting survey, with civilian defense block leaders distributing and picking up questionnaires, is contemplated for the near future by U.S. civil service commission representatives of the air depot, the assembly said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 6

Tax Collectors Have "System" Of Taking Care Of Over Or Under Payments

City tax collectors don't rub their hands with joy when John Q. Taxpayer sends in 11 cents more than he owed on last year's tax bill; neither do they become deeply concerned when Mr. Taxpayer's check is 8 cents less than what he owed.

It seems most cities have a "system" on tap to take care of such matters, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association, which got to wondering recently what tax collectors do when a taxpayer remits a few cents more or a few cents less than the amount of his bill.

Here are a few examples, the association found, of what cities do when such a situation presents itself:

Pittsburgh pools the overpayments and lets them "wash out" the underpayments---just so long, of course, as the mistake involves only 8 or 10 cents or so instead of $8 or $10.

New York City credits these overpayments to "interest earned" and underpayments are paid from the city collector's postage account.

Multnomah county (Portland, Ore.) has a $100 revolving fund for this purpose; any payment which is short 25 cents or less is receipted in full, the taxpayer is asked to remit the balance in stamps, and the shortage is charged to the revolving funds. When an overage is under 50 cents the amount is returned in stamps, but where overpayment exceeds 50 cents a check is drawn.

Buffalo, N.Y., makes adjustments similar to those made by Multnomah county when underpayment or overpayment is 10 cents or less; checks which are more than 10 cents over or short are returned for correction except when overpayment is made by money order or New York draft---then the check is accepted and the city issues a check for the overpayment.

Don't get the idea that too much time and effort are consumed in cleaning up such details, however; because New York City, large as it is, reports such items do not exceed $25 a year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Aug. 7

What American Cities Are Doing

NO PROPERTY TAX: Vernonia, Ore., will have no city property tax levy this year. Revenue from business licenses and occupational taxes, together with water revenues, will be sufficient to meet all anticipated expenditures by the community of 1,412 population.

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TWO MILLION DOLLAR SURPLUS: Buffalo, N.Y., ended the 1942-43 fiscal year on June 30 with a surplus of about $2,000,000. The mayor and city council have agreed to use a portion of the surplus to increase salaries and wages of city employes earning less than $3,900 a year, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reports.

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SIX-DAY WEEK: City employes in Seattle now working less than six days a week and desiring to work a sixth day on straight time payment in some other city department will be given permission to do so under a new city ordinance, which authorizes the civil service commission to register employes wishing to work extra time.

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EMPLOYE SECURITY PAY FUND: Grosse Point, Mich., recently established an Employes Security Pay Fund. Wages and salaries of all regular employes were increased by 10 per cent but the increase will not be paid employes. Instead, each employe's account will be credited with such increase every pay period and the money will be invested in war savings bonds. The employe will not receive the money until he leaves the city's employment. If he dies, the money is to be turned over to his next of kin. The employe also will receive his proportionate share of interest earnings.

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ONE-MAN GANG: One man serves as secretary-treasurer of four municipalities and four school districts as well as clerk of the magistrate court and justice of the peace in another. Hon. Georges Liboiron is mayor of the town of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts in Quebec. He is secretary-treasurer of the communities of Ste. Agathe parish, St. Adolphe d'Howard, St. Agricole and Yvry-on-the-Lake. He is secretary-treasurer for the school commissioners of Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, the parishes of Ste. Agathe, St. Adolphe d'Howard and St. Agricole. For the district of Terrebonne he serves as clerk of the magistrate court and justice of the peace.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 9

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(First of three stories on 1943 state legislation granting tax relief to servicemen)

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Members of the armed forces will benefit by legislation enacted by all 44 state legislatures meeting this year granting servicemen tax relief in the income and property tax fields, and in the licensing field.

Many states exempted soldiers' pay from the state income tax or extended the time for filing income tax returns until periods ranging up to 12 months after the war, according to a report by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

State legislatures raised or granted property tax exemptions, or enacted laws under which various licenses, privileges and permits were extended without charge or declared renewable without fee within a certain period of time after discharge of a serviceman or the end of hostilities.

Though the ultimate purposes of state tax legislation for servicemen were the same throughout the states---to ease the tax burden on the serviceman while he is in service and facilitate his reentry into civilian life and normal civilian occupation after discharge---the degree to which states went in relieving the tax burden of soldiers varied greatly from state to state.

In the income tax field two types of measures were enacted most frequently this year:

1---Exemption of servicemen's pay and allowances from personal income taxes, a step taken by at least a dozen states. Income from other sources, however, was generally not exempted. Arkansas, California, Indiana, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota and Wisconsin exempted all pay for service in the armed forces, with North Dakota also exempting pay of those in the merchant marines.

Minnesota and Oregon however, attached limitations of $2,000 and $3,000 respectively to income tax exemptions for service pay. Maryland exempted from her gross income tax all amounts received as a pension, annuity or other allowances for personal injuries or sickness resulting from military service.

2---Extension of time for filing of income tax returns for income other than service pay and allowances, usually for a period of six months after discharge or the end of the war. At least eight states---Arizona, California, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota and Wisconsin---granted such six-months extensions. The extension was for three months in Maryland, however, and for 12 months in Wisconsin. Wisconsin, the federation noted, granted the extension to Red Cross and government officials traveling abroad.

In several states, including Montana and Vermont, collection of income taxes was deferred if the taxpayer's ability to pay is "impaired" or "materially affected" by the service.

For most of the states, interest and penalties will be forgiven on delayed income tax payments, though Arizona will charge 6 per cent interest per year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 10

(Second of three stories on 1943 state legislation granting tax relief to servicemen)

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Tax relief legislation enacted for the benefit of servicemen by the various states this year includes a substantial number of measures covering the property tax field, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

State legislatures granted real and personal property tax exemptions up to a certain amount or on certain types of property; frequently deferred collection of all taxes until after the war without interest or penalty; extended homestead exemptions, in many cases relaxing the residence requirement; and granted special protection to tax-forfeited land owned by servicemen or their families.

Property tax exemptions of $1,000 were granted servicemen this year by Connecticut, Idaho and Nevada, while New Hampshire allowed exemptions of $3,000 for totally disabled veterans, their wives or widows. New Hampshire in 1941 granted servicemen exemptions of $1,000 on their property provided the taxable property was not worth more than $5,000.

Mississippi made tax exempt the homes owned by men in the armed services, even though the homes were rented to someone else; Maine exempted the estates of war veterans from all property taxes; Massachusetts exempted temporarily certain types of real property belonging to resident servicemen and their wives.

Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Virginia and Kentucky were among the states deferring collection of property taxes owed by servicemen until after the war, at the same time releasing servicemen from penalties and interest on the taxes. Illinois and Iowa legislation in effect gave servicemen the same relief.

To protect servicemen's properties receiving homestead exemptions several states, including Louisiana and Oklahoma, made service with the armed forces equivalent to residence on land receiving such exemptions. In this connection, Michigan extended to veterans of this war homestead exemptions granted veterans of World War I, a step taken by other states this year and in 1941 and 1942.

Several states took further steps to protect servicemen from tax delinquency proceeding against their property. Arizona, for example, exempted property owned by servicemen at the time of their induction from sale for delinquency until one year after the war.

Under a new Minnesota law, property owned by servicemen which normally would be forfeited to the state because of tax delinquency will be withheld from sale or conveyance; upon payment of delinquent taxes after the war the forfeiture will be cancelled. Also, Minnesota servicemen who default or can't pay installments on tax-forfeited land they are buying from the state may retain the property by filing an affidavit within 90 days after induction, and the contract will remain in force until six months after discharge of the servicemen from the service.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Aug. 11

(Last of three stories on 1943 state legislation granting tax relief to servicemen)

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Almost all states have enacted laws to protect holders of license privileges who are now in the armed forces. Servicemen have either been granted the right to cancel their license privileges for the period of service and to apply for reinstatement without fee after their discharge or to continue the license in force without renewal fee while the licensee is in service.

Several states either by simple legislation or by proposed constitutional amendment granted poll tax exemptions to servicemen and extended the right to vote in these cases without requiring payment of poll taxes.

Drivers' and chauffeurs' licenses, professional and trade licenses in general and special licenses for architects, embalmers, liquor dealers, restaurant owners and other occupational categories, as well as hunting and fishing licenses were made the subject of servicemen's legislation, the Federation of Tax Administrators said.

States granting servicemen the right to cancel or extend licenses while on duty and be reinstated without fees are Kansas, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. Kansas requires payment of first annual fee required after release from service for professional and occupational licenses, and Pennsylvania stipulates renewals must be made one year after discharge.

Action by more than 20 states this year provided for continuation of licenses in force without renewal fees while licensee is in service. Arizona granted a waiver of payment of annual spirituous liquor license fees to persons entering the armed forces, government service or defense work; Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Washington, Minnesota, New York, Nevada and Utah made liberal provisions for renewal of motor vehicle or chauffeurs' licenses for service men.

The Washington law providing for continuance of business and professional licenses issued to persons entering the armed forces or merchant marines until six

(MORE)

months after their discharge is similar to acts in 14 other states---Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Utah and Wisconsin.

Oregon allows holders of fishing permits to renew licenses during the next month of March following discharge from military service; Texas exempts registered architects entering service from payment of license fees until discharged; and Oklahoma exempts specifically from license fees peddlars, embalmers and funeral directors while on military duty.

Four states grant refunds of license fees to servicemen. Connecticut and South Carolina allow rebates on liquor licenses, Massachusetts on motor vehicle registration fees and West Virginia on annual license and registration fees.

In nine states servicemen are exempt from poll tax payments; Texas includes members of the auxiliaries, Vermont wives and widows of persons honorably discharged and New Hampshire members of all services and auxiliaries.

Alabama's constitutional amendment to be submitted to general election would exempt servicemen from poll taxes as do existing laws in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Arkansas ex-servicemen may vote without paying poll tax if they return too late for assessment. Mississippi servicemen may vote by absent ballot in any primary election without paying poll tax, Texas members of the armed forces are exempt from poll taxes during the war and one year thereafter and disabled veterans receiving compensation from the federal government are exempt from Nebraska's poll tax, the federation reported.

Miscellaneous legislation applying to members of the armed forces includes exemption from payment of the old age assistance tax and from penalties for failure to file returns for the unincorporated business tax in Connecticut; exemption from admissions taxes for members of the armed services when admitted free or at reduced rates in Maryland and freedom from interest or penalties charged against members of the armed forces or auxiliaries accruing during the war in Texas.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Aug. 12

Women

Women Performing Important Jobs In Cities

An increasing number of women are taking over transportation, police and maintenance jobs in cities all over the country, the American Municipal Association said today.

Because of the manpower shortage, bus and streetcar lines are gradually being staffed by women. In San Francisco, Toledo, New Orleans, Charleston, Detroit and Cleveland large numbers of women are now operating busses and streetcars. A rule permitting women to operate busses and streetcars was adopted by the St. Petersburg, Fla., civil service commission, and 21 operators are already certified for the position.

In New York City 27 women were employed recently for the first time as changemakers for the city's rapid transit system, and in Connecticut, one transportation company employs women entirely on their streetcars, even designing a special uniform for them. Dallas, St Paul and Minneapolis already have six women pushing streetcar controls.

Dallas lost 125 motormen and drivers to the armed forces, and wartime rationing boosted traffic on the common carriers 56 per cent. Given the same pay and seniority as men operators, the women have been specially trained to do a man-sized job in the city's transportation system, the association reported.

This same city will probably join the ranks of other municipalities with women as police officers. Formerly retired policemen and firemen have been safeguarding children at school intersections, but with the exhaustion of this source of labor, women will be recruited for traffic duty.

Women are now employed in four states and several cities to replace police personnel. Asheville, N.C., women handle all traffic at school crossings, and women selected by the Tennessee Valley Authority for public safety officers training school will be on duty at the project.

Connecticut and Rhode Island women police have been trained at the New York City Police Academy. Their work includes investigation of crimes and complaints involving women and minors, investigation of public places and recreation facilities to protect morals of women and children, supervision of parolees and taking custody of delinquent or neglected children.

Chicago's Park District police department has used 50 women service guards since early last year at school and church crossings and to direct traffic and guard cars in municipal parking lots. This city also has employed 400 women as florists, gardeners, storekeepers, crossing and service guards and laborers for the park district.

Other essential jobs being done by women are street cleaning in Baltimore, garbage collecting in Waterloo, Ia., and personal property appraising in Los Angeles county, Cal., and some Minnesota cities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 13

Cities Purchase Utilities, Expect Rate Reductions

Residents in Thatcher, Ariz., and Frankfort, Ky., expect reductions in their light and power bills in the future as a result of recent purchases of utility systems by the two cities, according to the International City Managers Association.

Properties of the Arizona general utilities company will be purchased for $450,000, and Thatcher city officials have been authorized to issue $465,000 in revenue bonds for this purpose. The utility will serve Thatcher, Safford, Salomonsville, Central, Pima and the northern section of the Sulphur Springs Valley cooperative of the REA.

The municipal system of the city will make payments in lieu of present taxes to all political subdivisions that would otherwise be receiving tax payments at the time the utility ownership changes. Thatcher voters also decided to make a 10 per cent reduction in rates within the first year of operation.

Frankfort, Ky., court of appeals has granted municipal authorities the right to buy the city's light and water plants for $1,200,000. As in the case of Thatcher, revenue bonds will be issued to finance the deal.

As soon as the city begins operation of utilities, light and power rates will be lowered by at least 22.3 per cent, it was indicated by information to the association. This reduction was ordered by the state public service commission, and consumers will be given rebates on bills as far back as last December 1 in accordance with a court order issued when the company sought to enjoin the commission's rate cut demand.

Kearney, Nebr., also secured through the courts a condemnation value of $271,000 for purchase of the electric distribution system now in operation, and the city expects to begin management of the utility in the near future.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Aug. 14

What American Cities Are Doing

NEW RETIREMENT SYSTEM: Ferndale, Mich., has adopted a charter amendment providing an actuarial type retirement system for all city employes earning more than $400 a year, except policemen and firemen. Policemen and firemen are covered by a separate plan; however, they may be included upon request by action of the city commission. Compulsory retirement is at 67 for general employes and 62 for policemen and firemen. Optional retirement is at 60 and 55 respectively. Employes are required to contribute 5 per cent of their wages and the city gives the remainder necessary to pay benefits and accumulate reserves. The plan includes service retirement benefits, benefits covering disability in line of duty, disability not in line of duty and death in line of duty. Pensions will approximate one-half the annual average pay an employe receives during the 10 years preceding retirement if the employe has 30 years of city service.

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CITY RAISES SALARIES: City employes of West Palm Beach, Fla., earning not more than $250 a month were voted salary increases recently. These include higher basic pay and a doubling of the war bonus voted last March, according to the International City Managers Association.

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PHYSICALS FOR FOOD HANDLERS: All food handlers in restaurants, hotels, etc., in Alexandria, La., must undergo a physical examination once a month now. The city ordinance provides a fine of $1,000 or a 30-day jail service for all violators, and was passed as a measure for prevention of the spread of venereal diseases.

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UNIFORMED TAXI DRIVERS: Taxicab operators and drivers for any company in New Orleans must dress in a uniform manner and wear chauffeurs' caps. The purpose of this regulation is to allow immediate identification of such persons with his company. City officials warned they will not tolerate any drivers' refusing to take a passenger to any destination, and any charge over and above rates posted in the public utilities commissioner's office will be grounds for immediate withdrawal of driver's right to do business on the streets.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 16

PERIODICAL

JOINT REFERENCE
1943
LIBRARY

States Lift Wartime Transportation Barriers

Limitations hampering transportation of vital war materials on the highways have been largely eliminated through legislative action or by executive order of governors in the various states this year. In some cases restrictions were lifted only for the duration of the war; in others abolished permanently.

Several legislatures left existing laws untouched but authorized certain state officials to suspend limitations, the Council of State Governments said. In Michigan the governor, commissioner of state police and the state highway commissioner may suspend limitations. Similar powers were given state officials in North Carolina and North Dakota. The great majority of changes, however, were made by legislatures.

New Mexico not only liberalized size and weight limitations for trucks, but allowed issuance of permits to trucks to carry overloads for a period not exceeding a year. Formerly a special permit was required for each trip. Maine likewise allows issuance of permits for carrying overloads for a specified period of time.

Arkansas increased the maximum allowable weight on single axle vehicles and lowered the license fees for certain types of trucks. Kansas provided for short period registration for trucks hauling loads of large tonnage, and a Nebraska act authorized the increase of maximum loads until 1945. Size and weight restrictions were liberalized also in Alabama, Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota and Pennsylvania.

Legislation in the interstate trade barrier field was enacted by Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin. Maine exempted from payment of excise taxes trucks or trailers with a rated carrying capacity of more than one and a half tons and owned in a state where a similar tax was paid and which grants exemptions to Maine-owned trucks.

South Dakota empowered the highway commission to enter into reciprocity agreements with other states in exempting non-residents engaged in interstate commerce in the state from license, registration and other fees for unusual use of highways in wartime. Oregon granted non-resident owners and operators of motor vehicles the privilege of using Oregon state highways without payment of extra fees; Utah and Oklahoma provided for reciprocal agreements with other states regarding licensing of trucks and trailers.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 17

Municipal Sick Leave Plans Reduce Employe Absenteeism

A sick leave program instituted recently in Duluth, Minn., city service is bringing a 50 per cent reduction in unnecessary employe-absenteeism. Though the plan has been in effect only three months, the average number of employes reporting absence because of illness each month has dropped from 72 to 35.

The Duluth program grants sick leave with full pay at the rate of two and one-half working days a month to all classified employes who have been in the city service six months or longer, according to the Civil Service Assembly.

Under the plan an employe who is unable to report to work because of illness must inform his department immediately. Later the same day the department reports the fact to the city civil service office where the information is turned over to the staff physician for a follow-up.

A physician visits the employe at his home and determines whether or not the employe's condition entitles him to sick leave. In some instances the doctor has been instrumental in saving employes from prolonged illness by advising them to consult their family doctor about what was thought to be only a minor ailment.

Sacramento, Cal., has had a comprehensive sick leave control policy for some time which resulted in a decrease of 35 per cent in sick leaves and a saving of $7,000 during the first six months of operation.

A similar control for city employes under consideration by the Des Moines, Ia., city council provides that a "reasonable" number of sick leave days a year be specified and unused annual sick leave per employe be allowed to accumulate to a reasonable maximum. Requirement of a physician's certificate to prove illness after several days' absence and keeping of uniform sick leave records by all city departments were two other parts of the program recommended for the city.

Influenced by current manpower shortages and the increased value of every man-hour, the trend toward establishment of controls over sick leave privileges is increasing in public service, the assembly said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Aug. 18

Women Highway Maintenance Workers, Firefighters Used In Oregon, California

Oregon's state highway department is hiring women maintenance workers and the Chino, Cal., fire department is training women firefighters---further examples of the recruiting of women to replace men who have entered the armed forces or war industries, the American Municipal Association reports.

Oregon's highway department experimented with use of women for maintenance jobs after inability to keep crews up to full force despite increased wages and use of old men and boys. The first women were hired soon after Pearl Harbor to help maintain highway communication lines essential to the war effort. Later, a number of women performed satisfactorily such work as flagging traffic and driving trucks, with one woman operating a roller needed on pavement repair jobs.

Another step was taken this spring when the highway department held "short course" schools in various parts of the state to train women truck drivers and timekeepers. Pupils were paid 30 cents an hour during the instruction period. On regular work wages paid women are equal to those paid men for the same job. Truck drivers on paving and oiling crews receive 84 cents an hour for a 48 hour week. Timekeepers receive $179 a month, watchwomen $146, flagwomen 70 cents an hour and laborers 78 cents an hour.

On June 1, the state highway department had 61 women on paving and oiling crews---17 flagwomen, 21 truck drivers, 10 timekeepers, four pilot-car drivers, seven laborers and two night watchwomen. There also were 10 women driving trucks and holding jobs as laborers on section maintenance.

In Chino, a California community of 4,100 population which serves as the center of a rural fire control district, the fire department is training a dozen women for firefighting jobs. Ranging in age from 18 to 35, the women meet for a two-hour period once a week for instruction in salvage techniques, operation of extinguishers, types of fires and methods of control, hose fittings, first aid, ladder work and pump operations and maintenance.

While the women are organized as an auxiliary fire department under the civilian defense program, their training will enable them to go into action as members of Chino's regular volunteer fire department if the need arises. The women wear blue demin coveralls as a uniform. Helmets and other equipment are furnished by the regular department.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Aug. 19

Minnesota State Workers Volunteer As Harvest Hands

More than 700 state employes in Minnesota are coming to the rescue of hard pressed farmers in the area by volunteering as harvest hands. The plan was inaugurated recently by state officals when manpower shortages threatened loss of crops for lack of help.

Many of the employes who have been freed to work in the harvest fields are on maintenance crews in the state highway department, the Civil Service Assembly reports. They include truck and tractor drivers and other workers with skills readily adaptable to the operation of harvest equipment.

The arrangement was made possible by Minnesota's "guaranteed annual income and employment stabilization plan" for highway department employes which has been in effect since April, 1942. The plan assures workers an even rate of pay throughout the year under an arrangement by which overtime pay during busy seasons is held in reserve until slack seasons, when a sufficient portion of an employe's pay is drawn from the reserve to make a full paycheck.

Because the workers, under this plan, are in the employ of the state all year, the state had available---especially during slack seasons---a "pool" of manpower which could be used for other than highway purposes, and the employes were asked to volunteer as harvest hands. Volunteers were allowed to receive standard wages for harvest work in addition to their regular paychecks drawn against accumulated overtime in the state service.

The plan, which has the approval of state officials, was worked out and put into action by the state's labor liason officer in cooperation with the state highway department and state civil service officials.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 20

Columbus, O., Adopts Licensing Of Street Privileges To Increase Revenue

Columbus, O., has adopted a revenue raising plan which since May has netted approximately $30,000. Providing for licensing and regulation of minor street privileges, the ordinance levies annual fees for vaults, tunnels, grilled openings for coal chutes, elevators, overhead bridges, marquees, loading platforms, underground pipes, railroad switches, street scales, poles and hoists.

These fees are in addition to inspection, construction and other permit fees, but do not apply to privileges existing in connection with dwellings, hospitals and religious institutions. All license fees are payable in advance, according to the International City Managers Association.

Failure to pay subjects the permitee to a 5 per cent penalty charge, and if not paid within 30 days after due a 10 per cent penalty is added. After 60 days the director of public service notifies the permitee of termination of privileges.

Office of the director of public safety, which administers the ordinance, checks the city block by block for all encroachments, estimates the fee, then bills the owner or tenant. The city found that many owners upon receipt of the bill removed signs, posts and area ways which serve no useful purpose.

Columbus also is one of the cities levying garbage and refuse collection charges recently to help finance rising costs of government, expecting to receive at least $350,000 annually from this source.

Some other cities using garbage collection fees to increase revenues are Youngstown, O., which expects to collect $150,000 a year; Portsmouth, O., expecting $35,000 annually and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., anticipating $20,000 a year from fees.

Tacoma, Wash., and Redlands, Cal., increased garbage collection fees for revenue purposes, and Wichita, Kan., and Bloomfield, N.J., are considering municipal garbage collection to increase city funds.

Municipal revenues have been increased by still another method in several cities, the association reported. Anniston, Bessemer and Cadsden, Ala., charge admissions taxes, and Seattle expects to receive $40,000 annually from this new source.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Aug. 21

What American Cities Are Doing

FARMERS' MARKET: Uniontown, Pa., has established a farmers' curb market in the city to help ease the food situation in the community. The market will be municipally operated with the city providing the location, police and sanitation facilities and the farmers paying a small fee in return for the stalls. The city council approved the project by resolution, according to the American Municipal Association.

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LICENSES FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS: New York City is planning to regulate and license all open front photographic establishments, itinerant street photographers and photographers operating in cafeterias, night clubs and restaurants. A proposed ordinance now under consideration is aimed especially at so-called "photograph racketeers" who take pictures of soldiers and receive a deposit for pictures which are never delivered.

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RAT CONTROL: When the manager of two housing projects in Omaha learned recently that rats were burrowing under the concrete entryway porches to breed there, he devised a method to control the situation. He hooked a length of rubber hose to the exhaust pipe of a power lawnmower, then fed the exhaust fumes into the rat holes. Not only did the carbon monoxide asphixiate the rats but apparently acted to prevent other rodents from nesting under the entryways.

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LADY LANTERN LIGHTERS: Four housewives in Burbank, Cal., have been employed by the city to take over the lantern lighting job, formerly an exclusive male vocation. They clean, fill, light and place lanterns around street hazards and construction work. Every morning the team pairs off in two trucks to collect lamps from barricades and later place them again. Working on the assembly line fashion in the street department maintenance building they wipe soot from the chimneys, trim the wicks and fill the lanters with kerosene.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 23

REFERENCE
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"Junior Fire Marshals"---They Help Prevent Fires In San Diego Housing Developments

Fourteen sticks of dynamite and hundreds of boys with plenty of time on their hands but no supervision posed a problem recently which the San Diego fire department answered through an unusual organization of "Deputy Junior Fire Marshals."

The story of the junior marshals started in March when the fire department received word that some missing dynamite was believed stored or hidden in one of the homes in a housing project in the area.

As a result of the report, the fire prevention office set up in March to serve 21 housing projects involving 13,000 dwelling units now has auxiliary groups of boys in various of the projects engaged in fire prevention activities, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

After the missing dynamite report came in, the two officers in charge of fire prevention services for the housing projects began making friends with the many youths in the area on a theory that some of them had taken the explosive. A slip of the tongue by a boy, made while the officers were talking with a group, led to discovery of 14 sticks of dynamite and four rolls of copper wire---tied under the beds of the two boys who had stolen it.

Besides discovering the dynamite, the officers found that hundreds of boys in the housing projects, too young to work, were left to their own devices while both parents worked in the various new San Diego war industries.

Convinced they were up against a problem involving juvenile delinquency as well as fire prevention, the two officers began a campaign to organize and direct the activities of the boys through junior fire marshal organizations, with members receiving training and definite assignments.

As the organizations were developed, members were assigned such duties as reporting small children with matches, reporting places where rubbish had accumulated, spotting trailers stored or parked next to houses, and keeping watch for brush and other types of fires. Each boy is given an official card certifying his appointment to the Junior Fire Prevention Bureau. Regular meetings are held at which instruction in fire prevention is given and fire prevention pictures are shown. Also, a softball league has been formed in which district organizations compete.

The dynamite episode was followed by a series of false fire alarms. After each alarm the fire prevention officers would search out the violators, talk with them in a friendly but stern manner, then swear them in as deputy junior fire marshals. General practice is to induce the "toughest" boys to become members---the rest fall in line.

The fire department feels its efforts in recruiting junior fire marshals have been justified not only from a standpoint of fire prevention, but from a standpoint of improved social conditions and reduction in juvenile delinquency.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 24

[Printed Public ...]

Five Governmental Units In Milwaukee Adopt Uniform Pay Adjustment Plan

Five local governmental units in Milwaukee have adopted, after joint development, a uniform plan which adjusts wages annually and automatically to changes in the cost of living. Formerly the five units took independent action in providing temporary or emergency bonuses to help employes meet increases in the cost of living, with wide discrepancies in salaries and wages resulting.

The plan was developed by Milwaukee, Milwaukee county, the public school system, the vocational school and the metropolitan sewerage commission, the Civil Service Assembly reports. Under the plan pay adjustments will fluctuate in accordance with increases and decreases in the cost of living as determined by U.S. bureau of labor statistics cost-of-living indexes for the Milwaukee area.

Initial adjustments under the plan, which covers more than 13,000 public employes, became effective Aug. 1 for all except school teachers. Subsequent changes, including adjustments for the school teachers, will be made Jan. 1, 1943, and on each Jan. 1 thereafter. Adjustments will be made at the beginning of each year on the basis of the cost-of-living index on June 15 of the preceding year.

Using the recent cost-of-living increase as an example, the pay adjustment plan operates along the following lines. In fixing the cost-of-living bonus an assumed minimum annual wage of $1,620---considered the necessary family minimum during the base period of 1935-39---is multiplied by the June 15 index. Since the index of last June 15 was 22.7, and $1,620 multiplied by 22.7 equals $367.74, each employe receives a bonus of $367.74 a year, or $30.64 a month.

Though adjustments will rise or fall in accordance with the cost of living, increases or decreases after the initial adjustment may not exceed 10 points in any one year, under the plan. Adjustments under the new plan are in lieu of previous temporary increases or bonuses given this year. Employes covered by the plan include all civil service and permanent tenure employes of the five jurisdictions, and all elective employes of the city. The plan does not include "prevailing wage employes" paid rates set by their respective union crafts and trade groups.

To develop the automatic adjustment plan, a policy committee of two representatives from each of the governmental units was formed to consider the problem. The policy committee in turn appointed a technical committee of analysts employed as personnel technicians in each of the units. To the technical committee were referred all programs of pay adjustments pending consideration by the five units. Public hearings and discussions held on the proposed adjustments were followed by an analytical review and a report recommending the uniform wage adjustment plan. The legislative bodies of the five units then adopted the plan.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 EAST 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Aug. 25

Fire Protection Facilities - Finance

Cities Should Review Policies With Respect To "Outside Aid," Tennessee Study Shows

Cities providing fire protection and other municipal services to areas outside their corporate limits should review their policies in connection with such services, particularly with respect to revenues obtained and legal implications, it was indicated today in a report on experiences of Tennessee cities in providing outside services.

The report, based on a survey made for the Tennessee Municipal League by the department of political science of the University of Tennessee, covered outside aid practices of 68 cities of 1,000 or more population in the state, according to information to the International City Managers Association.

"The survey shows clearly that in many cities the practice of providing services to outside areas has developed and increased over a long period of time without full awareness of obligations assumed or implied and of the immediate and long-range effects of such practices," the report said.

Nearly one third of the cities surveyed provide certain municipal services to outside areas to obtain increased revenues, with an equal number extending their services to establish and maintain community "good will" and as a matter of cooperation, according to the report.

Less than half the reporting cities provide police protection on emergency call only to areas outside the city, and all provide the service free of charge. With regard to fire protection, however, more than three-fourths of the 68 municipalities furnish service to outside areas, with about two-thirds of these cities making a charge for the service---the charges ranging from $2 per fireman to $300 per call.

In 12 cities, clauses in insurance policies of subscribers to fire protection service guarantee payment to the city, while nearly half of the cities which answer outside calls permit all of their equipment to respond to such calls.

Of the 63 cities which own and operate their own water systems, more than half furnish outside service at the same rates charged inside the city limits. Of the 20 cities charging higher rates to outside consumers, 11 report that such rates are 50 per cent higher and nine report their rates are from 20 to 100 per cent more than rates charged consumers living within the city limits.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Aug. 26

States Regulate Dual Public Employment Of Legislators

All states except Alabama, Idaho, Connecticut, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Rhode Island deny eligibility to membership in the legislatures to persons holding other public offices. Despite variations in phraseology, 35 of the states have minimum provisions prohibiting "persons holding any public office of profit or trust in federal or state offices" from serving in state legislatures.

Some states go far beyond this minimum condition; others fall short of it in one respect or another; still others employ different wording to achieve the common objective. Several states broaden the prohibition to include more than mere office holding, according to the Council of State Governments. Florida, Georgia and Oregon include appointments, North Carolina includes "places of trust," South Carolina lists "positions of profit" and Virginia, "posts of profit or emolument."

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas and Washington extend the prohibition to persons holding office under any foreign government. Michigan, Missouri and New Mexico exclude all holders of county offices from legislative membership, but five states specify only certain county offices as disqualifications.

Of the states falling short of the prevailing style of non-eligibility provisions in some particulars, California, Kansas and Nevada do not disqualify holders of state offices; Massachusetts disqualifies judges only and Vermont lets down the bars to all except holders of any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress.

Delaware disqualifies persons concerned in an Army or Navy contract, Nebraska excludes persons interested in any contract with or an unadjusted claim against the state, while Georgia bars from legislative membership persons whose taxes are delinquent. West Virginia bars salaried officers of railroads from the legislature; Maryland and Tennessee exclude clergymen.

State constitutions, in addition to regulating eligibility for legislative posts, specify the extent to which qualifying legislators may enjoy other public offices, though provisions vary greatly. Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island make no reference to the subject while Kansas, North and South Carolina and Vermont state legislators must vacate their seats upon accepting disqualifying offices.

Most recent legislation on the subject includes a Texas bill passed this year which stops the practice of long-term state officials running for a different office in off-election years unless such officials resign their current positions at the time and Utah's new law making legislators ineligible for state salaried positions filled by gubernatorial appointment during the term for which they are elected.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 27

Cooperative Testing Service Proving Successful in Los Angeles Area

Candidates for clerical positions in public service in the Los Angeles area are given proficiency tests in advance through a cooperative testing plan established by Los Angeles county and city civil service commissions and the personnel division of the city schools.

Applicants are referred to the service by the three agencies through bulletin announcements or direct referral slips, and certificates of proficiency issued to successful candidates are accepted by all of the participating agencies. Test scores given on the certificates may be converted into per cent scores according to standards of each individual agency, the Civil Service Assembly reports.

A steering committee composed of representatives of these agencies has developed the program, and a commercial teacher from the business school where tests are given has acted as a coordinator in establishing the system. Test material, including the method of scoring, was prepared by this committee and approved in advance as being of satisfactory difficulty and uniformity to meet requirements of each agency.

According to standards established for administering, constructing and scoring tests, three alternate forms of typing tests first were put into use at the testing service. Last October, three different forms of stenographic material were added, and plans are now under way for other office machine tests which will be used in the near future.

Through their cooperation in the testing program, the Los Angeles public schools have not only assisted their own personnel division in securing employes, but have offered educational service to unsuccessful candidates who might be able to compete successfully with additional training.

Since the inauguration of the service on July 30, 1942, more than 7,500 typing tests and 300 stenographic tests have been given, and approximately 12 per cent of those failing to pass the examination have returned to business school for further training. According to the assembly, this program has increased the labor supply in the area.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Aug. 28

What American Cities Are Doing

TOUGH ON PARENTS: All children under 16 years of age in Corry, Pa., must be off the streets by 9:30 p.m. or their parents must pay a fine of from $10 to $25 or spend 20 days in jail, according to the new curfew ordinance enacted by the city council recently. And it will also be the parents who'll pay in Covington, Ky., for allowing children under 16 on the streets after 10:30 p.m. during the summer months and 9:30 p.m. during winter months. If arrested a child is taken before its parents and if they admit they have no control, the child is considered a delinquent. If the elders assume responsibility, they become liable to a fine of $1 to $50.

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RECKLESS DRIVERS, BEWARE: Miami, Fla., is drafting an ordinance designed to safeguard the public against reckless operation of rented authomobiles. The principal provisions will be mandatory liability insurance for the companies, more rigid inspection of for-rent cars and installation of governors limiting their speed to the national wartime limit of 35 miles an hour, according to the American Municipal Association.

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TO IMPROVE BUSINESS DISTRICT: A program for improving the downtown section of St. Paul, Minn., to stimulate business and industry is being worked out by a Central Business District Authority, set up by the state legislature this year. Included in its powers are taking property over by condemnation, gift, purchase or tax forfeiture and using such property for the best interests of the city. The authority may operate or lease parking lots or garages and it may operate a transportation system to take customers from parking areas to the downtown districts. Also the authority will have the power to issue bonds up to $20,000,000 and to levy necessary taxes on real estate within the business district to support its activities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 30

(First of two stories on planning legislation enacted by 1943 state legislatures.)

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State and local governmental units are in position to move swiftly in preparing to meet postwar reconstruction and development problems as a result of planning legislation adopted by most of the 44 state legislatures meeting this year.

Review of this legislation, the American Society of Planning Officials said, indicates the great impetus the war has given efforts of public officials to determine what future problems are in store for them and to lay plans for solving the problems.

The legislation set up new state planning commissions or revitalized existing agencies, and charged them with the task of preparing for the future; appropriations were granted in many instances to help the commissions carry out their work. Local governments were given authority to set up postwar reserve funds, draw up master plans for long-term projects, operate agencies for special projects, and cooperate with other communities in joint planning enterprises.

Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Utah created new postwar planning boards to take over duties and expand study of future problems formerly done by state planning commissions.

Missouri authorized a State Department of Resources and Development to advance economic welfare of the people and to develop natural resources and industrial opportunities. Created for similar reasons were California's State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, Georgia's Agricultural and Industrial Development Board and Illinois' Postwar Planning Commission.

At least a dozen states, including Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin, set up new agencies to deal with specific aspects of postwar problems. Many of these states already have planning bodies.

Several states reorganized existing state planning boards to deal with postwar problems. The Maine Development Commission was authorized to cooperate with state departments, municipalities, private agencies and the federal government in coordinating long-range plans for postwar activities while the Florida state planning board was empowered to correlate county and city planning with state activities. Arkansas, Idaho, Michigan, and Oklahoma likewise redirected efforts of their planning agencies.

To carry out these postwar activities, many states are making large appropriations, especially for public works projects. California has authorized $12,000,000 for planning and acquiring rights-of-way for highway projects, $1,500,000 for postwar county highway construction and $1,500,000 for school and state institution improvements after the war.

North Dakota has established a Veteran's Postwar Rehabilitation Reserve fund to finance a public works rehabilitation program for veterans. Maine has set aside $1,000,000 in a public works reserve, and funds for postwar projects have been created in other states such as Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

JOINT REFERENCE
AUG 23 1943

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 31

(Second story on planning legislation enacted by 1943 state legislatures.)

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Municipal postwar planning activities in a score of states were facilitated by state legislation this year giving local governments authority to build up postwar reserve funds, draw up master plans for long-term development projects, operate development authorities for special projects and cooperate with other communities in joint public works and other programs, a survey by the American Society of Planning Officials showed today.

Authority to build up cash reserve funds was given municipalities in Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island by recent legislative action. Connecticut cities may use surplus funds to build up a reserve or they may make special levies up to 2 mills on the dollar for postwar construction. Maryland enabled municipalities to issue bonds to participate in any federal works programs; New York now permits municipal corporations, school districts or district corporations to issue short-term "capital notes" for expenditures in postwar planning; and North Dakota authorized cities to establish a war emergency fund by levying a tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar in 1943-44.

Arizona, Florida and Maine passed typical laws authorizing establishment of postwar public works reserve funds and creation of planning boards to formulate budgets and plans for long range postwar activities. Arizona, Nevada, North Carolina and Oklahoma included counties in their measures.

Michigan amended a 1931 act providing for city planning to allow any municipality to adopt a master plan for physical development and to set up a planning commission. Minnesota authorized governing bodies of first class cities with at least 250,000 population to create central business district authorities to construct public improvements and operate public facilities in the general business districts.

Cooperative arrangements in the planning field were provided for in two states. Nevada authorized county commissioners and city councils of any incorporated city within the county to enter into agreements with each other for joint use of county and city personnel, equipment and facilities. Pennsylvania empowered municipalities to cooperate in the exercise of powers and functions relating to public health, recreation, zoning and municipal planning.

Oklahoma provided for organization of regional planning commissions in counties with more than 244,000 population. They were given jurisdiction over all property within the county not included in the city limits with authority to make a comprehensive plan for use of the land and structures, divide regional districts into zones and regulate the property and buildings.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 1

Needs Of Working Mothers Surveyed In Elmira, N. Y.

Day nurseries or day-care centers, supervised recreation before and after school, hot lunches at school, housekeeper service and flexibility of work shifts are necessary if working mothers are to maintain an adequate home life for their children while doing their work efficiently, according to a recent study of wartime care of children of working mothers in Elmira, N.Y., a wartime boom town.

The study, revealing problems typical of many war boom towns, was made by the New York state department of social welfare and the Elmira council of social agencies to obtain from working mothers themselves opinions on care of their children and to determine what assistance was needed from the community and from industries. Active in bringing about the survey were defense plant officials who wanted more women workers and were eager to cooperate in child care projects, the American Public Welfare Association reports.

Information from 625 mothers interviewed covered many items---size of family, age of parents and children, salary of each parent, length of employment of mother, health of family, type of neighborhood, why mothers were working or why they stopped, attitude of family toward the mother working, how they managed their homes, how they spent their money, what plans they had made for their children and what the community could do to help them while they were employed.

Most mothers preferred the day shift, finding it less disrupting to family life, but even under this arrangement children in more than 80 families were unsupervised before school, at lunch time or at both periods. Work of mothers was affected because they worried about danger from fire, unrestrained play, association with older undesirable companions, poor eating habits and inadequate diets of their children.

In homes where the mother worked on the evening shift there was very little family life, and most children made themselves a nuisance in the neighborhood. It was found when family life was upset and parents were away from home, especially in the evening, many children were seeking companionship wherever accessible.

In some cases mothers who worked on the night shift had to leave their children alone all night. Added to this problem was the mother's extreme fatigue due to her inability to get adequate rest during the day as she was always "on call" to her family. According to findings, this schedule was most detrimental to very young children as they had no time at all with their mothers.

The survey showed that unless some provision was made for recreation opportunities of children of parents working on the evening shift, many youngsters were apt to become delinquent. Interviewers found need for counseling service in the community in addition to infirmary facilities, short shift hours and more foster day care homes. It was estimated 32 per cent of the families would benefit from extended school services, 45 per cent from hot school lunches and 23 per cent from some form of day care.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 2

Medical service

California Housing Projects Participate In State-Wide, Prepaid Medical Plan

Approximately 50,000 persons living in public war housing projects in California are participating in a state-wide prepaid medical care program known as the California Physicians' Service, which assures residents of the projects full medical care including surgery and hospitalization.

Since the medical program makes communities where the plan is operating self-sufficient as to medical care, the work load of other physicians in the areas has been reduced appreciably, the National Association of Housing Officials reported today.

Under the plan, the physician's service organization assigns medical center doctors and nurses to a project in ratio to the population. Thus, one full-time doctor on a project is able to take care of the general medical needs of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Cases requiring X-ray, laboratory or other specialized service are referred to CPS specialist members in the community.

Tenant participation in the plan is voluntary. Monthly charges are $5 for a family of three or more, $4 for a married couple, $2.50 each for single persons. The fees usually are added to the tenant's rent and are collected for the health service by housing project managers.

At present the regional office of the Federal Public Housing Authority is making the contracts with the physician's service organization and is promoting the plan as worthwhile among housing authorities that have not yet joined. Eventually, it is anticipated, contracts for the service will be made by formally constituted tenants' mutual health associations.

To supplement this CPS program, the regional Federal Public Housing Authority office is working with local housing authorities, state and county health officials, the Red Cross and the U. S. public health service to correlate all available health facilities and resources. Representatives of these agencies acting as a committee are attempting to establish cooperating relationships which will eliminate overlapping but will result in fullest use of the facilities and resources of each group and bring about a comprehensive program of preventive medicine and health conservation.

If complete enrollment of housing project tenants were achieved, an estimated 250,000 persons in California would be covered.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Sept. 3

What American Cities Are Doing

EMPLOYES PUBLISH PAMPHLET: City employes of Kalamazoo, Mich., have published an informational pamphlet describing functions of all departments of the city government, duties of various units of municipal organization and the services which may be rendered by these groups to the public. Containing 49 pages of factual details and charts, the booklet explains 16 main departments of city government. In each section functions, location and hours of each office and subdivisions are described. City officials hope that "Better Public Service" will bring about closer cooperation between municipal employes and citizens.

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CITY BUYS BONDS: Waupun, Wis., has set aside $50,000 as a municipal reserve fund to be invested in government bonds. Together with the $60,000 earmarked last year, the money will probably be used to finance a sewage disposal plant after the war, the American Municipal Association said.

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PLAN FOR YOUTHFUL FARM VOLUNTEERS: Safeguards for high-school students released from school to do farm work have been planned in New Hampshire. To be released for farming, a girl or boy must be over 14, have satisfactory grades in all subjects and written consent of parents. Pupils may not be excused more than one week at a time and their names may be removed from the "eligible list" because of school failure or unsatisfactory work. Placements are made through the local farm bureau office, which reports to school superintendents names of farmers and pupils, dates work is to begin and end, wages paid and length of working day. The farmer makes a similar report at the end of each employment period.

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NEW TRAILER REGULATIONS: Indianapolis has adopted a new ordinance governing parking and location of trailers and operation of trailer or tourist camps. Annual license fees of $5 for each unit or cabin plot and a service and inspection charge of 10 cents a day per unit and on each occupant of each unit were levied. Trailer camp operators will act as collectors of service charges for the city.

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PORTLAND PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM: The public works commissioner of Portland, Ore., has outlined a $2,706,000 postwar public improvements program for taking up the expected employment slack after the war. Listed are 37 projects for construction or reconstruction of sewers, three highway projects and a project for building public works shops, a garage and storehouse.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Sept. 4

1 Taxation - Illinois

Illinois, South Dakota Lead In Revenue Administration Reorganizations This Year

Illinois set up a single department of revenue to administer its major excise taxes and South Dakota reorganized its revenue agencies to highlight legislative activity by a score of states this year in the field of revenue administration, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

The Illinois reorganization transferred administration of motor fuel, cigarette, alcoholic beverage, public utility and sales taxes from the department of finance to the newly-created department of revenue, which is organized into divisions which administer the various taxes under direction of a director of revenue appointed by the governor.

The department of finance retained its functions of examining and supervising accounts and expenditures of other departments, and of supervising state purchasing, and was given the job of operating the state informational service. The state tax commission, which had been in charge of property assessments, was abolished and its functions transferred to a railroad and property tax division within the department of revenue.

South Dakota created a new division of licensing within the department of finance to administer motor and tractor fuel taxes, the alcoholic beverage tax, and the petroleum inspection and peddlers and solicitors taxes. The governor coordinated the state's revenue structure further by appointing the same person as director of taxation and director of the new division of licensing.

Adoption of a new privilege tax on crude oil by Tennessee brought about creation of a new state agency there---a state oil and gas board---to enforce this new oil production tax, while several states---including Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin---transferred administration of individual taxes from one agency to another.

Arkansas, for example, transferred administration of laws dealing with motor vehicle licenses and loading from the state highway department to the revenue department, while Indiana transferred administration of the chain store tax from the

(MORE)

Add State revenue reorganizations X X X from the

state board of tax commissioners to the auditor of state. Administration of inheritance taxes was transferred from the auditor general to the secretary of revenue in Pennsylvania.

Several states enacted legislation to bring about greater uniformity and simplicity of procedures in the tax administration field. Wisconsin, for example, set up a uniform system of cost accounting for county highway departments. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania enacted laws concerning procedures in connection with legal remedies and appeals. The Alabama legislation, as an example, provided that all contested tax payments, except ad valorem taxes, shall be held in a special account until legality of the tax has been determined. New rules for refunding such payments in case of judgement for the taxpayer were enacted.

One of the most important enactments in 1943 with regard to legal remedies was the abolition of the state board of tax appeals in Georgia and transfer of its functions to the state revenue commission, the federation said. New York enacted a law under which procedure for review of decisions of the tax commission under the income, gas, public utility, business corporation, milk and cigarette tax laws is to constitute "the exclusive remedy" through which a taxpayer may have his liability determined judicially. Florida gave consent to be sued in equity by any municipality to enforce and satisfy its tax or assessment liens on property to which the state holds title; Illinois ordered the state's attorney to defend a tax collector, sheriff or bailiff in case of civil action brought against him for performance of official duties.

Besides the Florida and Illinois laws having an indirect bearing on administrative relationship between the state and its subdivisions, numerous states enacted legislation, especially in the property tax field, concerning the powers of taxation of counties, cities and towns; the establishment of special districts such as school and flood prevention districts and airport authorities; and concerning state supervision over local bodies. Though these laws are too numerous to mention, the federation said new Michigan and Wisconsin laws are of especial significance--- the Michigan legislation creating a municipal finance division to regulate the borrowing of money and the creation of sinking funds by municipalities; the Wisconsin statute ordering the state department of taxation to assist local governments in the installation of improved budgetary methods.

Four states---Kansas, Maryland, Rhode Island and Washington---made provisions for the exchange of information with other states and the federal government on the basis of reciprocity or for the release of information concerning tax collections to the federal government for specific purposes. The commission of revenue of North Carolina was authorized by a new law, with approval of the governor and the council of state, to make agreements with the federal government, other states or with local bodies to coordinate the administration and collection of taxes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 6

PERIODICAL

JOINT REFERENCE
SEP 1 1943
LIBRARY

Public Service Costs High For Municipalities In Heavy War Industry Areas

Municipalities in heavy war industry areas have assumed heavy financial responsibilities in attempting to keep up to par such essential public services as street maintenance and repair and garbage and refuse collection and disposal, a study by the American Public Works Association showed today.

The study covered expenditures for 1940, 1941 and 1942 and appropriations for 1943 for street maintenance and repair, street cleaning, and garbage and refuse collection and disposal. A comparison of 1940 expenditures and 1943 appropriations for the various cities covered by the study gives the following picture:

Street maintenance and repair: Of the 59 cities reporting costs for the 1940-43 period, a strong upward trend in expenditures is shown for practically all the 27 heavy war industry communities in the group. In most of the remaining cities, costs maintained a steady level or dropped, in some cases sharply.

Though increased costs of labor and material raised maintenance and repair costs in many cities, other factors contributed heavily, especially in war industry areas, the association said. Greatly increased civilian traffic due to expanded populations, and increased use of heavy trucks to transport war materials, jumped maintenance costs greatly in many instances.

As examples of how street maintenance and repair costs have risen in war industry cities, the survey gave expenditures for 1940, considered a normal year, and appropriations for 1943 for the following cities:

Dunkirk, N.Y.	$ 4,930	$ 18,000	Mobile, Ala.	$ 51,603	$ 135,334
Highland Park, Tex.	3,418	21,764	Dallas, Tex.	185,643	243,100
Augusta, Ga.	131,896	203,867	Milwaukee, Wis.	460,200	532,220
Kalamazoo, Mich.	25,278	60,000	San Francisco, Cal.	373,800	460,373
Portland, Me.	93,998	129,900	Los Angeles, Cal.	1,471,123	2,907,588

Trends were similar for refuse and garbage collection and disposal and street cleaning costs in heavy war industry cities, the association said. In such areas, with their swollen populations, the per capita quantity of refuse increases greatly; as to street cleaning costs, the association said heavy concentrations of populations inevitably result in dirtier and more unsanitary conditions to be corrected.

Following are expenditures for 1940 (first column) and appropriations for 1943 (second column) for various war industry cities:

Refuse and Garbage Collection and Disposal

Dunkirk, N.Y.	$ 4,990	$ 21,200	Mobile, Ala.	$ 28,273	$ 65,770
Wauwatosa, Wis.	70,920	90,693	Toledo, O.	195,798	237,290
Columbus, Ga.	52,140	87,951	Dallas, Tex.	253,773	330,526
Pontiac, Mich.	40,097	56,800			
Jacksonville, Fla.	198,280	257,346			

Street Cleaning

Kearney, N.J.	$ 32,325	$ 45,067	Mobile, Ala.	$ 46,635	$ 77,358
Columbus, Ga.	14,162	18,934	Toledo, O.	181,930	215,887
Erie, Pa.	45,904	87,220	Waterbury, Conn.	68,987	100,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	92,270	124,988	Milwaukee, Wis.	283,722	498,230
			Baltimore, Md.	498,424	723,780
			Detroit, Mich.	553,000	840,000

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 7

Dallas Gets Action In Antinoise Drive

Motorists in Dallas go about their driving today with a noticeable tendency to be more careful and use their heads and brakes instead of their automobile horns as a result of the city's noise abatement campaign, according to the American Municipal Association.

Streetcar motormen have stopped clanging bells, now sounding a warning tap or two only when necessary. Occasional automobile horns are heard downtown, but municipal officials are surprised at the lack of din on busy streets.

The noise abatement drive started with an educational program, followed by a strict enforcement campaign. Summer weather has always brought on complaints about noise in the city, but this year war nerves combined with the heat to produce more noise troubles for the courts than ever before. War workers whose jobs force them to rest at all hours of the day and night to fit employment shifts have been a big source of 1943 complaints, the association said.

During "Noise Abatement Week" policemen distributed tickets to persons violating regulations. The ticket carried a request for cooperation in preventing unnecessary noises and warned that strict enforcement of the city's anti-noise law would begin the following week. When the "courtesy reminder" cards were distributed to motorists by police officers, a very good driver reaction was reported. Copies of a folder, "Quiet Please!" also were mailed to all Dallas residents as part of the campaign conducted by a special committee from the citizens traffic commission, aided by the press, radio, service clubs, theatres, industrial concerns and civic groups.

Residents disturbed by unnecessary horn blowing, especially by drivers who come into neighborhoods regularly to pick up passengers, can get relief by calling the city police department. Squadcars investigate such practices and warn violators they will get tickets to appear in court.

Besides sounding of horns or other signals except in emergencies, other acts prohibited by the ordinance include unnecessarily loud playing of any musical instruments, keeping of animals or fowls which make loud noises, unnecessary blowing of steam whistles, running an automobile without a muffler, shouting of peddlers and venders and flying an airplane at a height below 2,500 feet. Violators of the ordinance are subject to a fine of $100.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 8

Aviation-Legislation Adopted By Dozen State Legislatures This Year

Aviation legislation adopted by more than a dozen states this year ranged from statutes to aid the development of airports by municipalities to provisions for construction of flight strips along the nation's highways, the American Society of Planning Officials reported today.

Among the states making provisions for development of airports by cities and counties were Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Wisconsin. Seven states---Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas and Wyoming---authorized state cooperation with the federal government in construction and maintenance of flight strips along highways, with the various state highway departments in charge.

Minnesota took the lead in developing a state system of municipal airports, the legislature incorporating into the state aeronautics code the comprehensive airport zoning provisions of the model zoning act prepared by the Civil Aeronautics Commission; setting up a public corporation known as the "Metropolitan Airport Commission" to develop airports for Minneapolis and St. Paul; extending provisions of the Metropolitan Airport Act, which set up the Twin Cities airport commission, to cover the development and control of municipal airports in all parts of the state; contributing $1,000,000 toward municipal airport development.

Under new Missouri legislation cities and counties may acquire property by purchase or condemnation for airports, the legislation stipulating that such airports must conform to plans adopted by planning commissions of the cities or counties.

Oklahoma authorized establishment of Regional Airport Commissions for certain counties, and specified that one member of each commission must be a member of the regional planning commission of the county. Plans for all airports in the county must be approved by the airport commission.

Besides authorizing cities and counties to build airports Indiana's legislature gave them the right to levy taxes and issue bonds for airport construction; extended provisions of airport laws applicable to second class cities to third, fourth and fifth class cities; and provided for four-member boards of aviation commissioners to manage and control any airports counties and cities operate.

To encourage development of a system of public airports, Wisconsin authorized the state planning board to assist local governmental units in developing airports and construction plans. The board may pay up to half the cost of employing qualified engineers in private practice to make airport plans if it is deemed advisable.

Maryland revitalized its state aviation program by providing for appointment of a full-time secretary to administer the program of the state aviation commission, while Pennsylvania reorganized its aeronautics commission.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 9

Cities Adopt Municipal Service Information For Taxpayers

Several cities recently adopted the practice of including leaflets with bills to explain how taxes are spent and to soften the blow when citizens receive the statements, according to the International City Managers Association.

Citizens of Royal Oak, Mich., received with their 1943 tax bills a folder entitled "What's the Best Buy in Town?" - which states municipal services offer the most for their money. The booklet also shows what home owners with different assessed valuations pay for each municipal service.

Copies of "Facts About Your 1943 Tax Rate" accompanied tax bills mailed recently to taxpayers of Cambridge, Mass. A letter on the front page of the enclosure explains the new tax is less than those of 1942 and 1941 and that the city is now on a "pay-as-we-go" basis.

Taxpayers in this city were told the reduction was accomplished by decreasing city expenses, increasing city income and by collecting bills owed the city. The letter said the principal item contributing to this reduction is prompt payment of taxes and urged people to do their part by paying promptly. Inside the leaflet are simplified illustrations showing how much of the tax dollar on each $1,000 valuation goes to general government, schools, public works, recreation and parks, police, fire, welfare, libraries, health, hospitals, pensions, street lighting, state and county taxes, etc.

Other municipalities have mailed similar folders to citizens in the past. These explanatory leaflets vary considerably in size and content, but all portray facts and figures about city services. One of several mailed out by Schenectady, N. Y., listed six items of capital equipment financed from taxes and pointed out the savings effected by pay-as-you-go financing. Two Rivers, Wis., mailed with its tax bills a folder containing charts concerning income and expenditures, including the cost of each municipal service.

Included in the list of cities who have used this means of informing taxpayers of important facts about their government are Rochester, N. Y., Dallas, Morganton, N.C., Port Arthur, Tex., Milwaukee, Yonkers, N. Y., Louisville, Ky., Kansas City, Mo., Rutland, Vt., Winnetka, Ill., Alexandria, Va., Knoxville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., and Coronado, Cal. A poll of customers who paid their bills at the city hall was made in a few instances, and most people who had read the articles reported they learned something they did not know before and believed the practice should be continued.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Sept. 10

Texas Cities To Pool Road Machinery

A clearing house for construction and maintenance equipment used by cities, counties and the state highway department is under development in Texas, the American Municipal Association said today.

Since the equipment situation is becoming more critical in all branches of government in the state, municipalities need machinery for short periods of time. They may also need replacements, which there is very little possibility of obtaining because of shortages of raw materials.

The League of Texas Municipalities and the state highway department found an equipment pool would be advantageous in maintaining roads, streets and other public works for the duration. The clearing house will have available information concerning used equipment all over the state which might be rented, leased, borrowed or even purchased for repair work.

If carried out, the plan would make it possible for any city in need of renting, leasing or buying used equipment to write to the highway department headquarters. The department would attempt to locate owners of such machinery and place them in contact with the city so municipal officials and the owner may negotiate for rental, lease or purchase.

Plans are being studied for a state-wide pool in Iowa with the arrangement similar to that in Maine where cities and the state highway department have been pooling their street and highway equipment for some time. Machinery which otherwise would be idle is being loaned or rented to communities where it is needed for repair and construction work. Ample equipment was found to be available by the Maine Municipal Association, but proper distribution was essential to insure all cities enough equipment for 1943 road work.

Communities in need of power shovels, heavy tractors, graders, rollers, etc., now apply to their municipal association for lists of such equipment available. All lending or renting of machinery between municipalities or between cities and the state highway department is done on a mutual agreement basis on terms arranged between the two parties.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Sept. 11

What American Cities Are Doing

HOUSING ACTIVITIES: The Banning Homes in Los Angeles now have 84 resident organizations and activities ranging from the 140-member civilian defense organization to a group of square dance fans who meet every Wednesday night. A shipyard town of about 6,000, Banning Homes is now forming a residents council of 68 members---four from each of 17 districts---to coordinate resident activities. Recent additions to the activity list include the health department's baby conference, a board of education nursery school, a toy loan library, a cooperative child care center and the nucleus of a symphony orchestra.

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NEW CHILD CARE CENTERS PLANNED: The Akron Metropolitan Housing Authority has received $32,000 of Lanham Act funds to establish child care centers for children of the city's war workers, the National Association of Housing Officials reported today.

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HOUSING RESIDENTS IMMUNIZED: Nearly 600 residents of Los Angeles Housing Authority developments have been immunized against smallpox and 250 against diptheria through cooperation of the housing authority's health services advisor, project managers and the city health department. Similar mass immunizations are being planned in the city.

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CITY EMPLOYES BUILD GOODWILL: Every municipal employe in South Pasadena, Cal., has been given a card on which is printed: "Let us remember anyone who will visit us, anyone who will call us on the telephone, anyone who will seek our aid offers to us the privilege of creating goodwill for the city of South Pasadena. Let us not throw away that privilege. Let us not rebuff the one who gives us this opportunity."

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CORRECTION: In release no. 5, for Fri., Sept. 3, last item, 2nd line, make it read x x x Portland, Me., etc. (not Portland, Ore.).

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 13

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SEP 3 1943
LIBRARY

West Virginia, California Sales Tax Changes Highlight 1943 Legislative Action

West Virginia exempted all food purchases up to 50 cents from the state's 2 per cent sales tax and California cut its sales and use tax rates from 3 to 2½ per cent to highlight state legislative action this year in the sales and use tax field, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

West Virginia's action fell in line with the general trend this year of extending sales tax exemptions to transactions formerly subject to the tax, the federation said, though several states broadened their sales tax laws to include transactions and commodities formerly exempt.

Despite strong pressure in several states to abolish or reduce sales taxes, California was the only state to do so. Oregon's legislature, on the other hand, will submit to voters at the next general election a proposal to levy a 3 per cent sales tax on gross income of retailers, with 60 per cent of an anticipated annual yield of $20,000,000 scheduled to offset reduced yields from property taxes.

Among the states broadening exemptions from sales and use taxes or otherwise liberalizing these laws were Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and Washington. Alabama, for example, exempted gross proceeds from sale of agricultural publications from the sales tax, and allowed manufacturers to buy supplies and materials without payment of sales tax.

Arizona exempted contractors from paying the sales tax on materials bought for use in their contract projects; Colorado exempted all fuel oil, coke, newsprint and printer's ink used by publishers and commercial printers and also exempted sales of animals to be used for breeding purposes; North and South Dakota both exempted from the sales tax the sale of materials and supplies to the state and local governments; Oklahoma exempted from the state use tax all tangible personal property stored in the state pending shipment for use in another state; Washington made tax-exempt the sale of an entire operating property of a publicly-owned utility, or sale of a section of the property.

Among the states broadening their sales tax structures to cover a wider range of transactions or commodities were Alabama, Illinois, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

Under the new Alabama legislation use of tangible personal property by the manufacturer himself as building material in performing a construction contract is to be considered as a retail sale by the manufacturer, to himself as consumer, making himself liable for the sales tax.

(MORE)

Add state sales and use tax legislation x x x sales tax.

Illinois amended its retailer's occupation tax to include sales made by foreign corporations through solicitations of orders by salesmen in Illinois.

Oklahoma enacted legislation applying to tax exemption of "cost plus" contracts, providing that sales tax exemptions for federal cost-plus-a-fixed-fee type of contracts shall apply only to bona-fide contracts of this type, and not to lump sum or re-negotiated contracts.

South Dakota, though exempting from the sales tax the sale of materials and supplies to state and local governments, repealed exemptions formerly granted industrial materials, capital assets and equipment not readily obtainable in South Dakota. The legislature also levied a 2 per cent tax on gross receipts from pin ball machines and similar mechanical devices.

Utah levied a 2 per cent tax on sale of coal, fuel oil and other fuels for domestic or commercial consumption; rural electric cooperatives were exempted however.

Washington tightened its sales and use tax structures in several ways by amendment to the general act. Certain improvements to lands and buildings were declared retail sales, and sales or charges made for labor and service rendered in respect to real or personal property, which are not sales at retail, were made sales at wholesale. Gifts were made subject to the use tax, and persons engaged in improving roads, streets and bridges were made liable for the business privilege tax.

West Virginia extended its sales tax law to include persons selling tangible personal property or furnishing services to retail dealers for resale only; wholesalers were classified as retail dealers when they make sales for personal consumption or use. Repealed was the exemption formerly granted persons paying a personal income tax on income from rentals, royalties, fees and interest.

Delaware, Iowa, Oklahoma and Wisconsin made changes regarding imposition for sales taxes on special commodities: Delaware made dealers in feed bags subject to a tax of 20 cents per $1,000 of the cost value of goods purchased during the preceding year; Oklahoma repealed its oleomargerine poundage tax and license fees; Wisconsin imposed an excise tax of 7 cents per 1,000 feet on use or consumption of natural gas; Iowa imposed an excise tax of 1 cent a pound on butterfat produced between June 1 and June 15 each year to finance the advertising of Iowa dairy products.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 14

Prison labor

Jail Prisoners In Wenatchee, Wash., Must Work To Help Relieve Manpower Shortage

"If you don't work, you don't eat" is the slogan applied by city officials of Wenatchee, Wash., to prisoners in the city jail to help relieve a critical manpower shortage in the community.

In enforcing the slogan city officials took the attitude that it is unfair to men in the armed services and employes in war industries to permit drunks and law violators in the city jail to loaf. There was no reason, officials said, why prisoners should be permitted to waste manhours while the city needed workers for necessary maintenance and improvement work.

During July, when the average daily prisoner load in Wenatchee's jail was 25 persons, an average of 20 prisoners per day performed various jobs for the city, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

Prisoners were employed in sorting, loading and disposing of metal scrap in the city's salvage dump; cutting weeds, cleaning streets, sidewalks and other city property; painting and striping street crossings and curbs; hauling gravel and mixing and preparing street construction materials; picking cherries in the city-owned orchard; and on various other jobs for the improvement of the city and its services.

Plans now are underway to use prisoners in preparing approximately 10 acres of land to produce food and materials for use in the city jail next year. Prisoners will be used to help in demolishing several condemned buildings, also.

The Wenatchee city commission, also, is drawing up plans to create sufficient jobs throughout the year so prisoners in the city jail can be put to work on projects of a direct benefit to the community. And law violators have been warned that when they land in jail in Wenatchee they have found a home in a workhouse, according to city officials.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 15

Liquor

Thirteen States Now Ration Liquor To Conserve Supplies, Prevent Hoarding

Rationing of hard liquors by Montana and Michigan recently brings to 13 the number of states limiting liquor sales to stretch diminishing supplies and to prevent hoarding. All 13 states are "liquor monopoly" states, of which there are 17.

Rationing procedures and sales limits used by the various states in their liquor rationing programs were described in brief by the Federation of Tax Administrators as follows:

In Iowa the state liquor commission limits permit holders to 12 quarts a month, four of which may be gin and rum; all purchases are recorded in permit books and in the state stores.

North Carolina is rationing liquor under a coupon system, with consumers entitled to purchase one pint a week.

Under Ohio's liquor rationing, each adult is entitled to one quart of liquor per month. Ration books were printed for 2,500,000 Ohioans over 21 years old.

Utah ration books, each good for three months, entitle each permit holder to buy two quarts of distilled liquor a month.

Montana began in June to limit each permit holder to one pint of whiskey, brandy, gin or rum per week.

Michigan allotments to individuals for one month: one quart of hard liquor, one pint of liquor and one bottle of wine, or two bottles of wine.

Washington last November instituted a liquor rationing program. Cards were issued entitling each holder to one quart of liquor a week, the cards suspending liquor permits which allotted three quarts to each customer daily. Club bars were put on a ration of 50 per cent of their normal whiskey purchases.

Idaho's state-operated liquor stores are allowed to sell two quarts of distilled spirits a day to each purchaser.

In the remaining states---Alabama, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia---state liquor stores have been instructed to limit sales to one quart a day per person, and Virginia stores now are required to close at 6 p.m., making it difficult for many to buy at all.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 16

Five States Adopt Urban Redevelopment Acts This Year

Five states---Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri and Wisconsin---adopted legislation this year to facilitate the rebuilding of blighted areas of cities by private redevelopment corporations operating under supervision of a public agency, the American Municipal Association reports.

New York, one of the four states adopting urban redevelopment legislation previous to 1943, made several significant changes in its laws. Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan were the other states adopting urban redevelopment legislation prior to 1943.

Indiana's act, typical of urban redevelopment legislation, authorizes corporations organized under the Indiana general corporation act to carry forward slum clearance or neighborhood improvement projects by acquiring title to slum or blighted areas and redeveloping them. Like similar acts of New York, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin, the Indiana legislation limits the maximum dividend paid on preferred or common stock of the corporation.

Under the Indiana law a plan for redevelopment of an area may not allocate more than 5 per cent of the area to commercial uses and is to devote at least 50 per cent to open ways, including streets, alleys and parkways. As with all the laws, the plan is subject to approval of the planning board or commission of the city having jurisdiction of the area, then subject to approval of a state agency.

After a corporation has acquired title to or holds the option or contract to purchase at least two-thirds of the ground included in the area, it may appropriate and condemn other lands, improvements, easements and property rights within the area. Following the tax policy of the Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, Maryland and Missouri acts, the Indiana law contains no provisions for tax exemption, freezing of assessed values or other types of preferential treatment.

Though similar in nature, there is some difference in all the acts as to method, detail and eminent domain provisions. Wisconsin's act, for example, is the only one of the five granting tax benefits to urban redevelopment corporations---real property held by redevelopment corporations may be exempted for 10 years from any increase of taxation over the maximum tax.

Maryland's act differs from the others in that the Land Development Commission of Baltimore, the city to which the act applies, first acquires the land in areas to be rebuilt. After laying down various standards for the areas, and approving development plans along with the city planning commission, the commission turns the actual building job over to the reconstruction development corporation.

Among the more important amendments to the New York redevelopment act this year were provisions that annual payments of interest and dividends be cumulative; limiting the time when changes in a project must be approved by the planning commission to the period of tax exemption; increasing the period of tax exemption from 20 to 25 years. Another provision was that functions of the supervising agency should terminate after its approval of a contract between the municipality and any redevelopment company whose total stock is owned by one or more insurance companies.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Sept. 17

Some Employes Of All 48 States Included In Merit Systems

While 20 states have placed all or a substantial portion of their employes under formal merit system programs, in all the other states certain employes are afforded merit system protection through departmental programs, the Civil Service Assembly reports.

The 20 states with service-wide merit systems are Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Though their laws are similar in general principles, they differ in structure, powers and duties of the administering agency and the number of positions covered. Typical agencies administer employment lists of qualified employes and help establish position-classification and pay plans, attendance and leave regulations, and rules on promotion, demotion and transfer of employes. Discharges for reasons other than employe's performance and conduct usually are prohibited, though the amount of power given to individual civil service commissions to reverse or modify a discharge varies.

Departmental merit systems follow the same general pattern. Details of typical programs are contained in a code of rules adopted by a "merit system council"---a group of private citizens appointed for that purpose. This year the three councils administering the merit system for the departments of labor, public welfare and health were consolidated by legislative action in Georgia.

In six of the service-wide system states, the program is based in whole or in part on provisions in the state constitution. In Michigan, a "self-executing" constitutional amendment replaced previous legislation in 1941 and created a civil service commission with broad powers to adopt rules implementing basic merit system principles.

In Louisiana a constitutional provision requires a two-thirds vote of the legislature to amend or repeal the state's merit system law.

Several state merit system laws allow the administering agency to participate in development and coordination of in-service training programs for state employes. State agencies in California, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Wisconsin may give technical assistance to cities and other political subdivisions within those states.

Aside from states with formal merit systems, laws and administrative regulations in several other states have been established to govern personnel matters. In Kentucky, for example, a personnel system has been set up as part of the state reorganization program; in New Hampshire a position classification plan is being established.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Sept. 18

Municipal

What American Cities Are Doing

CITY GOES INTO DAIRYING: The Dalles, Ore., has gone into the dairy business to avoid a milk famine in the community. The city has leased two recently closed dairies and has ordered subsidy payments to keep two others operating.

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SOLVES MANPOWER SHORTAGE: In Corona, Cal., one man is city engineer, city purchasing agent, superintendent of streets, manager of the sewage treatment plant, superintendent of parks and coordinator of civilian defense. He has just completed a survey of several hundred vacant lots and will supervise elimination of their fire hazards. This municipal official also has a victory garden on the vacant lot adjoining his home and raises chickens and rabbits in his spare time.

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NEW FIRE FIGHTER: Bangor, Me., now has a fire boat which carries three 500 gallon pumping engines. Two of these are connected to two deck guns which are capable of delivering 15 gallons of water a minute; the third is used for hand lines. Except at dead low water, the boat can penetrate to the heart of the city's business district, and in case of waterfront fires, the boat will be manned by members of the coast guard supervised by the city's fire chief.

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TO REPLAN CITY: Witchita, Kan., whose population has more than doubled since 1920, will be replanned completely in the next two years. The city planning commission will study development of outlying areas, streets, parks and parkways, improvement of sewerage and drainage facilities, new subdivision regulations, zoning and transportation, according to the International City Managers Association.

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NO DELINQUENT TAXES: For the second successive year Mountain View, Cal., has no delinquent taxes. In the 1941-42 delinquent tax list only five pieces of property were advertised. Taxes on these were paid before the sale, and this year it was unnecessary to publish a delinquent list at all.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 20

JOINT REFERENCE
SEP 15 1943
LIBRARY

War Speeds Inter-City Cooperation In Performing Essential Public Services

Cooperation between cities in performing essential public services has been accelerated by the war, especially in the fields of police and fire protection, the American Municipal Association said today after study of 1943 state legislation.

New laws of a score of states, the study shows, makes it possible for neighboring cities to take joint action in solving health, personnel, planning, police and fire protection, and other problems of common interest.

Through such arrangements in the past many cities have provided essential public services with less expense and greater efficiency than had they attempted to do the jobs individually, the association said.

Minnesota and Pennsylvania adopted the most significant laws this year in the field of inter-municipal cooperation; they allow any two or more governmental units---cities, counties, school districts, etc.---to make agreements for joint exercise of powers common to the contracting parties.

Under Minnesota's act cooperating governmental units may spend public funds, through any agency agreed to by contracting parties, and residence requirements may be waived in appointing officers to carry out agreements. Pennsylvania specifies that cities may cooperate in activities relating to public health, recreation, zoning and planning.

California amended its law authorizing inter-city cooperation to allow local governmental units to cooperate with the federal and state governments and their departments and agencies.

Several states authorized inter-municipal cooperation with respect to specified functions; other states limited joint action to specific units of government. Illinois, for example, authorized cities maintaining independent health departments to integrate them with county or multiple county units, while Kansas authorized joint boards of health for two or more cities, counties or for a city and county.

City councils may enter into agreements with county commissioners for joint use of sewer, drainage or light systems in Nevada and Utah, while Texas authorized cities in Dallas and Harris counties to acquire and operate certain public works systems jointly. Another Texas act permits cities and counties to cooperate in owning and operating public hospitals. Joint municipal fire departments may be established under new Wisconsin legislation.

Municipalities are permitted to cooperate in fire and police protection in 14 states under 1943 legislation which provided, as a rule, for the transfer of firemen and firefighting equipment from one community to another upon agreement of the executive officers or on order of the governor. In all cases the powers, rights, duties and immunities of firemen when working in original jurisdictions are extended to the firemen when working outside their own city.

States in which fire defense mobilzation or mutual aid was authorized, either in separate acts or by provisions of war emergency acts this year: Florida, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 21

Personnel Pub.

Policies Vary In Connection With Part-Time Outside Work For Municipal Employes

Efforts of municipal employes to carry part-time jobs in private industry in addition to their regular jobs have brought various reactions from city officials, with some cities prohibiting such "outside" employment and other cities permitting it, the International City Managers Association reports.

In many cities policemen, firemen and legal department employes are prohibited from accepting part-time outside employment. The New York city charter contains such a provision, for example, though other city employes may accept other work if it does not interfere with their regular city jobs.

The New York court of appeals held recently that an employe planning to take an outside job first must file with the head of his department a memorandum describing the outside work; if the outside work will impair the employe's efficiency on the city job, the department head may deny the employe's request to take on the extra work.

The Evanston, Ill., civil service commission has forbidden city employes to work in war plants on their own time, taking the position that municipal employes must be ready to work at all times in event of an emergency and that war plants in the area must rely, particularly, on the city's police and fire protection.

But in San Diego, and with cooperation of city officials, a few city employes are working four-hour "split shifts" in local aircraft plants after their regular work is finished. If the experiment, proposed by the War Manpower Commission, is successful it may be extended elsewhere, the association said.

The manpower shortage in some cities is so acute, the association said, that firemen are looked upon as a source of extra labor. When the question of allowing off-shift firemen to work in private industry came before the Berkeley, Cal., city council recently, and one councilman suggested that off-shift firemen be allowed to work one-half day during their off period, the proposal was turned down. In South Portland, Me., however, off-duty firemen are permitted to work as firefighters in a large shipyard in that city; in this way fire protection of the city was benefited, at least indirectly.

The position generally taken by city officials, the association said, is that firemen should be available for off-shift response and should not be allowed to take outside employment interfering with this obligation.

In a few cities which have lost a number of firemen to the armed services, some thought is given to increasing the number of working hours of regular firemen and providing overtime pay. In Los Angeles, for example, the fire chief is obtaining reaction of firemen to such a proposal because of a dearth of young and physically fit candidates to replace firemen now in service.

Los Angeles firemen work the customary 24 hours on and 24 hours off, with on-time duty 72 hours a week. It was suggested that by working 12 hours overtime each week the regular firemen would be able to bring the department up to proper strength.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 22

San Francisco Mobilizes Taxis, Fleet Of Small Trucks For Fire Protection -

Even taxi drivers are playing an important part in San Francisco's fire defense set-up. Through an arrangement with a local taxi company, taxis have been equipped so a 500-gallon pumping unit mounted on a two-wheel trailer can be hooked to any cab and whisked to places where needed in record time.

Mobilization of taxi drivers as emergency "firemen," however, is but one phase of an overall program which has brought about a 10-fold increase in the city's fire fighting capacity. Municipal officials, who term San Francisco "a city of wood," say such preparation is necessary to meet an extraordinary emergency, such as an enemy attack.

It was necessary to find other means of transportation for many pumping units, most of them also of the 500-gallon gasoline-motor-driven variety. The city's civil defense council appealed to the public for small trucks, and hundreds of offers were received. Vehicles found suitable were purchased directly from the owners with city funds, the American Municipal Association reports.

In one instance a large group of enclosed body-type light trucks intended for bakery service was purchased; the space destined for pies and cakes now houses an auxiliary fire pump and reels of hose. Two ladders are carried on the roof. Not fancy, according to municipal officials, but they get the pumper to the fire, which is the important thing.

Distribution of the fire-fighting equipment is another feature in the fire defense plan. In order to place auxiliary pumping units in every part of the city assuring all sections of added protection, auxiliary fire houses have been built. City-owned property was first utilized for these sturdy but simple frame buildings. Many houses are located on park, recreation or school properties, but not enough locations were available. Again the council appealed to citizens to offer suitable grounds for the erection of these stations. Several hundred hard surfaced lots such as parking stations, tennis courts, etc., were contributed in districts not already supplied with an auxiliary house.

Since the hundreds of fire pumping units--no matter how well dispersed--would do little good without firemen to use them, many auxiliary firemen were being schooled in methods of fire control even before there were any pieces of apparatus set up. A force of 5,000 trained and drilled auxiliary firemen now stands ready to respond to regular or auxiliary fire houses when an air raid alarm is sounded.

Each auxiliary unit is serviced by a crew of five auxiliary firemen under direct supervision of a regular member of the city fire department. To give additional strength to the fire service, a large number of air raid wardens has been given elementary training on the fire pumpers to lend a hand in emergencies should there be casualties in the ranks of the auxiliary firemen.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 23

Revenues, Nontax

Legislation In Several States Increases Municipal Revenues Sources

Municipalities of a dozen states were benefited this year by the passage of legislation providing for new or increased shares of state collected taxes and the development of new sources of independent local revenue, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Cities and counties in Arkansas will receive for the first time a share of state sales tax collections. Allocations will be based on population except in the case of towns of less than 500, which will receive a flat sum of $200 a year. Alabama cities have been granted 20 per cent of the profits of the state liquor monopoly to be allocated on the basis of the ratio of profits earned by a municipality's store to total profits of all state liquor stores.

The 1943 Kansas legislature provided for distribution of 75 per cent of net revenues from cigarette stamp tax collections to cities and counties. Amounts will be paid monthly to counties according to population ratio; half of the money will then go to cities within the county. Oregon cities will receive allocations from road-users revenues for the first time, and municipalities will be given approximately $135,000 extra annually from increases in customer liquor permit costs. South Carolina cities and towns will receive about $300,000 a year from motor vehicle license fees, and Washington municipalities will share state collected liquor and motor vehicle excise taxes. A new Wisconsin measure allocates to municipalities 75 per cent of drivers' license fees when examinations are conducted locally. The North Carolina legislature re-appropriated to municipalities $1,000,000 annually of state collected highway funds for construction and maintenance of city and town streets.

California and Washington enacted legislation providing for direct appropriations to local governments to enable them to meet emergency war conditions, and the latter state abandoned the entire field of admissions taxes turning over $1,000,000 a year to cities. Florida authorized municipalities to impose and collect reasonable charges for garbage and refuse disposal and for the use of all municipally-owned facilities while Minnesota and Washington have authorized cities to impose reasonable rates for garbage collection, the association said.

Other financial aids provided for cities this year include a Wisconsin act requiring the state to construct and reconstruct all portions of the state trunk highway system located within cities and villages; a Tennessee measure exempting cities from payment of taxes on gasoline bought in 3,200 gallon lots; and an Arkansas act allowing issuance of free automobile licenses for vehicles owned by counties, cities and incorporated villages.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Sept. 24

Junior Firemen

Statewide "Junior Firemen" Organization Set Up In Louisiana

Louisiana is organizing a statewide association of junior firemen to help reduce fire losses and cut down juvenile delinquency, and to further development of the organization a practical course on fire education will be taught in all schools in the state this year.

Fire education courses offered by the schools are based on recommendations made by representatives of the Louisiana municipal association, the state firemen's association and the state fire marshal's office, who met in July to work out practical methods of utilizing the youth of the state as a fire protection force to supplement firefighting forces. Though suggestions for courses were made with the idea of standardizing training, each individual fire department probably will work out different phases of instruction in their communities, the American Municipal Association reports.

Youths 10 to 17 will be eligible for membership after completing 16 hours of basic fire training and 10 hours basic first aid training. Included in the curricula are instructions on recognition and elimination of fire and panic hazards, how to handle trash and inflammable liquids, and the various phases of preliminary fire fighting, such as use of extinguishers, water barrels and sand.

Municipalities will supply badges for the junior firemen and in most communities graduation exercises with demonstrations on fire control will be held at which time certificates will be presented to those passing the course.

Youths over 16 will probably be trained as auxiliary fire fighters with proper precautions taken to insure their safety. The committee has suggested they be taught to do such less dangerous work as establishing fire lines and working around the fire house and fire engines.

Bogalusa, La., already has a junior firemen's association with 57 members who were required to take basic training ranging from six to 16 hours and a 10-hour first aid course before they became full-fledged members. New Orleans has a class of 50 junior firemen who have recently completed 16 hours of preliminary fire education on causes, prevention and control, and four hours of first aid. Similar associations are active in DeQuincy and Houma, La., and will be integrated with the state-wide organization in the future.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Sept. 25

Mun. govt

What American Cities Are Doing

DETROIT PAYS HIGHEST WAGES: Detroit has the highest paid municipal personnel in the country, according to a study by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. Of the 13 largest municipalities Detroit is the only one whose non-labor groups work a 48-hour week and is one of five cities in which labor groups work 48 hours a week. The median salary for city employes in Detroit last May 15 was $3,319, and in the other twelve cities over 500,000, only $2,200. The median for garbage collectors in Detroit was $2,668 and in the other 12 cities, $1,680.

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SAVES ON BILLING COSTS: The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is now billing its residential customers every other month instead of every month as in the past, the International City Managers Association said today. Approximately 265,000 water and 400,000 electricity consumers were "skipped" in July and received a special announcement advising there would be no bill for that month, the August bill covering the two-month period. It is estimated $270,000 will be saved annually on meter reading, bookkeeping, billing, postage and other collection costs.

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CITY BEGINS WAR ON RATS: An extensive rat extermination campaign is under way in Dallas, sponsored by the city health department. Not only will rodents in industrial and business establishments be dealt with but programs for use of home owners and others with rat problems will be distributed. Instructions on how to ratproof buildings, how to remove rat havens, and how to trap and poison rats are available for all interested persons. Piles of rubbish, lumber and other materials are being eliminated. Traps and poisons will be used to finish off the colonies of the rodents.

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KANSAS FIREMEN VERSATILE: New curb level street signs are being placed throughout Hutchinson, Kan. City firemen produce these markers by working between fire runs and their other duties to turn out about 50 signs a day. Approximately 1,700 will be needed for the entire city.

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News Bulletin of
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1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 27

JOINT REFERENCE

Morton

1943

1943 Legislatures Tax "Fuels Other than Gasoline"

LIBRARY

Legislatures of half a dozen states brought motor fuels other than gasoline within reach of their tax laws or changed rates of taxation on such fuels this year, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today. The development followed appearance on the highways of a growing number of vehicles burning diesel and similar motor fuels as restrictions on gasoline consumption became increasingly stringent.

No additional gasoline taxes or increases in rates were reported for 1943, but two states---Indiana and Missouri---repealed their existing laws and enacted new ones modernizing the taxation of gasoline, and two states---Iowa and New Hampshire---reenacted their laws with important modifications, the federation said.

New tax levies on motor fuels other than gasoline this year include Oregon's excise tax of 5 cents a gallon, Indiana's license tax of 4 cents a gallon, North Dakota's privilege tax of 4 cents a gallon, Connecticut's special use tax of 3 cents a gallon, and Utah's 2 per cent tax on such fuels sold for domestic consumption. Colorado, also, made operators of vehicles burning diesel fuels or liquified petroleum gas, except vehicles used for farming, liable for the state motor fuel tax.

New Hampshire also took action in this connection; one of the major changes in the state's new, reenacted motor fuel tax law provides that the consumer must pay the motor fuel tax when a fuel not covered by the regular gas tax law is used to propel a motor vehicle on the highway.

Texas was the only state to reduce motor fuel tax rates, cutting its tax on diesel fuels used in highway transportation from 8 to 6 cents a gallon.

Major changes in the new Indiana and Missouri motor fuel tax laws, which replaced out-moded statutes, include provisions in both laws for collection of the tax from the first receiver of fuel within the state. Indiana's new law also contains a broader list of exemptions concerning motor fuel sold to the United States

(MORE)

Add motor fuel taxation legislation x x x the United States and to post exchanges, exported fuels, and fuels sold to licensed distributors for other than highway purposes. Otherwise the new laws differ in many technical aspects from the old.

An important change in the revised Iowa motor fuel tax law provides that motor fuel refined in Iowa or imported into the state is not subject to tax until it leaves the refinery or storage terminal; the licensed distributor who receives the fuel is then liable for the tax. The new Iowa law also authorizes distributors to sell motor fuel for non-taxable re-sale or use.

While there were no increases in state gas tax rates this year, half a dozen states did continue existing taxes. Florida extended for two years its 1 cent a gallon temporary additional tax; Massachusetts extended its additional 1 cent tax to June 30, 1946; Nebraska made permanent its temporary gas tax of 5 cents a gallon; New York extended to March 31, 1944, its emergency tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and other motor fuels; and North Dakota extended to July 1, 1945, its additional tax of 1 cent a gallon. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia also extended gasoline taxes.

Georgia and Nebraska both ruled by legislative enactment that the gasoline tax is to be considered a levy on the consumer, as did South Carolina in 1942.

Motor fuel tax refunds received legislative attention in several states this year. Colorado now grants refunds for gasoline consumed in "tractors, trucks and other farm machinery when used for agricultural purposes on farms and ranches"; North Carolina extended its list of permissible refund claims by including losses caused by fires and wrecking of transportation conveyances, acts of war, accidents, etc., and abolished a provision that losses must be in excess of 1 per cent to permit refund; Texas eliminated a 1 per cent deduction on first sale, distribution or use of motor fuels from its tax refund law, and permitted tax refunds on motor fuel sold to the federal government for its exclusive use; Vermont provided for refund of 3 cents a gallon on gasoline sold to a pilot training school approved by the federal government; and Wisconsin now will allow refunds on gasoline purchased in Wisconsin and used in other states provided an equal amount is refunded in the other state for gasoline bought in Wisconsin.

Legislation exempting the federal government from paying state motor fuel taxes of one kind or another was enacted this year by Alabama, Florida, Indiana, North Dakota and Oklahoma. North Dakota, in addition, exempted from taxation motor fuel used by the state and local governments. Oklahoma extended its exemption to include motor fuel used in aircraft engines on test stands for army instruction. Georgia limited exemption of gasoline sold to the federal government to that purchased and paid for by the United States.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 28

Many Interim Committees Set Up This Year To Study Wartime Problems

"Between sessions" committees set up by state legislatures to deal with postwar planning, interstate cooperation, juvenile delinquency, future highway projects, aviation and public welfare indicate the extent to which the war has emphasized these problems. Foresight in providing for these commissions to investigate needs of the states will make the task easier when legislatures convene again in 1945, the Council of State Governments said today after a survey of interim committees set up by 40 state legislatures this year.

Interim committees on postwar planning were provided for in 11 states---California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin. In two of them---Maryland and New Jersey---these committees have been given extensive powers to coordinate plans for postwar public works and other projects.

Study and development of highway and aviation plans for the future are assigned to interim committees in Illinois, Connecticut, California, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Wisconsin. Commissions to report on war emergency problems were set up in Arkansas, Colorado and Minnesota, and committees on interstate cooperation were added or continued in California, Georgia, Iowa, New York and Oregon, the council said.

Special groups are studying use of industrial and other resources in the various states; however, the war has changed the theme of these committees somewhat. This change is illustrated by Illinois' provision for a commission to study causes of the serious plight of small business and to develop a program to prevent small business failures. A New Hampshire committee is surveying the possibility of federal relief for business or recreational property made inoperative by war conditions. Ohio also has a small business commission.

Many states established committees to study various phases of public welfare this year. California has a commission to study juvenile delinquency, and a joint legislative committee in New York will investigate court procedures with respect to youthful offenders. Illinois, Oregon and Wisconsin committees will study delinquents in state training schools while a Texas commission will consider the problems in eleemosynary and reformatory institutions.

War has made legislatures conscious of the need for committees to deal with unusual problems arising from this emergency. Some of these commissions are New York's committee to study the use of state prisoners in war service; Rhode Island's to deal with the question of bonuses for veterans; Texas' committee to probe the black market in meat; Wisconsin's to recommend medical, educational and economic rehabilitation of returning servicemen; Massachusett's joint special committee to investigate production, rationing, transportation and distribution of food and fuel; and California's committees to study Japanese resettlement.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 29

Wichita, Kan., Operates Modern Personnel System

Development of a modern personnel system has been emphasized in the general overhauling of the Wichita, Kan., city government during the last year.

Objectives of the plan are provision of career opportunities, assurance of equitable pay, creation of good working conditions and an employe-training plan---all evidence of the increased importance of sound personnel policies in municipal administration, the Civil Service Assembly said today.

An unusual feature of the program is an employes' council composed of 20 representatives elected annually by employes of the various departments. The fire, police and street divisions have two members each while the city clerk's office, the engineering, finance, inspection, park, forestry, airport, recreation, water works and traffic engineering divisions, library, public welfare and legal departments and the sewage disposal plant have one member each.

Department or division heads are not eligible for election. The council selects its own chairman, and the personnel director acts as executive secretary. Functions of the council are to investigate and recommend matters pertaining to the general welfare of city employes, advise on personnel problems upon request and to consider personnel policies submitted to it by the city's personnel director.

The employes' council elects one of its members as its representative on a five-member personnel advisory board; the other four members of this board are selected from outside the city government---personnel directors of industrial or commercial firms, educators interested in personnel work or others familiar with personnel administration, the assembly reported. One member appointed by the board of city commissioners serves four years, one chosen by the city manager serves three years, another appointed by the board of park commissioners serves two years and one by the library board serves one year.

Duties of the advisory board are to investigate employes' complaints of discrimination and unfair treatment; advise in personnel problems upon request of any appointing authority; consider matters submitted by the personnel director and establish rules in conformity with the merit system of personnel administration.

To further employe-city relationships, the city has issued a manual as a working guide for municipal officials and to acquaint city employes with objectives and practices of the personnel program. The manual describes in simple form Wichita's classification plan; compensation program as to salary adjustments, promotions, transfers and demotions; recruitment plan; personnel policies such as regulations concerning work hours, legal holidays, payroll checking, service ratings and retirement; methods of handling suggestions and complaints; rules on leaves of absence including vacations, sick leave and injury or emergency leave procedures; penalties and termination information and a description of the city's employe health and welfare program.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 30

Alabama Inaugurates State-Wide Venereal Disease Control Program Tomorrow

Alabama's department of health tomorrow (Oct. 1) will launch a venereal disease control program which calls for the eventual examination of every person in the state between the ages of 14 and 50 for syphilis.

Though blood tests for all persons between 14 and 50 are required by the 1943 state law authorizing the program, the state department of health was given the right to develop and expand the program gradually on a county by county basis, the Council of State Governments reports.

The state health department under the act is to name the counties in which the statute will take effect. The program of necessity will be rather slow in its inauguration and probably not more than five or six of the 67 counties in Alabama will be reached during the next fiscal year, according to the state health department's bureau of preventable diseases.

To help finance the program the legislation carried an appropriation of $75,000 a year effective with the new fiscal year.

The law requiring blood tests was adopted to supplement a broad venereal disease treatment program already in progress in the state, according to the bureau of preventable diseases. One of the objectives of the entire program is to establish many more clinics for diagnosis and treatment of all venereal diseases.

The council pointed out, in connection with Alabama's new blood test law, that 30 states now require pre-marriage health examinations for syphilis, six of the states adopting their legislation this year. Thirty states, also, now have laws requiring examination of expectant mothers for syphilis as a means of protecting unborn babies. Such laws were adopted in four states this year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 1

Tennessee City, County Consolidate Public Health Units

Public health services of Knoxville and Knox county, Tenn., were consolidated recently to eliminate many overlapping and duplicating governmental functions and to lead to better health protection in both urban and rural areas, the International City Managers Association reports.

The merger of the Knoxville bureau of health and the Knox county health department took place July 1 through a written contract entered into by city, county and state officials. The contract may be terminated by any of the parties at the end of any fiscal year provided the terminating party gives 60-day notice.

During the life of the contract the city must appropriate to the consolidated department at least $110,000 annually, including $16,000 now set aside for the city department of schools. The county must appropriate annually a minimum of $14,000, while the state must furnish in cash, materials and service a minimum of $70,000 a year, though the initial appropriation is not a binding precedent.

Director of the combined department is the former Knoxville public health officer; associate director is the former director of the county department of health. Present personnel of the city and county health departments were retained in the new department, and classification and compensation for these employes will be established and maintained in accordance with a program approved jointly by the state and city civil service. Compensation of employes is not to be reduced below the salary schedule submitted to the state health department last May. New employes are to be selected subject to qualifications required under the state and city civil service programs.

Prior to consolidation the city was spending approximately $1.30 per capita for public health activities, including appropriation for school health services, which were not a part of the city health department activities. The $1.30 also included subsidies by the state department of public health.

The county was spending approximately 30 cents per capita, including state subsidies. In order to offset this inequality of available funds in the city and county for official public health purposes the state agreed to increase its commitment to the consolidated unit.

Actually, the consolidation resulted in increased expenditure and expansion of services, particularly in the rural areas; this was accounted for by the inequality of expenditure in the county as compared with the city before the merger.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 2

What American Cities Are Doing

SUGGESTIONS THAT PAY: City employes of Kansas City, Mo., are winning cash prizes these days with ideas for improving procedures and general city service. When an employe has a suggestion to make he writes it on a form provided by the city clerk, who files the idea in a 'suggestion box" until entries are judged, once a month. Prizes of $10 are awarded for each class A suggestion, $5 for each class B suggestion, and $2 for all class C suggestions accepted during the month. A grand prize of $25 is awarded for the best suggestion made over a three-month period. One suggestion turned in last month, for a new plan for guarding pumping stations, will save the city $9,500 a year. Suggestions are reviewed by a special board made up of the city auditor, personnel director, city manager, and the winner of the grand prize for the preceding three-month period.

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YOUTHFUL METER READERS: School-age boys in Birmingham, Mich., did such a good job of reading meters for the city this summer that a plan has been worked out whereby the same boys will work evenings and Saturdays as meter readers this winter so the work will not keep them away from classes.

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INGENUITY SOLVES MANPOWER PROBLEMS: St. Joseph, Mich., is recruiting 17 year olds for duty as regular members of the fire department. They are being trained in fire stations by regular firemen. According to the International City Managers Association, many other cities are meeting the manpower shortage in a variety of ways. Royal Oak, Mich., is using boys for maintenance work in the cemetry and park departments. Ninety per cent of the employes of the Oakland, Cal., park department are women, with all the gardening being done by women workers. Pasadena, Cal., is relieving its employment problem by hiring elderly or physically handicapped people on a 3-day week basis.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Oct. 4

REFERENCE

IBRARY

Civil Service Recruiting Techniques Devised As War Measures Have Permanent Value

Recruiting procedures of permanent value have been developed by local, state and federal personnel agencies in devising new techniques for obtaining manpower needed to maintain necessary public services.

This was shown today in a survey by the Civil Service Assembly of 136 civil service agencies to learn the extent to which the war has caused changes in recruitment policies and practices of the agencies, and to determine whether such changes will be temporary or permanent.

Following are wartime practices which appear to have the greatest chance of becoming permanent, the assembly said; in general they are not radical changes but refinements or extensions of existing procedures. They indicate, however, that wartime conditions will have lasting effects on public personnel programs with respect to recruitment and maximum use of manpower.

1---Greater use of advertising through press, radio, posters, etc., to attract workers. Ninety of 124 agencies reported new or expanded advertising programs; 33 of the agencies intend to retain the practice after the war, 50 were undecided as to permanence of the procedure, seven described their advertising programs as temporary

2---Scheduling examinations outside regular working hours for convenience of applicants, a practice adopted by half the 96 agencies reporting on this recruiting procedure. Eighteen agencies said this practice would be made permanent, 20 said they were in doubt.

3---Making more liberal use of transfers to fill vacancies, a procedure utilized by 74 of 108 agencies reporting; 27 said the procedure would be permanent, 30 agencies were undecided, 17 said it was a temporary practice.

4---Development of records of employe skills to facilitate transfers and promotions, a practice adopted by 34 of 102 agencies reporting; 18 agencies will make the procedure permanent, nine are undecided.

5---Greater use of training programs for new workers, and to prepare employes for promotion, a method utilized by 49 of 101 agencies reporting; 34 of the agencies will make the practice permanent, 14 are in doubt.

6---Controlling absenteeism by checking on sick leave and other employe absences; 45 of 93 agencies are taking this step, 36 on a permanent basis.

(MORE)

Add new public personnel recruitment methods x x x permanent basis.

Several practices were shown by the survey as purely "stopgap" practices to be abandoned when conditions permit, the assembly said. Only four of the 83 agencies employing women in jobs filled previously by men, and three of the 67 agencies permitting employes to take additional part-time jobs plan to make these provisions permanent. One agency now modifying physical standards reports this will be continued after the war; all of the agencies reporting they had lengthened the work day or work week plan to abandon this practice after the war.

Other measures, such as waiving of residence requirements, relaxing of both upper and lower age limits, lowering or abolishing of training and experience requirements and use of continually open examination and eligible lists will be dropped as soon as possible by most of the agencies which had adopted these measures.

A large number of agencies indicated their interest in employe service programs but stated their inability to undertake them because of financial limitations. Smaller agencies were found to show a definite trend toward temporary adoption of recruitment of workers for part-time service, while the larger agencies indicated a similar trend with respect to employment of physically handicapped workers.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Oct. 5

Wartime Pay Adjustments Bring Higher Wages For Public Employes

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Wartime pay adjustments have resulted in substantial wage and salary increases for most civil service workers.

This was indicated today in a survey by the Civil Service Assembly of adjustments made by 133 federal, state and local civil service agencies since December, 1941. Increases were given usually by one of three methods---sliding scale increases, generally with larger increases for lower paid employes; cost of living increases; and flat percentage increases---or by combination of the methods.

Wage increases were given on a sliding scale basis, either by sliding amount or sliding percentage, by 27 per cent of the agencies. Ranges varied from $5 to $25 a month in Santa Cruz, Cal., to $2.50 to $7.50 a month in St. Louis county, Minn. Percentage changes usually were grouped around a range of 5 to 10 per cent.

In addition many agencies indicated they have granted increases of a flat monthly or yearly amount to all employes. This trend is in effect a form of sliding scale increase since it results in a decreasing percentage as the rate of compensation rises, the assembly said.

Cost-of-living increases were made by about 14 per cent of the agencies with nearly half the agencies in cities with populations under 50,000; three states---Tennessee, Louisiana and Maine---and Portland, Ore., reported adoptions of cost-of-living increase plans also.

Flat percentage increases granted by 13 per cent of the agencies ranged from 5 per cent in the province of Ontario to 25 per cent in Monroe, Mich. Detroit with a 15 per cent increase, established a maximum limit of $450 a year on increases; Indiana, Pennsylvania and Jacksonville, Fla., also placed maximum limits on the operation of percentage increases.

Replies of 19 per cent of the agencies showed either a combination of these methods or an entirely different form of adjustment. The total pay scale of the Kansas state civil service commission was raised so each minimum rate was 15 per cent higher; the Alameda county, Cal., civil service commission granted a $20 a month increase plus 8 1/3 per cent of the base pay in semi-annual payments to all employes remaining on the payroll for six months; and four agencies---the state of New Jersey, Phoenix, Ariz., Tampa, Fla., and San Mateo county, Cal., used a combination of horizontal percentage raise and flat bonus. In addition eight agencies either adopted new compensation plans or completed revisions of former plans during the period.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 6

Refuse Collectors, Street Cleaners Paid 60 Cents Or More An Hour In Larger Cities

Refuse collectors and street cleaners in most of the nation's larger cities are paid 60 cents or more an hour for their work, with four of the cities paying 90 cents or more an hour, the Milwaukee municipal reference library reported today.

Such wages represent substantial increases over wages paid sanitation employes by cities generally in 1940 and 1941, the American Public Works Association said.

The survey of wages paid by 33 of the 37 cities of more than 250,000 population, showed that 17 of the cities pay refuse collectors and street sweepers from 60 to 70 cents an hour; six pay from 70 to 80 cents an hour; six pay between 80 and 90 cents an hour; four pay 90 cents or more an hour.

Refuse collectors and street cleaners of 19 of the 33 cities receive vacations of one week or more, while 17 of the cities indicated that vacations of seven to 16 days are granted. These cities include Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, Portland, Ore., Dallas, Toledo, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Newark, N. J., Houston, Atlanta and Oakland, Cal. Two cities---New York and Washington, D.C.---allow 24 days and 26 days vacation with pay respectively.

Sick leaves of varying extent are granted by 14 of the cities, with Toledo, Dallas, Oakland, Portland, Newark, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York granting reimbursable sick leave to sanitation employes.

Pension allowances are provided for street cleaners and refuse collectors by 18 of the 33 cities, according to the survey, with 12 of the cities having provisions for disability and death benefits: New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark and Oakland. Four more---Boston, Atlanta, St. Paul, Minn., and Oakland---provide retirement and disability allowances only, while Houston and Columbus make available a retirement allowance only, the survey showed.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Oct. 7

Toronto's Snow Fighting Depends On Cooperation Among Three Departments

Close cooperation among Toronto's street cleaning, transportation and police departments is the keystone of successful snow fighting in that Canadian city, the American Public Works Association reports.

The police department's part in the snow removal setup is of especial importance; district police offices are depended upon to report the forming of ice on streets or any other dangerous condition which should receive immediate attention by snow fighting crews of the department of street cleaning and the transportation commission.

Toronto's snow plowing schedule provides for the plowing of 240 miles of main traffic arteries, 100 miles of which are streets upon which the transportation commission operates streetcars. On carline streets the transportation commission plows snow to the curbs. The remaining 140 miles of streets are divided into 22 plow routes by the department of street cleaning.

Normally, snow fighting crews of the street cleaning department and the transportation commission commence their operations at the same time, the association said, with each of the 25 snow cleaning districts into which the city is divided functioning as a self-contained unit and operating on a uniform schedule that fits into the city-wide snow removal program.

Four snow loaders are operated in the congested business areas, where rapid snow removal is essential; they are used also in cleaning snow from bridges and viaducts. On the majority of streets it is necessary to make four snow cuts, including two center cuts and one on each side to windrow the snow near the gutters. On wider thoroughfares, six cuts are necessary.

Following these operations, the work of removing the snow commences. Main business areas and intersections are cleared first; then cross walks and sewer inlets are cleared on all other streets.

A mixture of sand and rock salt---one part salt to 10 parts of sand---is used to treat icy roads, though on certain hills and at "stop" intersections the mixture used is cinders and rock salt. On hills where motor traffic is exceptionally heavy, distribution of rock salt when the snow first started falling was found effective.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 8

Illinois Adopts Pension Plan For State Employes

With adoption of a pension plan for state employes by the Illinois legislature this year, the number of states providing retirement systems for their employes now approximates half of all those in the country, according to reports to the Civil Service Assembly.

All employes in the Illinois state service on Dec. 31, 1943, automatically will become participants in the retirement system, with the exception of those who elect not to join 60 days prior to Jan. 1, 1944, when the law goes into effect. Members of the state legislature, elected officials, persons appointed by the governor under the civil administrative code and members of other retirement plans will not be covered by the plan. State employes entering service after Jan. 1, 1944, will participate after one year's service.

Prior service credit will be allowed employes for all service prior to establishment of the plan, and credit will be given state employes for all time spent in the armed forces. The normal age of retirement provided by the plan is 65 years with 15 years of service; compulsory retirement is set at 70 with 15 years of service.

The retirement system will be administered by a board of five trustees consisting of the director of finance, auditor of public accounts, two members of the system with at least 10 years' experience appointed by the governor for five-year terms and one trustee from outside the state service, also appointed by the governor for a five-year term.

Though retirement plans to assure old age security for state employes were adopted by a number of other 1943 state legislatures, including Wisconsin and Michigan, most of the plans enacted were specifically for school teachers. States adopting pension systems for their school teachers or other school employes this year include Arizona, Oklahoma and Nevada. Judges are to be placed under a retirement plan in Oregon, whose legislature approved an act providing that supreme court and circuit court jurists serving 17 continuous years on the bench may receive retirement pay of $200 a month at the age of 70, the assembly said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 9

What American Cities Are Doing

MOVIES USED IN CIVIL SERVICE TEST: Motion pictures were used recently by the Los Angeles city civil service commission to test alertness and observation of applicants for emergency guards. Candidates were instructed to observe what people did, the clothes they wore and other details in the film after which they were given multiple-choice questions based on the picture.

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CITIES GET STREETS CLEANED FREE: All Indiana cities except Indianapolis with state and federal highway routes running through town get their streets cleaned by the state highway commission. This maintenance service includes both repair and cleaning. Some of the larger cities own street sweepers which they rent to the commission, but to clean routes in smaller towns which do not have this equipment, the commission purchased several motorized sweepers. These are operated on a regular schedule and are transported from city to city on trailers.

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PARTIAL LAYOFFS: The Fort Lauderdale, Fla., civil service board has adopted a rule providing that employes may be laid off for any portion of the work week or month when there is a shortage of work. Several employes have accepted curtailed city employment and hold part-time or full-time jobs elsewhere. Others have been given part or full-time assignments to other city positions, retaining, however, their status in their former positions.

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POSTWAR IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM ANNOUNCED: Charlotte, N. C., has announced an $11,477,425 postwar public improvements program according to the American Municipal Association. Engineering improvements will include construction of a road to the municipal airport, elimination of grade crossings, widening of streets, pedestrian under-passes, extensions to the water system, sanitary improvements and construction of of a new public library building and branches and a new health building.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Oct. 11

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LIBRARY

Many States Relax Game Restrictions This Year

Great increases in the number of game throughout the country have caused many states to liberalize their game laws this year, the Council of State Governments reports.

Longer hunting seasons are now permitted, killing of does and other species which have been protected in the past is now authorized in several states and various other restrictive provisions have been relaxed.

States are taking this action for several reasons. Complaints are being made in agricultural areas that damage to crops and cultivated areas is caused by game. This has been especially true as regards deer and elk in many of the western states, deer in the Great Lakes states and pheasants in Great Lakes and northern Great Plains states. In Wisconsin, where compensation is made for damage by game, deer and bear damage has cost the state between $10,000 and $15,000 annually for the last three or four years.

Re-adaptation of some conservation policies to new circumstances also is believed by most states to promote sound conservation and to supplement the domestic meat supply. Deer, elk, bear, rabbits, duck and other game furnish America's tables with about 250,000,000 pounds of meat a year, the council said.

In New York the open season on antlerless deer declared in 25 counties for 1943 is the first time in 25 years sportsmen have been allowed to hunt deer of either sex, except for a limited season in one county in 1941.

The Colorado department of game and fish has increased the daily bag of cottontail rabbits from eight to 15, extended the antlered deer season to four weeks and has made similar changes affecting antlered elk. The 1942 pheasant and quail season of one week and two days has been doubled in this state, and the South Dakota game commission wants a minimum of 4,000,000 pheasants shot this year.

Surplus of small game in the Great Lakes states is revealed by several new regulations, according to the council. Michigan authorities have increased the 1942 pheasant bag of six birds to eight and the cottontail rabbit bag from three to five. Minnesota's daily pheasant bag has been increased from three to four this year, while in Wisconsin a two-day open pheasant cock and hen season has been declared in certain "pheasant damage" counties, and the cottontail rabbit season has been lengthened by more than two weeks.

A four-day open season for antlerless deer in northern counties, and in several "deer damage" central and southern counties will be permitted in Wisconsin this year. Similar considerations have led the Pennsylvania commission to remove the purple grackle from the protected game bird list.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Oct. 12

Liquor - Taxation - Law

(First of two stories on state liquor and tobacco tax legislation adopted this year)

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Liquor and tobacco are a little more expensive in many states today as a result of 1943 state legislation, which continued a trend started several years ago toward more and higher state taxes on manufacturing, distribution or consumption of these products.

The trend became apparent in 1941 and 1942, when several states levied new taxes or raised tax rates on liquor and tobacco; it became pronounced this year, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports, under influence of fiscal problems and other uncertainties created by the war.

Motive of many legislatures in raising more revenue from liquor and tobacco consumption apparently was to compensate, in a limited fashion, for the falling off of gas tax revenues and to give states a greater revenue share from these forms of "luxury" consumption, especially for relief and welfare purposes and, in some cases at least, to provide money for postwar planning and rehabilitation purposes.

State tobacco tax revenues may be expected to maintain their present high level despite increased tax-free consumption by members of the armed forces, according to the federation; the outlook for liquor tax revenue has darkened considerably, on the other hand, despite higher taxes levied by various states, and a marked decline in revenues from this source is in prospect or already in evidence for many states.

In the liquor tax field new taxes on alcoholic beverages were enacted by Alabama, Florida, Utah and Washington. Alabama levied a new tax of 10 per cent on hard liquors and wines and a special additional tax of 1 cent on each 12 fluid ounces of malt or brewed beverages sold in counties (Jefferson) of 400,000 or more population.

Florida levied a new tax of 20 cents a gallon on fortified wines except natural sparkling wines, the new tax replacing the old levy of 10 cents a gallon; Idaho enacted a new retail liquor tax of 4 per cent of purchase price; Washington imposed an additional 10 per cent tax on the retail selling price of all alcoholic beverages.

Though Idaho imposed an additional beer tax of ½ cent a gallon on brewers and wholesalers, the legislature took more significant action, the federation said, in repealing the state "prohibition" tax of 20 per cent of the wholesale price on all alcoholic beverages of more than 4 per cent alcohol by weight, a tax adopted in 1941.

Three states at least raised tax rates on certain liquors, Minnesota increasing its tax on artificial sparkling wines containing alcohol from 40 cents to

(MORE)

$1 a gallon; North Carolina jumping its tax on unfortified wines from 10 to 20 cents a gallon; and Tennessee increasing its wine tax from 25 to 35 cents a gallon and its tax on spirits from 70 cents to $1 a gallon.

Existing liquor taxes were extended by three states, Massachusetts extending its temporary additional excise tax on liquors until June 30, 1945; New York extending its tax of $1.50 a gallon until March 31, 1944; Pennsylvania extending its emergency state tax on liquor until June 1, 1945.

Among other significant developments this year, the federation said, was the action by five states---Arizona, California, Illinois, North Carolina and North Dakota---replacing the use of tax stamps as means of payment by the system of monthly reports and payments.

Changes in measurement of liquor taxes were enacted by California, which made wine and beer generally taxable on the same basis as distilled liquor, and by North Dakota, which substituted a gallonage tax for taxes measured by price. Now on all sales of alcoholic beverages in North Dakota containing between 4 and 24 per cent alcohol by weight, excluding malt beverages, the tax is 20 cents a gallon; rates of $1.10 and $2.65 were fixed for higher alcohol weight.

Few exemptions were granted this year. Connecticut excluded cider from its definition of "still wine" and removed the tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per "wine gallon" on the beverage, while Maine exempted liquor sales to the federal government from its state tax.

New liquor licensing laws adopted this year include the following:

Illinois enacted a wine maker's retail license under which a licensee is allowed to sell at retail, but not for resale, up to 1,000 gallons of wine; this license may be sold only to first and second class wine makers for $25.

Maine authorized the state liquor commission to issue licenses for the manufacture of apple wine from Maine-grown apples at an annual fee of $100.

Missouri authorized the manufacturing of light wines in quantities of less than 5,000 gallons, with up to 14 per cent alcohol by weight, from Missouri-grown fruits and vegetables at a fee of $5 for each 500 gallons.

North Carolina reduced its rate for municipal off-premises beer licenses from $10 to $5; also, county off-premises and on-premises beer license fees now are $5 and $25 respectively instead of the one uniform $25 fee charged previously.

Tennessee, besides increasing wine and spirits taxes, levied new registration fees of $10 for retailers, $20 for wholesalers, $40 for manufacturers.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 13

(Second of two stories on state liquor and tobacco tax legislation adopted this year)

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Delaware, Florida and New Mexico levied new cigarette taxes this year, bringing the number of states now taxing tobacco products up to 31, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports. Alabama also took action in this field through legislation which, in effect, allows Mobile county to levy a cigarette tax in addition to the regular state tax now in effect.

While the Delaware and Florida laws tax cigarettes exclusively, the New Mexico statute also imposes a tax on cigars and cigarillos. Cigarette tax provisions of the Florida law---3 cents on a standard package---are the highest of three new laws; the rates under the Delaware and New Mexico statutes are substantially the same---2 cents on a standard package.

Enactment of a "tax on income" by Oregon this year may be mentioned in connection with new tobacco taxation, the federation said, since the tax is levied on income obtained from or attributable to the attempted operation of a state cigarette tax law enacted in 1941 and declared ineffective later. The tax is equal to 95 per cent of such income, whether it represents money received as a tax or amounts derived by shifting the burden of the tax to the vendee.

Five states extended their cigarette taxes this year; Massachusetts and Wisconsin extended their taxes until June 30, 1945; New York, until March 31, 1944; Ohio, until March 31, 1945; and Wisconsin, until June 30, 1945. In extending its tax, Wisconsin earmarked revenues from it for rehabilitation of Wisconsin war veterans and for postwar public works projects.

A new Texas law is significant, the federation said, as an attempt by a state to counteract the considerable revenue loss that has occurred through the "bootlegging" of tax-free cigarettes from army camps to civilians. The new law provides that tax-free sales shall be made only to persons in the armed forces and for their exclusive use, and not to civilians employed on army reservations---construction workers, for example---who may re-sell the cigarettes outside the camps.

Other new legislation in the tobacco tax field includes an Illinois law providing that any person bringing 10 or more cartons of cigarettes into the state shall be considered a distributor and must file a bond to assure payment of the tax; Washington legislation increasing the compensation allowed wholesalers and retailers for affixing tax stamps---the compensation was raised from 3 to 5 per cent of the face value of stamps purchased; Connecticut's repeal of former license provisions relating to dealers and substituting new licenses to be issued at a fee of $1.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Oct. 14

Requirements For Policemen Relaxed In Many Cities As Wartime Necessity

Requirements for policemen were relaxed by many state legislatures this year so cities may make temporary police appointments under reduced physical and educational standards, information to the American Municipal Association indicates. In general the legislation excludes such temporary appointees from pension rights and civil service status.

The Georgia civil service commission was given authority to designate terms for temporary employment of policemen. Under an Indiana law, municipalities are prohibited from reducing personnel budgets which might make reemployment of returning servicemen impossible. In New Jersey, a temporary policeman's job ends when his predecessor's leave of absence expires or when the appointment becomes unnecessary as an economy measure. Wisconsin's statute makes no direct provision for temporary police appointments, but since it provides for dismissal of temporary men, authority for the appointment is deemed implied, a survey by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers shows.

Age limits were increased and mental and physical requirements decreased in many cities. Louisville lowered educational requirements for policemen from one year of high school to eighth grade graduation. The starting age limit was raised from 35 to 50 and the health director given power to lower minimum weight and age requirements.

To secure new men in Memphis, police salaries were raised, physical requirements lowered and age limits changed. Minneapolis replaced written examinations for policemen with oral interviews, raised the maximum recruiting age from 31 to 35 and lowered the educational requirement to eighth grade graduation.

Many cities have hired temporary policemen with the understanding their tenure terminates at the end of the war. Cities with this provision include Madison, Wis., Missoula, Mont., San Francisco and Tulsa. Besides increasing age limits and decreasing mental and physical requirements, Alameda, Cal., informs temporary appointees they will not be retained after the three-year probationary period ends.

Residence requirements have been amended in Milwaukee and Memphis, and special police have been appointed in three cities. Pontiac, Mich., gives full police authority to guardsmen of various manufacturing plants who are appointed by the chief of police. Verona, N. J., appoints special police who may be dismissed by the council at any time, while Wilmington, N. C., hires general city employes without fixed tenure to be assigned temporarily to the police force. These appointees do not have to meet civil service requirements and are not eligible for pensions.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 15

Kansas City's New Assessment System Saves Money

Kansas City's new system of mailing out assessment blanks, substituted recently for house-to-house canvassing, has reduced assessment expense 28 per cent and increased total valuation 17 per cent, the National Association of Assessing Officers reports.

Instead of using 300 to 350 extra field deputies, most of whom were inexperienced, to make personal calls, a mechanical addressing system was installed and plates were made for personal, manufacturers, merchants and other tax rolls. Blanks were run in duplicate, the original mailed to the taxpayer along with a self-addressed stamped return envelope.

Duplicates were filed in the assessor's office and when signed returns were received, duplicates were pulled out and original returns inserted. When the closing date for returns had expired, duplicates left in the file represented statements which had to be estimated by field deputies.

The city mailed out 176,021 returns and received 90,923 signed statements, or 52 per cent. Only 45,591 estimates, 26 per cent, had to be made by deputies as 39,507 returns were sent to persons who had died or moved from the city.

Increased valuation is accounted for in two ways, the association said. Either the taxpayer has become "tax conscious" or when he received his return by mail he had time to sit down and give it ample study. The assessing office was able to get a better and more intelligent return than when deputies made the taxpayer stop his work and make out the return while the deputy waited.

Regular deputies are used in the field all during the year checking merchants' stocks and fixtures, manufacturers' machinery and equipment, hotels, furnished apartments, etc. Information found by regular deputies is recorded on cards in the city's files, and during the assessing period this is compared with the return made by the taxpayer. If he has made a fair return, it is accepted; if not, the discrepancy is reported to the board of equalization and the board increases the valuation, backed by information obtained by personal inspection.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 16

What American Cities Are Doing

RELIEF ADVANCES PAID: More than $60,000 of the $300,000 spent by the town of Manchester, Conn., as aid to needy families during the depression years have been returned, with reimbursements amounting to $30,000 made during the last 12 months alone. A single family has paid back $2,100. At the height of the depression relief was put on a loan basis by the town and families receiving aid were required to enter into a contract that the value of the relief would be repaid if and when families became able to pay.

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NEW REVENUES: An annual yield of $1,200,000 is expected from Seattle's new business license and occupation tax, which became effective July 1. A license fee of $1 a year is charged for each person or company doing business within the city; in addition, the city charges a tax of one mill on each dollar of gross income. Returns are made bi-monthly and businesses with gross incomes of less than $600 bi-monthly are exempt from the tax.

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WOMEN TAX EXPERTS: The Connecticut state department plans to use women employes in its municipal division to audit the books of small municipalities, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reports. Employes who formerly worked in the office have volunteered for field duty performed by men in earlier years.

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GARBAGE COLLECTION CHARGE: A new Minnesota state law provides for the levy of a special assessment or tax above the 20 mill tax limitation to defray garbage and refuse collection and disposal costs. The law is designed to help suburban communities which have been forced to institute compulsory garbage collection due to increases in the number of homes built and to the increased settlement of certain areas.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Oct. 18

JOINT REFERENCE
Oct 12 1943
LIBRARY

State Mileage Conservation Programs Save 255,000,000 Miles of Travel This Year

State mileage conservation programs will save more than 255,000,000 miles this year through controlled use of state-owned motor vehicles. In terms of critical materials saved, the figures may be translated into 17,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 68,200 tires.

And in terms of dollars and cents, the 255,000,000 miles saved through operation of state car pools and other means of mileage conservation represents savings of more than $10,000,000 a year to the taxpayers, according to information to the Council of State Governments.

To achieve this saving of mileage, critical materials and money and, at the same time, maintain state services dependent upon the use of automobiles, mileage administrators of the various states have:

1---Pooled passenger cars to eliminate or curtail individual assignments; 2) required use of public carriers---trains, buses, streetcars---whenever feasible; 3) eliminated unnecessary trips; 4) withdrawn vehicles from service; 5) operated all state-owned vehicles from central garages; 6) eliminated the use of publicly-owned vehicles for private use; 7) maintained daily records of all car movements; 8) required advance clearance of official business trips; 9) marked state-owned cars with official seal, name and serial number of department, to make state cars conspicuous and avoid their abuse; and (10) maintained rigid control over issuance of gasoline and oil to state cars either through control forms or by use of state coupons.

Results of these mileage conservation measures are illustrated by estimates for various states obtained by the Office of Price Administration, which began sponsoring such programs after New Hampshire demonstrated their effectiveness early last year. For the first six months of 1943, New Hampshire through operation of a centralized "car pool" cut state travel by 2,632,491 miles in comparison with travel for the first six months of 1942---a 65.1 per cent reduction---and expects to save 5,264,000 miles this year in comparison to last, a figure which represents a money saving of $250,000 for the state.

South Carolina achieved a reduction of 54 per cent, or 4,799,000 miles, in state travel for the April-May-June quarter, in comparison with 1941 mileage, through its mileage conservation program, and the administrator estimates a saving of around 19,198,000 miles for the year. Three months' operation of the Minnesota conservation plan this year cut the 1941 state travel mileage figure by 2,395,700 miles, or 41.5 per cent, while Massachusetts during the six months January-June period reduced its

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Add state mileage conservation programs x x x period reduced its

state mileage, in comparison with the first six months of 1942, by 3,848,000 miles, or 24.7 per cent, and expects a reduction of 7,696,600 miles for the year.

Doubtless a degree of savings would have resulted from general rationing regulations without conservation programs, the OPA said in reporting results of other mileage conservation programs, based on estimates of state mileage administrators:

State	Period in Months	Saving in Miles	% Reduction	State	Reported Cost Saving	Period in Months	Estimated Saving for Year
Ala.	6	3,543,770	25.2	Ala.	$131,884	5	$316,521
Ky.	3	1,656,325	26.6*	Ky.	85,000	3	340,000*
Mich.	3	1,642,000	35.0*	Mich.	82,000	3	328,000*
N.J.	6	5,362,645	34.5	N.J.	45,700	2	275,000
Pa.	3	6,638,633	30.0	Pa.	500,000	12	500,000
Tenn.	6	2,022,266	30.7	Tenn.	75,000	6	150,000
Vt.	3	563,175	37.4	Vt.	17,000	3	68,000
W. Va.	5	1,942,530	28.9	W. Va.	97,126	5	233,102
Wis.	3	924,491	22.6	Wis.	83,813	6	167,600

*Denotes use of 1942 figures; all other percentage reductions computed on basis of comparison of the 1943 figures with 1941 mileage.

Directing mileage conservation programs of all 48 states are government mileage administrators, appointed by the governor, who follow two basic patterns in operating conservation programs. Under one plan, assignment of motor vehicles and control of their use rests with the various departments with the administrator serving as coordinator. In other states assignment and control of all state-owned vehicles is in the hands of the mileage administrator, who determines which departments---such as police, fire and highway---perform functions requiring assignment of automobiles to them, and terms under which assignments are made. The administrator has full control over the rest of the state vehicles and operates them from a central pool, has complete authority to approve or deny travel requests, and in general suggests travel policies.

Centralized control systems are in operation in 15 states, though many other states have adopted features of this system without setting up a complete centralized operation. For example, 29 states operate "car pools" of one type or other; they vary from large, overall fleets operated and controlled by the administrator at the state capitol and at field stations, to pools within large departments controlled by the transportation officer of the department. Several states which started car pools on the departmental level have expanded their plan to include many or all departments.

Mileage administrators of 27 states have sole authority to certify all applications involving rations of gasoline, tires or automobile purchases; 26 states now require advance clearance for official travel. In some states all travel must be approved by the administrator, in other states prior clearance is needed only in cases where use of an automobile is involved.

Though the mileage conservation program was developed as a war measure, many states already see it as a permanent part of their administrative machinery, the council said, and four states---Iowa, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Washington---have put the program into effect by statute. An indication that mileage conservation measures now in effect may become permanent in other states lies in the fact that mileage administrators of these states are gathering data at the request of their governors to present to legislatures when they next convene.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Oct. 19

Western States Move For Development Of Missouri, Republican River Basins

Two groups of western states, one involving eight states and the other three, are moving this year for the uniform development of the Missouri river system and the Republican river basin, the latter in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.

General conferences were held for the first time this year by the Missouri River States committee, organized by Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming to secure power development, irrigation, flood control, navigation and related improvements through the valley-wide development of the entire Missouri river system.

Present activity of the Missouri river states resulted from valley-wide interest and demand for a development program similar to those of other great river valleys in the country, according to the Council of State Governments. Behind the move is a general idea that a series of multiple-purpose dams below the Fort Peck dam, built by the federal government in Montana, plus dams on tributaries and a series of levees on the lower reaches of the river, would provide an effective plan of flood control and, at the same time, furnish aids for navigation, irrigation and power development.

Set up on an informal basis and operated by means of conferences, the Missouri River States committee consists of two members from each state, appointed by the governor. The committee does not seek to displace or duplicate the work of other persons or organizations---public or private---in reaching the general objective of Missouri river development; rather, its purpose is to cooperate with and aid all of them by every means at its disposal.

One of the first moves to be decided is a plan for administration, maintenance and operation of the development during its construction and after its completion---whether it should be handled like the TVA development, or by means of an eight-state compact or merely by joint and reciprocal state and congressional action under a joint states' committee. The latter plan has been followed in the Delaware river basin, where the interstate cooperation commissions of Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania work together.

The Republican River Compact was made operative this year by legislative action by Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, and approved by Congress. Principal purpose of this compact is to remove any causes, present or future, which might lead to controversies with respect to use of the waters of the Republican river basin.. Distribution of the waters for irrigation and other purposes has in the past caused disputes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 20

Wartime Restrictions Affect State Tax Collections

Despite the sharp drop in gasoline tax revenues---a decrease of almost 20 per cent---total state tax revenues will pass the $5,000,000,000 mark this year, information to the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Payroll and income tax revenues maintained and in some instances accelerated their powerful upward trend during preceding years, while income tax revenues---both personal and corporate---contributed 13.3 per cent of all state tax revenues in fiscal 1943 as compared with 10.5 per cent the year before, according to the federation's analysis of a report by the Bureau of the Census on state tax collections for state fiscal years ending in 1943.

Individual income tax revenues rose from $249,000,000 in 1942 to $310,000,000 in 1943, and corporation income tax revenues jumped from $247,000,000 to $365,000,000 this year---the largest gain of any single revenue source.

Motor fuel taxes, on the other hand, fell from almost 19 per cent of total state tax revenues in 1942 to less than 15 per cent in 1943. Only other revenues to show marked declines are from motor vehicle licenses, property taxes and gift taxes. Public utility, insurance and severance taxes produced substantially higher revenues.

Excise tax revenues as a whole declined somewhat below the level of the preceding year, from $2,219,000 to $2,137,000, largely due to the decline in motor fuel tax revenues. The continuing upward trend of sales, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and other excises was not strong enough to offset the decline in gasoline tax yields.

If payroll taxes, however, are not considered in analyzing total collections, state tax revenues remained practically unchanged at last year's level of $3,900,000,000. State tax revenues for fiscal 1943 including receipts from payroll taxes will reach $5,099,000,000 as compared to $4,975,000,000 for 1942.

Though these collection figures represent an all-time high, it is significant the increase over the preceding year is small in proportion to the previous rate of increase, the federation pointed out. While fiscal year 1942 produced an increase of $478,000,000 or 13.4 per cent over fiscal 1941, and fiscal 1941 produced a $328,000,000 increase over 1940, the increase in 1943 amounted to only $123,000,000 or about 3 per cent over fiscal 1942.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Oct. 21

Cities Charge Higher Rates For Outside Water Service

Many cities are solving the problem of furnishing municipal services to dwellers outside city limits by requiring non-residents to pay charges large enough to defray service costs.

Examples of how this is done, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reports, are shown in a survey of 95 Oregon cities owning municipal water systems. Of these cities, 32 supply water to customers outside their boundaries at the same rate charged city residents; 40 charge higher rates; 13 refuse to or have not been asked to supply water to persons living in the fringe around the cities' borders.

Of the 40 cities charging more for water supplied to customers outside city limits, seven charge outside customers the city rate plus a flat amount while other cities charge these consumers the amount their bill would be if they lived in the city plus a certain percentage of that bill. Portland and several other cities charge outside customers a higher minimum rate as well as a higher rate for all water consumed above the minimum; other municipalities charge a higher minimum rate to outside customers but charge the same for extra water; and the rest of the cities reporting charge the same minimum rate but charge outside users more for extra water.

Some of the reporting cities receive as high as 40 per cent of total water department revenues from out-of-city consumers, eight receive more than 20 per cent of their revenue from non-city users, six receive between 15 and 20 per cent.

Most of the cities install water meters at the city limits but require non-residents to construct their own pipe lines from the meters. Some municipalities refuse to extend their lines to city limits unless revenue prospects are sufficient to justify expense. A few cities do extend their city lines outside corporate boundaries---Eugene, Ore., as a special concession to industries west of the city, constructed 4,400 feet of water mains, and Grants Pass, Ore., has built 8,100 feet of mains.

Where water is supplied to outside residents it has been done generally without enlargement of the water supply plant or distribution system of the city. There are cases, however, where the city had to build additional reservoirs or dams to have the capacity to supply service outside the city. For example, Pendleton spent at least $25,000 for tapping additional water supplies and installing pipe lines to increase its water supply by 550,000 gallons daily, and St. Helens drilled a well and is now completing a storage reservoir of 20 million gallons.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 22

Municipalities Receive New Powers Under 1943 Legislation

Legislation giving municipalities authority to regulate various businesses and practices in which there is a public interest resulted from various legislative sessions this year, as did statutes relating to licensing of taverns and liquor dealers and adoption of curfew laws to control juvenile delinquency.

North Caroline cities, for example, now may license and regulate taxicabs and taxicab companies, according to a survey by the American Municipal Association. Cities may charge up to $15 for a cab license, and they may license cab drivers, denying licenses to those failing to meet minimum requirements. Another new North Carolina law permits municipalities to establish a curfew on sale and consumption of beer and wine and permits the establishment of a Sunday law.

New Mexico city police and health officers were authorized to examine persons reasonably suspected of being infected with a venereal disease of a communicable nature, the act providing also that local officials may establish detention homes for persons who may be subjected to isolation or quarantine.

Illinois' legislature gave municipalities authority to issue bonds and levy taxes for construction and maintenance of off-street parking facilities, while a new Wisconsin law gives communities power to issue general obligation bonds for construction of municipal parking lots.

Persons who trespass on Victory Gardens in New Jersey now are subject to a disorderly conduct charge, under a new state law, and liable to fine or imprisonment if found guilty of the charge.

Cities may appropriate money for expenses of local rationing boards under a 1943 New Jersey law, while city councils in New Hampshire may establish a purchasing department with the purchasing agent doing all the buying for all city departments.

Oregon provided for a simpler and shorter publication of local budgets, the new law requiring only "summaries" of estimates, expenditures and indebtedness. Washington extended provisions of a 1935 law permitting adoption of building codes by reference to include sanitary, traffic or other technical codes; it is necessary to refer in the ordinance only to the codes involved, making it no longer necessary to publish the codes in full.

A proposed constitutional amendment in North Dakota would authorize municipalities to own and operate municipal liquor stores.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 23

What American Cities Are Doing

NO CROWING IN GLENDALE: Glendale, Cal., has passed a law prohibiting crowing of roosters within the city. Police have been authorized to enforce rigidly this ordinance, which outlaws "any rooster, animal or fowl that makes any sound, crow or cry that disturbs the peace of any neighborhood."

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BLUES IN THE NIGHT: Taverns, beer parlors and night clubs in Natchez, Miss., now must close at 10 p.m. except Saturday nights when they may operate until midnight. Action was taken when representatives of local war industries petitioned the municipal council to put restrictions on "jooking." It was stated employes were staying out until all hours, thereby impairing efficiency. A similar directive imposing the 10 o'clock curfew on suburban nightclubs will be requested.

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CITIES USE MP'S: Miami and Norfolk are utilizing military police and shore patrolmen to alleviate the shortage of regular police officers, the American Municipal Association reports. In Miami one MP accompanies each regular police motor patrolman on his tour of duty. MP's are sworn in as officers of the city and have relieved 21 regular policemen for other duties. In Norfolk Navy shore patrolmen accompany police motor patrolmen also. As a result, 10 regular police officers have been transferred to the traffic bureau.

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DESERTERS A PROBLEM: Ashland, Ky., has found during a four-month period 482 man-hours were spent in the city jail by deserters without any compensation for their food. Steps have been taken by the city to collect the board bill from the government. Boyd county, where Ashland is located, jail receives 60 cents a day for this service.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Oct. 25

NT REFERENCE

(First of two stories on 1943 state personal income tax legislation.)

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Trend of state personal income tax legislation this year was, with few exceptions, toward lower income taxes, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports. This is in marked contrast to state tax legislation in several other fields--tobacco and liquor excises for example--where the trend was toward more and higher taxes.

Two states---South Dakota and West Virginia---dropped out of the income tax field altogether, West Virginia repealing its eight-year-old personal income tax over the governor's veto. Two other states, Wisconsin and Oregon, repealed surtaxes on income.

Only major exception to the trend toward lower income taxes was the action by Delaware's legislature in levying an additional tax of 1 per cent on gross income for 1943 and 1944, with the statute allowing a credit against gross income up to $156 a quarter, or $624 for any calendar year, the same as the federal tax.

Other income tax legislation touched on rate reductions, credits, deductions and exemptions. Most important of the personal income tax rate reductions were those enacted by California and Oregon, though action by Iowa and Maryland in permitting credits of 50 and 33½ per cent respectively actually were reductions in rates, the federation said.

California granted a maximum rate reduction of 6 per cent for incomes above $30,000 for the next two years, with rates reduced correspondingly under an alternative plan for persons with gross income under $5,000. And Oregon, besides repealing its surtax on surtax income, enacted legislation which resulted in a 75 per cent reduction in personal income taxes for 1943 and for fiscal years beginning in 1943; future reductions, also, may be made under authority of the legislation.

Arkansas decided to credit taxpayers for income taxes paid to other states, though Alabama took opposite action by repealing a credit formerly allowed non-resident taxpayers on taxes paid another state on the portion of their income derived from sources in Alabama.

Besides Delaware, the only other states to tighten up income tax laws were Massachusetts, which discontinued the credit formerly granted on dividends paid residents by out-of-state corporations; and New Mexico, which discontinued deductions granted on certain royalties, copyrights and stocks. Iowa did repeal a 10 per cent flat deduction granted formerly to individual small taxpayers, an action more than offset by the 50 per cent reduction in income tax payments.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Oct. 26

(Second of two stories on 1943 state personal income tax legislation, this story dealing with deductions and exemptions.)

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Income tax deductions for medical care were granted by seven states this year, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports in a survey of personal income tax legislation enacted by the states this year. The states taking this action in deduction and exemption categories of the income tax field were California, Iowa, Maryland, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Wisconsin.

California, Iowa and Maryland enacted similar laws, with California's, for example, allowing taxpayers to deduct amounts spent for medical care and treatment in excess of 5 per cent of net income, provided there is no protection by insurance. The maximum amount deductible is $1,250 for single persons and $2,500 for married persons, with net income computed without benefit of deductions.

New York allowed similar deductions, including amounts paid for health and accident insurance, up to $750 for a single and $1,500 for married persons. Deductions under Oklahoma's new legislation are limited by a minimum of $100 and maximum of $750 for single, and a maximum of $1,500 for married persons. Medical and hospital bills in excess of $50 but not over $500 now are allowed in Wisconsin.

North Dakota's new statute granting deductions for medical and funeral expenses not covered by insurance is unique in that the deductions are allowed without limitation.

Two states--Georgia and New York---adopted legislation covering taxation of alimony and separate maintenance payments. Georgia's law provided that alimony or separate maintenance payments received by the wife shall be taxed; they may be deducted by the husband who makes the payments. More modernistic in its outlook, New York's new law also covers situations where a wife may pay alimony, in which case payments are taxable to the recipient and deductible to the supporter.

Other examples of legislation granting deductions or exemptions:

Alabama and New York now allow deduction from net income of ordinary expenses for production or collection of income or for maintenance of income-producing property; California allows deduction from net income for losses through destruction or seizure of property in the course of military operations; Colorado taxpayers do not have to file returns on income from securities, dividends or royalties subject to a state 2 per cent tax unless revenue from these sources exceeds $200.

Massachusetts permits deductions of $250 from gross income for a child of 18 or more who cannot support itself because of physical or mental disability; North Carolina now allows deduction of 10 per cent of an individual's net income for gifts and contributions to charitable institutions; North Dakota exempts compensation received under the workman's compensation act; Oklahoma permits deduction of state taxes paid on cigarettes, tobacco products, gasoline and sales, and allows deduction of contributions to the United States and to the state.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 27

Four States Set Up Migratory Farm Labor Plan

North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia have set up migratory farm labor plans to relieve the manpower shortage in the harvesting of foodstuffs, according to the Council of State Governments. Under the arrangement these four states will cooperate in mobilizing farm labor, particularly workers for harvesting perishable commodities.

This effort to meet both state and interstate needs will result in a fuller utilization of manpower than a single effort since out-of-state offers will be made only to those workers who have declined to accept state jobs and since experience has shown many laborers will accept jobs out of the state but will not accept similar ones within the state.

In order to accomplish these objectives the following considerations will govern movement of workers among the four states:

1- No worker will be transferred from an area where he is engaged or about to be engaged in essential work.

2- Appropriate agencies will designate areas from which labor may be recruited for out-of-state placement.

3- Obligation of state authorities to conserve their labor supply is recognized as is their right to designate recruitment and placement policies.

4- All interstate recruitment will be done under the direction of the U. S. Employment Service for processing labor of the Extension Service for field labor after proper clearance through the governors' offices.

5- Authorities of one state asking agencies of another to recruit workers for them or permission to recruit them will strive to prevent employers within their state from unauthorized recruiting activities.

Employers who customarily utilize labor from certain areas will file future orders for workers with employment or extension services, and these services will sponsor extensive recruitment campaigns in the designated areas first for jobs within the state and second for out-of-state jobs. All reasonable measures will be taken to assure the return of workers to their homes when the jobs for which they were recruited are completed or when the period for which they were sent out of the state has expired.

An educational campaign will be launched to inform people of the various states of the emergency making interstate recruitment of workers necessary and to insure them such recruitment will take place only after individual needs of each state have been met.

Under the plan the four governors will coordinate efforts to secure this maximum utilization of labor through existing agencies or by the establishment of a coordinating committee including agencies such as the extension service and the War Manpower Commission, the council said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Oct. 28

Kansas City, Mo., Uses 17-Year-Old Boys In Regular Fire Department

Kansas City, Mo., has employed more than 70 seventeen-year-old boys in the regular fire department during the last year and a half as a means of keeping the city's fire fighting force near adequate strength, the International City Managers Association said today.

As part of the program to interest boys who could serve the city a year before reaching draft age, regular firemen visited pool halls and other hangouts to recruit husky boys for the fire department. The boys were given the same physical examination and put through the standard 30-day preliminary fire training course given all recruits.

After completing this course, the 17-year-olds were assigned to a station with three or four older men. The boys start at the regular rate of $1,440 a year and do the same kind of work as any other firemen though they do require a little more supervision and guidance than usual. Many of the boys drive expensive fire trucks and handle valuable city equipment, but municipal officials do not feel this is out of the ordinary considering youths now in the armed forces are in charge of aircraft and equipment costing thousands of dollars.

By using these youngsters, the city has not hoped to increase the permanent personnel of the department by keeping the boys out of the draft. In fact, all except 10 of the original recruits have left the service and it has not been necessary to employ more as many regular firemen have returned to duty after working in war plants.

Young men have not been satisfactory in all cases, according to the director of the fire department, because at this age they are inclined to be playful and somewhat undependable. However, about 30 per cent of these boys did a good job in the estimation of supervisory employes of the fire department.

As an additional measure to maintain an adequate fire department despite the manpower shortage, Kansas City has trained many firemen for private industry to relieve the pressure on regular city firemen to accept fire department jobs in private industries. To date approximately 200 men assigned by industry to be trained as firemen have been put through Kansas City's fire training school free of charge.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 29

Illinois Inaugurates Pre-Induction Driver Training Program

Training of 50,000 high school students to make them competent operators of military motor vehicles as soon as the boys are taken into the armed forces is under way in Illinois. Instituted at the request of the office of the quartermaster general, the pre-induction driver training program is being organized by the traffic safety section of the state highway police, according to the Council of State Governments.

For a number of years Illinois has been among the leading states in the number of high schools including driver training programs in their curricula, and many of these schools have already started teaching the special course in pre-induction driving. The program incorporates much of the material covered previously in driver training classes, but the new course goes somewhat further to include preventive maintenance of vehicles, map reading, motor marches, driver qualifications, motor vehicle construction and operation, advanced driving practices and special driving techniques.

Throughout the school year members of the traffic safety section will visit all schools in the state to assist in teaching the courses. The men will give assembly talks and show pictures giving visual aid on subjects relating to safety.

Though the pre-induction course as suggested by the quartermaster general's office does not require behind-the-wheel training, the phase will be included where local conditions permit. Mainly the school training program is to acquaint the pre-induction student with theoretical aspects. Military information in the course is being taught from a manual developed by the military training division of the office of the quartermaster general.

Upon induction into the army, those completing successfully a standardized course of 45 hours as set up in the program will be given immediate transfer to and consideration in the motor transport division of the armed forces. The training period for these boys to quality for this division after they are in the army will be cut down, thus saving many millions of manhours as well as millions of dollars in a training program.

Besides doing a service to the country in the war effort, state officials responsible for inaugurating driving programs feel they are substantial forward moves in bettering postwar driving conditions on state highways.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 30

What American Cities Are Doing

CITY BUYS LAND FOR POSTWAR RECREATION CENTER: Wilmington, Del. is preparing now for construction of a municipal recreation center after the war. The city purchased an 18-acre tract of land, located near the center of Wilmington, from the federal government for $25,000 and is drawing up plans for the project. The federal government is using the site at present and has leased it until the war ends.

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JOINT PLANNING COMMISSIONS: Knoxville and Knox county, Tenn., have set up a joint postwar planning committee to determine projects which should be developed in the postwar period, the American Society of Planning Officials reports. In its work the committee will correlate data already in possession of the city and county planning commissions and in other city and county departments. In Kingsport, Tenn., the municipal planning commission was assisted by the Tennessee state planning commission in preparing a preliminary master plan for major streets, parks and recreation areas. The city commission will develop plans for land use and zoning, school sites, water and sewer lines and further improvement of the business section and certain residential areas.

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WOMEN JAIL GUARDS: Within the last few months women have been trained for guard duty at the county jail in Wilmington, Del. Stationed in turrets, they are armed with machine guns. A woman fire inspector is another new departure from the usual in the community. After completing a training course, she will be assigned to an industrial section of the city where she will make regular inspections to prevent fires. Several women have been appointed as switchboard operators to replace police officers who formerly did this work with the department of public safety.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Nov. 1

JOINT REFERENCE
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State Prison Inmates Fight War In Battle Of Production

Inmates of San Quentin, the California state prison, are reclaiming hundreds of tons of rubber and copper wire and cable salvaged and brought back from warships damaged in the South Pacific.

Rhode Island prison inmates repair 200 to 400 pairs of shoes a week under a contract with the ships service stores at the naval training station at Newport.

Montana prison inmates have iced refrigerator cars loaded with lend-lease and army supplies, while inmates of a Wisconsin prison handle laundry for the WAVES school at the state university at Madison.

And inmates of the Ohio state prison work night shifts because of the large amount of work Ohio prisons are doing for the armed forces.

These are but a few examples of what inmates of the various state prisons throughout the country are doing to help the nation's war effort along, as revealed by recent surveys by the New Hampshire state planning and development commission and the War Production Board and by other information to the Council of State Governments.

Most interesting examples of war work by prison labor are the huge anti-submarine cable nets woven by human hands alone by San Quentin prisoners for defense of harbors and waterways. Supervised by the navy, which provides necessary materials, the nets are made on the prison reservation at the edge of San Pablo bay, where prison inmates constructed a huge concrete slab on which the nets are woven.

The wide variety of war work by inmates of state prisons is illustrated by reports from more than 40 states showing that inmates are fulfilling contracts for shoes and shoe repair, clothing, assault boats (Michigan and California), demolition chests, tools, cooking utensils, crates and boxes, identification tags, tarpaulins for army trucks, tent pegs, rope and twine, blankets, soap and many other articles.

Inmates of San Quentin are, perhaps, making the most extensive contribution to the war effort of any state prison, according to reports from this prison. Besides salvage and anti-submarine net construction activities mentioned above, San Quentin prisoners are:

Reconditioning and assembling flanges, valves and other machinery for warships and auxiliary vessels; building hundreds of model airplanes for army and navy pre-flight training; manufacturing thousands of mattress covers for the armed forces; producing cafeteria-service steel compartment feeding trays for the navy; repairing shoes for the army and state guard; designing, cutting and sewing garments for the Red Cross; making posters for the army air corps, service clubs, and war savings staff

(MORE)

of the treasury department; constructing rope cargo slings and other loading and unloading devices for the merchant marine.

Typical of what inmates of other state prisons are doing in direct war industry work are the following examples:

MICHIGAN: Prison inmates are making shirts for the navy, osnaburg cloth (used in camouflage), assault boats, furniture, blankets, textiles.

MINNESOTA: Rope for the army and navy.

MISSOURI: Fulfilling government contracts for rope, shirts, coveralls, herringbone twill suits; employing between 1,400 and 1,600 men.

INDIANA: Contracts with Indiana penal institutions to furnish war materials for the army, navy, coast guard and lend-lease, including food production, already have reached a total of $400,600; institutions are manufacturing shirts for the navy, axe boxes for the army, and kiln-dried gun stocks.

NEW YORK: Manufacturing osnaburg cloth, cotton yarn, wool and cotton blankets, demolition chests, tool handles, aluminum cooking utensils; inmates also sorting salvage materials.

PENNSYLVANIA: Furnishing the following items for the armed forces under contract---shipping crates and boxes, tent pegs, clothing, baked goods, identification tags, tool boxes, textiles.

RHODE ISLAND: State prison has made and delivered thousands of wooden crates for shipment of shells to the army; contracted for 500,000 handkerchiefs for the coast guard; repairs shoes for the navy; launders clothing for navy students at Brown university and army students at the state college; also, inmates assisted the Providence salvage committee by removing scrap from streets and other places where it had accumulated during the salvage drive last fall.

Inmates of practically every state prison, and especially those which have no war contracts due to lack of facilities, are active in agricultural work, either for their institutions or for farmers in the vicinity who are hampered by shortages of labor. Arizona prison inmates, for example, picked half a million pounds of cotton during the last year, receiving the prevailing wage, out of which the cost of their food and guards was taken. More than 200 inmates of San Quentin helped harvest crops on four large ranches in the northern part of the state this summer, living in camps and receiving prevailing wages which are saved, minus living expenses, until their release from prison. Inmates of Delaware prisons go out in the morning and are brought back at night by farmers with whom they work during the day.

"Manpower shortages" are hampering prison war industries, also, according to interesting sidelights on the use of prison labor reported by officials of prisons in Georgia, Iowa, New Mexico, North Carolina, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Georgia, for example, reported a decrease of 33 1/3 per cent in its prison population during the last two years, while an Iowa official said it was a problem to keep up prison war industries in the state "because of a drastic decrease in prison population, particularly at the men's reformatory where first offenders under 30 are committed."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 2

Mothers Urged To Accept Only Part-Time Work By New York State Social Welfare Board

Adoption of part-time work schedules for mothers by war and other industries to "lighten the burden of mothers attempting to hold down both the job at home and the job in the factory" has been recommended by the New York State Board of Social Welfare's committe on juvenile delinquency.

The recommendation was one of four, the American Public Welfare Association reports, made by the committee after hearings in New York City and six other cities in the state. During the hearings the committee sought the advice of representatives of schools, churches, social agencies, health services, labor, industry and other groups.

If mothers were employed only on a part-time basis, the committee said, it would lessen the tensions and interruptions of home life, lighten the burden of mothers attempting to hold down both the job at home and the job in the factory, release for work many women who now hesitate to assume a full-time job, reduce absenteeism and labor turnover among overtaxed women workers, maintain industrial productivity, and in some measure alleviate labor, home and community problems.

Other recommendations of the committee:

Better and more integrated planning by all community services connected with children, so the total resources of the community may be brought to bear on neglect and delinquency problems by working together through the home, school, church and other institutions, to meet "the basic and changing needs of children."

Greater and more effective use of school facilities to meet needs of children in connection with after-school and recreation programs.

Enlarged recreational and preventive facilities, both public and private, including equipment. Agencies concerned with the care of children, the committee said, are being hampered with budget cuts and personnel losses at a time when they are being confronted with additional war-connected rises in delinquency and neglect despite the fact that even in normal times they are unable to care for all those needing help.

"Today all children and all homes are, in varying degrees, confronted with the necessity of making adjustments which in normal times confront only a limited group of homes and a limited group of children," the report said. "These adjustments are made necessary by conditions which include the breakdown of the home, lack of supervision, absence of one or both parents, disruption of normal living patterns, marital troubles, neglect, and the failure of educational, recreational, welfare and other community institutions to meet the needs of the home and the child."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Nov. 3

Legislators Streamline 1943 Sessions

State legislatures this year held shorter sessions and considered fewer measures than in 1941 and 1939. This was due, the Council of State Governments said, to the desire of legislative leaders to streamline sessions by limiting their considerations only to legislation essential to the war effort and to legislation concerned with postwar problems.

While almost as many bills finally became laws in 1943 as during the other two legislative years, the length of time and the amount of effort necessary in achieving this legislative product were reduced considerably.

For example, the Kansas legislature was two weeks shorter, Maine's session was three weeks shorter and Michigan's 24 weeks less than in 1941. Twelve legislatures dispensed with their business in at least one calendar week less time while seven cut down their sessions a few days. Only three sessions besides Missouri's, which was the longest in history, were longer than in 1941.

At least 40,334 bills were introduced in state legislative sessions this year, with four states not reporting. Approximately 38 per cent of the measures were enacted in comparison to 30 per cent passed in 1941, the last year most legislatures met in regular session.

In the 36 states for which comparable information was available, bill introductions showed a marked decline from those of two years before. A total of 37,473 measures---averaging 1,041 per state---was brought to legislative attention this year; in 1941 the number of bills totaled 51,569 and in 1939 the number was 50,858.

Both the number of resolutions, usually general statements of legislative policy, introduced and those adopted were less in 1943 than in 1941 and 1939. Measures vetoed decreased from 1,228 in 1941 to 905 this year.

The largest number of bill introductions---3,594---occurred in New York. California came next with 3,131, Minnesota with 2,780 and Massachusetts with 2,405. Other states with 1,000 or more bill considerations were Connecticut, Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin.

States with a small number of bill introductions include Wyoming, 232; Vermont, 297; Idaho, 354; and Nevada, 304. In Nebraska's one-house legislature, 446 bills were introduced, of which 240 become law---44 more than passed in 1941.

The California legislature enacted the largest number of measures---1,137. Connecticut was next with 982, Maryland with 948 and New York with 712. States passing the fewest laws this year were Arizona, 96; Utah, 113; West Virginia, 116; and Wyoming, 118.

States in regular session in 1943 included all except Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Nov. 4

California State Employes Participate In Training Programs

Hundreds of California state employes are participating in training programs inaugurated by the new state training officer. Approximately 500 employes in Sacramento and San Francisco representing 16 state departments completed courses in business correspondence recently and many other employes in Sacramento now are enrolling in adult education classes, the Civil Service Assembly said today.

Sponsored by the California State Employes' Association in cooperation with the Sacramento Junior College, evening classes in the adult education program open to employes include English, public speaking, psychology and personal development, elementary accounting and letter writing. Courses range from four to 10 weeks and are scheduled one or two nights each week. Junior college credit and certificates for completion of classes are awarded employes.

A special supervisor training course now is conducted in Sacramento by the state training officer for 32 supervisors representing 11 state departments. Topics include analysis of job of supervisor; supervisor qualifications; supervisor as an instructor; morale, job interest; inducting the new worker; use of the probationary period; grievances; supervising women; planning work; and giving orders and instructions.

General principles of supervision will be presented to the group by the conference leader while basic principles of supervision in the fields of personnel, finance and organization will be presented by department heads in these fields.

California's state training officer, appointed recently by the state personnel board, assists state departments in determining need for training; planning, preparing and coordinating training programs; outlining courses of study, instructional materials and manuals; stimulating employe participation in training programs; conducting leadership, job instructor and supervisor training courses; and securing assistance of federal, state and local agencies in obtaining instructors and facilities for training programs.

Other courses being planned in addition to the supervisor course and adult education classes include training in clerical classes, use of performance reports and training of various machine operators.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Nov. 5

Rubbish Court Inaugurated In Philadelphia

Philadelphia has established a "rubbish court" for the prosecution of householders and property owners who allow the streets in front of their properties to become littered. City officials report a vast improvement in conditions of streets and alleys since the prosecuting of offenders was started, the International City Managers Association said today.

Invoking a city ordinance and a 1938 state law against littering highways, police made arrests for the offense and had 125 defendants for the first session of court. Fines ranged from $4 to $7; however one restaurant operator was assessed $19 for allowing rubbish and bottle caps in front of his establishment and for burning refuse in violation of the city ordinance.

Educational work was carried on by police officers before enforcement of the ordinance began. Storekeepers and householders were instructed during the educational phase in how to prepare and put their refuse out for collection, particularly their rubbish. There was no marked change made in the manner in which material was to be put on the curbs for collection.

Police officers give the offender every opportunity to comply with the laws and ordinances. Before turning in information upon which a city magistrate issues a summons, a notice indicating the particular nature of the offense is given the householder or shop keeper.

The following offenses are checked on notices for correction: rubbish, ash and garbage containers overloaded; paper bags and cartons not tied; loose papers and newspapers; rubbish containers not covered with lid or heavy paper; bottles, tin cans, garbage mixed with rubbish; cut grass, hedge cuttings, etc., thrown into street; litter from store, building or home swept into street or alley; improper containers used for ashes, rubbish, and garbage; tin cans, paper, etc., mixed with garbage.

A copy of the notice is kept by the officer and if the condition is not improved on the next regular collection day, charges are preferred and a summons issued by the magistrate's constable.

Many of the prosecutions are based on violations of a 1941 city ordinance which prescribes the manner in which rubbish and wastepapers should be set out for collection and provides fines and penalties for violation. A section of this ordinance states any person or firm violating the provisions shall be fined $5 and costs for each violation, and upon failure to pay this within 10 days, the offender may be imprisoned for not more than 30 days.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 6

What American Cities Are Doing

INDIANS EASE LABOR SHORTAGE: West Palm Beach, Fla., has recruited a crew of six Seminole Indians from a nearby Indian village to work in the city's department of public works. The city's usual summer program of parkway trimming and sidewalk and gutter cleaning was far behind schedule as 50 regular laborers left the department to join the armed forces.

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RESIDENTS PITCH IN TO HELP CITY: Residents of Grand Rapids, Minn., have volunteered their services in cleaning up and clearing the grounds on the site of a new park and bathing beach to be constructed by the city. Two adjoining tracts facing on Forest Lake in the west part of town were purchased recently by the municipality and will be used for recreational purposes.

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COOPERATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM STARTED: To eliminate extra visits and overlapping of duties of city nurses and school nurses, the Rochester, Minn., board of education and board of public health and welfare have worked out a cooperative public health program to go into effect immediately. Under the new plan, the four nurses---two hired by each unit of government---will work together, doing some work in each field, the American Municipal Association reported today.

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CITIES ADOPT LABOR STABILIZATION PLAN: Among cities which have brought their municipal employes into voluntary participation in the labor stabilization program of the War Manpower Commission are Seattle, Wichita and Kansas City, Mo. Detroit was one of the first cities to take this step to reduce turnover.

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WOMAN DOG WARDEN: Elizabeth, N. J., has the only woman dog warden in the state now. She took over the duties of her late husband by appointment of the city board of health.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 1: For Mon., Nov. 8

(The following story is based on a study by the American Public Welfare Association and the Council of State Governments to learn what state and state-local levels of government are doing to control and prevent juvenile delinquency.)

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PERIODICAL

Evidence indicates an appreciable increase in delinquency among the 'teen-age young people, especially among girls, in areas where the impact of war has been most disruptive. Boys in gangs commit acts of vandalism; truancy from school increases; runaways become more frequent; and girls---so-called "victory girls"---attracted by the lure of uniforms and by a false sense of patriotism are more frequently becoming sexually promiscuous.

The rise in delinquency seems to be concentrated in the larger cities, in production centers and in the vicinity of encampments. A recent survey of the situation in New York by the state board of social welfare's committee on juvenile delinquency during the latter part of 1942, for example, revealed a 22 per cent increase over normal delinquency in 13 upstate "war industry" counties in the first six months of 1942. In 39 other counties not classified as war industry areas, the slight increase which occurred in 1941 was offset by a decrease in 1942.

And according to the U.S. children's bureau, it is estimated that the number of delinquent boys appearing in juvenile courts increased about 8 per cent in 1942 over 1941, while the number of girls increased about 31 per cent, with the sharpest increase---11.5 per cent---occurring in courts serving populations of 100,000 or more.

To discover what the states are doing to control and prevent juvenile delinquency, the American Public Welfare Association and the Council of State Governments have surveyed the field. Though not complete or all-inclusive, information received is suggestive of what governmental agencies on the state and state-local levels are doing.

Child welfare services of the states are used extensively to prevent delinquency, the survey showed, their activities generally supervised by state welfare boards or departments. This approach, it is believed, can accomplish a great deal by providing needed case-work services, by acquainting communities with the needs of children, by making studies for juvenile courts, by supervising children on probation, and by providing foster-care services for children away from home.

Alabama early in 1941 assigned special child welfare consultants and workers to communities experiencing serious disruptions. The workers assisted county welfare departments and served children affected by crowded living conditions, parental neglect, high cost of living and general unrest. Thirty-two consultants have been doing the job, with the total soon to be raised to 48.

(MORE)

JOINT REFERENCE
NOV 5 1943

Add states in juvenile delinquency control x x x to 48.

Colorado, Indiana, Tennessee and Utah have similarly extended their child welfare services in war-affected communities. Tennessee's program concentrates energies in the vicinity of army camps and industrial areas. Child welfare services in Utah were established at request of juvenile courts in February, 1942, with four full-time workers now devoting most of their time to the placement and supervision of children---many of them delinquents---removed from parental authority by juvenile courts.

Other ways in which states assist local governments in meeting problems of juvenile delinquency indicate a wide variety of approach to the problem. Louisiana's department of welfare, for example, is aiding district judges who have jurisdiction over juveniles by helping to select trained child welfare workers for probation officers and by assisting in the training and orientation of these officers. In Indiana, the field staff of the state department, including district representatives and consultants, supervises and assists county departments in fulfilling their responsibilities for dependent, neglected and handicapped children, as well as for those on probation. And in addition, Indiana has traveling mental hygiene clinics which are available to county welfare departments.

Social protection aspects of juvenile delinquency have received particular attention in Florida, where the state welfare board through its local district boards is giving case work service to girls referred to it. In conjunction with federal agencies, local boards have given considerable help to communities where major social protection problems exist. Since areas of greatest venereal disease infection have been around military encampments, military health officers are cooperating with the public health clinics to control this aspect of the problem.

Though major responsibility for control of community conditions giving rise to delinquency rests upon localities themselves, many states are assisting to some extent, the survey showed. This has been particularly true with regard to sale of liquor to minors and the passage of laws setting up curfews on liquor sales. Many such laws were enacted this year, including the Oklahoma statute designed to separate the sale of beer from dancing by prohibiting such sale where dancing is done except under certain circumstances. Enforcement of these laws is undertaken on a cooperative basis by state and local agencies in most cases.

Provision of recreation for young people, also primarily a matter for local solution, has been given leadership by some state governments, including Washington, Massachusetts and Minnesota. Washington's department of public instruction, for example, employed a person during the summer months to direct the planning of programs for extended school services for school-age children. In major defense areas of the state, public schools have initiated extensive programs for before- and after-school activities for children of working mothers, and the state legislature recently appropriated $500,000 to provide communities with extended school and child-care services. Enabling legislation was enacted by some 20 other states this year to stimulate the development of such services or to permit acceptance of federal funds for such purposes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 9

Fire protection - Urban - EC

City Council Says "Let 'Er Burn" And Fringe Area Votes To Annex

When Prineville, Ore., refused fire protection to a fringe area just outside the city limits, the area voted to be annexed in order to secure municipal services formerly denied it, the International City Managers Association said today. Up until the time of annexation, the Prineville city council gave public notice that no fire calls would be answered outside the city except in cases where arrangements were made in advance with the city for such service. A new residence outside the city caught fire and burned to the ground, and later a meat packing plant in the fringe area was destroyed completely by fire because the fire chief refused to allow the city's firemen to answer the alarm.

Property owners in the fringe area started to form a rural fire protection district which would contract with the city for fire service, but the council put a damper on the plans by insisting that urban territory would be furnished fire protection only if it became a part of the city.

Since the tax rate on property was only 12 cents on $100 assessed valuation more in Prineville than outside the city, many property owners in the fringe area decided to promote the idea of annexation. This fall the voters of Prineville and those living in a 12-block area adjoining the city voted for annexation.

A rural portion of the outside area which was not annexed wanted fire protection which is now furnished by the city at a cost of $5,000 a year. The money is raised by special taxes levied on the property in the area.

Ames, Ia., provides fire protection service within an area approximately six miles outside the city limits only after the owner or tenant signs a written agreement with the city. The city will not respond to fire calls if there are coincident fires involving property located within the city or property covered by similar agreement, or if the fire officer believes that response would jeopardize fire protection within the city or if roads or weather conditions will not permit safe travel of fire apparatus outside the city.

The owner or tenant agrees to pay the city $100 for the first half hour or fraction the fire apparatus is away from headquarters and $50 for each additional hour. The contract is not effective until the owner or tenant deposits $150 with the city clerk; this deposit is waived if an insurance company agrees to be responsible for payment of any costs which may be incurred. For paying for this protection service, insurance companies charge property owners approximately $1 a year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 3: For Wed., Nov. 10

Michigan City Operates Payroll Savings Plan For War Fund Contributions

Municipal employes in Escanaba, Mich., make community and war fund donations as a group from a fund built up during the year through a payroll deduction plan.

Year after year the employes like other citizens were requested to contribute to various causes, and to avoid being bothered by individual drives they requested city officials to work out a plan by which employes could carry their share of responsibility for supporting worthy activities. The plan was voted upon, and during the year and a half it has been in operation has proven satisfactory both to chairmen of the various drives and to city employes, the International City Managers Association said today.

First step in developing the plan was to estimate the total number of drives, the total amount to be raised annually and the proportion of the total population represented by the city employes and their dependents. The amount to be deducted from each employe's pay was determined on the basis of a schedule which parallels the 1941 rate of increase of federal income tax for a single person.

For example, the annual donation was fixed at $6.90 a month for an employe without dependents receiving $125 a month, at $15.60 for employes earning $200 a month and at $24.30 for $265 a month. From these amounts deductions of $1 a year are allowed for each dependent. Payroll deductions are made quarterly and the fund is accumulated under control of the officers of the municipal employes credit union.

When the community quota for a given drive is fixed, the amount to be given by each city employe is determined automatically, and a check with a list of the names of all employes is submitted to the drive chairman. Each city employe is given a card certifying he and his family have participated in the drive and have no further obligation.

When the plan was started all employes signed a payroll deduction statement which they may withdraw at any time, but no employes have withdrawn as yet. There is enough money in the fund to take care of all community drives. One quarterly deduction may be skipped if the fund receives more than is needed; if the fund runs short, deductions will be made every two months instead of quarterly.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Nov. 11

Women Being Taught Judo, Target Shooting At Two Police Training Schools

Fifty-three women are being trained in Chicago's first policewomen's school in target shooting, judo, social legislation and other phases of police work, the American Municipal Association reports.

Special emphasis is placed upon courses concerned with curbing juvenile delinquency according to city officials responsible for the program. Instruction in social legislation including study of laws concerning delinquency, dependency and abandonment of juveniles will be given by specialists in the field of juvenile welfare.

Arrangements have been made for student policewomen to visit courts and bureaus of the police department to obtain first hand knowledge of all phases of police work.

Though Chicago's policewomen have carried guns in the past, the training school's classes in target shooting will offer them their first organized practice on a pistol range.

Women already have learned how to shoot pistols and riot guns at the special school for training Tennessee Valley Authority guards. In addition, these women are trained to work with sentry dogs to help patrol vital areas around power houses and dams. Lectures and home work in the course included study of laws of arrest, search and seizure, fire prevention, basic state and federal laws, TVA's pass and identification system, close order drill and a variety of other subjects. A "learn by doing" method of teaching the women was under the direction of an army officer.

Twenty-two women finished the course in a coeducational class of 85 persons enrolled for two weeks' intensive instruction in almost everything, including judo. After completing the training, women who were formerly housewives, teachers, stenographers and clerks were assigned to guarding dams and other property of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Nov. 12

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State Recreation Committee Formed In North Carolina

North Carolina has formed a recreation committee to meet the needs of "children, youths, adults, people of all races and creeds and of every economic level and social status." Growing realization on the part of law enforcement agencies, parents, teachers and industrialists of the harmful effects of having "nowhere to go and nothing to do" led to the appointment by the governor of a group to study and set up a state-wide program of recreational activity.

The committee's plan includes games, but its scope is far more than a sports program, the Council of State Governments said today. Hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, gardening, music, dramatics, fine arts and crafts, reading, story telling, movies and the radio all are part of the plan. State officials believe such a program through creative work will develop a variety of skills; increase appreciation and enjoyment of the work of others; and offer opportunities for developing ease in working with others and making adjustments.

Interest and responsibility of the committee did not stop with the forms of recreation, but included an analysis of existing facilities and specific needs. The committee will attempt to procure adequate facilities such as national and state forests and parks, camping facilities, play lots, neighborhood playgrounds, parks, community centers and materials for those with a particular interest. Existing agencies for recreation work such as churches, schools, movies and the radio also are being employed.

Adequate recreation facilities for negro citizens, rural communities, industrial groups, tourists and institutions are part of the program. Though the state committee is responsible for recreational programs for the large number of units of the armed forces and the tremendously increased industrial war plant population in the state, the aim of the committee is not limited to immediate problems; a 20 point program to provide wholesome recreation activities for the future is planned.

In addition to the problems of internal working organization, the providing of trained recreation leaders in every part of the state, coordinating local efforts with interested federal agencies and solving of interlocking problems of legislation and financing of recreational programs had to be worked out by the state committee.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 13

What American Cities Are Doing

WORK OR FIGHT: Moultrie, Ga., is enforcing a city ordinance which prohibits "idling or loitering" on city streets. Under a new program, cards will be distributed to all employes showing their place and hours of employment. The police department has been authorized to check all persons found loitering, and if an individual has no card or is away from his job during normal working hours, he will be arrested and required to appear before recorder's court. City officials plan to enforce this ordinance rigidly for the duration of the war.

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CONVERTIBLE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER: Huntington Park, Cal., has constructed a service men's center in detachable sections so the building can be taken down and rebuilt after the war in some larger park in the city as a memorial to World War II. The center, completely furnished with 40 beds, a piano, ice box and comfortable chairs and couches, is entirely a community project as to financing and operation. The city government made space available for the building in the city hall park, according to information to the American Public Works Association.

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CITY SETS UP GIRLS' ADVISORY SERVICE: The Alhambra, Cal., city commission has created the office of girls' counselor for service with the Alhambra police department. The counselor's duties will be to investigate charges filed with police or the courts against women and girls, counsel such offenders and cooperate with the juvenile department. She will have full police authority and will work under the direction of the chief of police.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Nov. 15

Motor vehicles - Licenses
JOINT REFERENCE
LIBRARY

Ingenuity Reflected In 1944 Automobile License Plates

Multi-colored license plates on front and rear of automobiles will all but disappear next year---replaced by single plates of steel or plastics, tabs inserted in old plates, windshield stickers, etc. These substitutes are the result of experiments by motor vehicle registration administrators to replace steel plates used universally before the war.

But, despite the fact new devices have been cheaper, administrators look forward to the time when adequate supplies of steel will permit use of two steel plates per car each year. Tabs have been difficult to administer, easy to remove and replace on other cars and hard for enforcement officers to identify, a study by the Federation of Tax Administrators shows. Stickers are disliked by car owners and enforcement officers and cause complications in the accounting office. Fiber board has proved successful for passenger cars according to the experience of two states, but as far as is known, no state has used it for trucks.

Half the states will issue only one new license plate of steel in 1944, while others will use substitute materials for their licenses. Two states, Connecticut and Delaware, have permanent plate systems. Illinois, Louisiana, Montana and Virginia will issue two new fiber board plates for each car; licenses for trucks only will be made of steel in Illinois and Louisiana.

Seven states will use small tabs, 11 will use stickers. California will use tabs for motorcycles and trailers but stickers for passenger cars. Alabama, Washington and Wisconsin will combine the use of one rear plate with a windshield stamp and Wisconsin also will use a tab. The one plate of Wyoming will be of fiber board or plastic. Several states including New York will utilize steel from discarded plates.

Some states have unique plans for next year's license plates, the Federation said. South Carolina will use a strip of metal 1 5/8 by 11 inches to be attached to the old plate, and Indiana will issue one plate $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches, about half the former size, with white letters and numbers over a black background.

Only four of the states using tabs this year---Maryland, Nebraska, Texas and Wisconsin---will continue to do so in 1944, according to information available. Colorado and South Carolina will try tabs for the first time in 1944.

In general the sticker was more successful than the tab, the Federation reports. The following states using this device in 1943 will continue the practice next year: Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon and Washington. Those of Washington will have larger numerals and will be of better quality than before. South Dakota, which issued tabs in 1943, will try stickers next year.

This year Arkansas tried masonite for plates on trucks and trailers, but found it too brittle. Virginia experimented with white pulp fiber board for plates issued to new car registrants and found it so satisfactory that all plates will be made of this material in 1944. * * *

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 16

New "State Service Officer" To Handle War Veterans' Affairs In Maine

A veterans' service officer has been added to the Maine department of health and welfare to handle affairs of state veterans and of men and women now in the armed forces. Maine is one of 32 states in the country with a state employe serving under the title of service officer or similar designation, according to the American Public Welfare Association.

Under general supervision of the director of social welfare, the state service officer acts as a consultant to the staff of the bureau of social welfare and other divisions of the department in all matters pertaining to veterans and their dependents. Duties of the officer include filing and prosecuting claims for disability, death or other federal benefits for which veterans or dependents are eligible; consulting and working with the U.S. Veterans' Administration and other interested organizations; and interpreting to the public activities and policies of the department on behalf of veterans and their dependents.

Specifically, the state service officer assists servicemen and their families in securing benefits of the servicemen's dependency allowance act, the civil relief act, the national service life insurance act and other legislation enacted for the benefit of men and women in the armed forces. He also files and prosecutes claims for recipients of and applicants for old age assistance whose veteran sons or husbands may have died of service-connected disabilities, thus making the parent or survivor eligible for federal pension. Another phase of the work is the recovery, through apportionment, of the share of pensions which should go to wives and children of men who desert their families and prosecution of claims for children in the aid to dependent children program whose fathers may have died of service-connected disabilities.

The service officer also serves on the Maine Veterans' Service committee which is composed of representatives of all organizations in the state concerned with the welfare of veterans and which has undertaken the postwar planning program for returning veterans. There are 126 local veterans' service committees which visit new veterans and offer assistance under supervision of the state committee. Already 1,000 of approximately 2,500 men who have been discharged back into Maine from the armed forces have been contacted, catalogued, reemployed and given other assistance by the local committees. A definite and uniform procedure is being followed, coordinating the efforts of every organization in Maine interested in the problem.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Nov. 17

States Report Large Decrease in Gross Debts

Gross state debts have declined increasingly the last three years; the total is now $2,909,150,000 as compared with $3,526,407,000 in 1940. This decrease, according to the Council of State Governments, is exclusive of surpluses which are being earmarked either for special postwar projects or programs for the rehabilitation of servicemen and their families, highway construction and capital improvements of hospitals and educational instutitions.

If all surpluses were used to retire state debts---in many states such funds cannot be used for this purpose, in others state officials do not want to use the funds in this way---the actual amount of gross debts would be much less, as surpluses alone are in excess of $1,000,000,000.

Generally decreases in individual state debts are due to greatly increased revenues and reduced expenditures as well as to the lack of construction work resulting in a minimum issuance and a greater redemption of bonds.

Rates of decrease were approximately $70,000,000 from 1940 to 1941; $250,000,000 from 1941 to 1942; and $300,000,000 from 1942 to 1943. Comparing figures for 44 states, 11 had gross debts of over $100,000,000 in 1940. Of these states, New Jersey, Missouri and Minnesota have cut their indebtedness to less than $100,000,000, and the debts of the other eight states---Arkansas, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina and Pennsylvania---have been reduced materially. Florida has no debt and Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada and Utah report only small gross amounts, the council said.

The gross debt of all states was 9 per cent less June 30, 1943 than one year prior---the sharpest decline of any year in the last decade---the council said. Short-term debts were reduced from $158,000,000 to $17,000,000, or $141,000,000, in the last year. Many states have taken advantage of a favorable bond market during recent years to obtain lower interest. Though the gross debt was larger in 1943 than in 1932, interest rates for the year ending in 1943 are smaller than in 1932.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois For Release 4: For Thurs., Nov. 18

Judicial procedure

Pre-Trial Conference Method Utilized To Speed Up Settlement Of Divorce Cases

The Cook county (Chicago) circuit court is using the pre-trial conference method of settling contested divorce cases as a step toward clearing calendars for an expected postwar rush.

Primary purpose of the pre-trial conferences is not reconciliation but a settlement of financial differences that will permit cases to be heard as a default---when one person withdraws to permit granting of an uncontested divorce.

Nearly all cases are past the reconciliation stage when they enter court, according to Circuit Court Judge Robert Jerome Dunne, who is using the pre-trial conference method in an effort to speed up action on a steadily-mounting number of cases.

The procedure is for Judge Dunne to call both parties and their lawyers into his chambers for a discussion as soon as a case is put on the contested calendar, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

After determining that reconciliation is impossible, the judge inquires into the financial situation of the couple and generally suggests a lump sum payment in lieu of alimony for the wife. The judge tells the couple:

"If you want the divorce to be the end of your troubles together, instead of the beginning, you had better settle on a lump sum, perhaps payable in installments, instead of permanent payments. Let's have it over with, and let's avoid a disagreeable court fight, where no one will be satisfied."

Most pre-trial conferences result in the hearing of the case as a default, though sometimes a couple, after discussing financial arrangements, will want to take a few days to think it over. Each conference usually lasts no more than an hour; if a case can't be settled satisfactorily to both parties in that time it is assigned for regular trial.

Of 24 pre-trial conferences so far---the system was inaugurated only two weeks ago---only two were contested and two continued; the rest were defaulted, resulting in speedy settling of the 20 cases. Practice has been, it was pointed out, to allow cases to lay on the docket for months in hopes that most of them would result in settlements or reconciliations.

Figures on the number of divorce cases filed in Cook county circuit court during the last few years were cited by Judge Dunne as reasons why he expects a postwar rush in divorce cases---1,379 cases filed in 1941; 2,171 cases filed in 1942; more than 3,500 filed during the first 10 months of 1943. These figures do not, of course, include divorce cases filed in other courts in Cook county and Chicago.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Nov. 19

What American Cities Are Doing

SIGNS OF THE TIMES: Drivers of garbage collection trucks in Burlington, Vt., hold their heads high these days. Emblazoned on each side of their trucks is the sign: "Used Vitamin Convoy Service."

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PARKING METERS EARN $1,000,000: Revenue from parking meters in Portland, Ore., during five years of operation was $1,000,000. The average yield on each meter in 1940 was 32 cents a day and this year the yield is 34.7 cents a day on each meter despite gasoline rationing. A large portion of meter revenue is now being earmarked for traffic improvements after the war, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reports.

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BUSINESS LICENSE TAX: Lindsay, Cal., received for the last fiscal year approximately $1.77 per capita from business licenses. Merchants' licenses are based on gross receipts and collected quarterly on the basis of statements obtained by mail.

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FIREMEN'S SCHOOL: A training school for a "rookie" squad, composed mostly of high school boys, is being conducted by the fire department of Lenoir, N. C., to develop reserves from which the department can draw replacements. Membership in the department is so low that it is necessary to train younger men.

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TAVERN ORDINANCE AMENDED: Waupun, Wis., has amended its tavern ordinance to permit the granting of operators' licenses to women during the war period. They will be permitted to work only from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 20

Public Utilities -

States Expand Public Utilities Tax Legislation To Cover Untouched Services

State legislation in the public utilities tax field this year indicates a trend toward expansion of special utility taxation to cover transportation and power services hitherto not subject to a special utility tax.

Action by a few states in granting new exemptions or reductions in utility taxes does not detract from the trend, according to an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators of 1943 state public utility tax legislation.

Though fiscal motives apparently inspired new legislation in some cases, the federation said, broader considerations, such as encouragement of cooperative or municipal enterprises to furnish utility services at low rates or on a non-profit basis, appear to have motivated many enactments, especially those where utility taxes at lower rates replaced all other property or income taxes imposed by the state.

Four states enacted new utility taxes this year. North Carolina levied a 3 per cent tax on gross earnings from all sources of companies operating freight car lines, the tax replacing all other ad valorem taxes. Oklahoma levied a 2 per cent gross receipts tax on rural electric cooperatives, the tax replacing all other taxes imposed by state or local governments. Oregon imposed a 2 per cent tax on gross earnings of associations and cooperatives distributing and selling electrical power. Wisconsin levied an excise tax of 7 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas consumed.

North Dakota reenacted with some modifications its gross receipts tax on rural electric cooperatives of 1 per cent for the first five years and 2 per cent for subsequent years; the tax is in lieu of personal property taxes. Illinois made permanent its 3 per cent utilities gross receipts tax; a decrease from 3 to 2 per cent was scheduled to become effective last July 1 under the previous law.

New York and Pennsylvania also extended their public utility tax laws. In extending its 2 per cent emergency tax on utility services until March 31, 1944, New York eliminated United States obligations from assets in allocating taxable property

(MORE)

and authorized the tax commission to require a utility firm to file annual returns whether or not it is subject to the emergency tax. Pennsylvania extended its utilities tax on gross receipts to Dec. 31, 1944, the extension continuing at the old rate of 20 mills until Dec. 31, 1943, then at a lower rate of 14 mills for the next year.

Washington authorized creation of joint utility commissions, subject to approval by referendum, for the generation and distribution of electric power. Taxes, imposed on gross revenues of the commissions, will be collected at the rate of 5.6 per cent for energy distributed directly to the consumer, 3.6 per cent for energy sold for purposes of resale, and 2 per cent on energy purchased and distributed to the consumer. This tax replaces ad valorem property taxes and all others except a 3 per cent public utility tax imposed in 1939.

Tennessee, in excluding intramunicipal streetcar and motor coach service companies from a gross receipts tax levied in 1937, imposed a new privilege tax on such services. The tax rate is 2 per cent of receipts from intrastate business if annual gross receipts exceed $3,250,000; 1½ per cent if such receipts are lower.

Among 1943 laws granting exemptions or rate reductions in the utility field, the federation said the following are the most important:

Alabama authorized the organization of public non-profit corporations operating in three or more counties to furnish electric power, and made tax-exempt any bonds issued by such corporations and income from the bonds. California abolished its application fee of $50 for a "certificate of public convenience and necessity" if the applicant already is operating in the vicinity. New Mexico reduced utility inspection fees from $100 to $50 and $25.

A number of states amended their gross sales and gross receipts tax laws affecting utility enterprises. North Dakota, for example, specifically exempted from the sales tax gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property or from sales of steam, gas, electric, water and communication service to the United States, the state or any political subdivision. Tennessee exempted from its gross receipts tax any person selling water and electric current up to $5,000. Texas amended its chain store tax to exempt sales of electric appliances by utilities in small towns under certain conditions. Washington exempted from its sales tax the sale of the entire operating property of a publicly-owned public utility or of a complete section thereof.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Nov. 22

JOINT REFERENCE

1943 Severance Tax-Legislation Produces Few Marked Changes

Few marked changes in severance tax legislation resulted from 1943 state legislative sessions, nor were the laws actually passed indicative of a uniform trend, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today. One state---Tennessee---enacted a new crude oil production tax which, however, has not been put into operation; another state, Texas, repealed its severance tax on ores, including marble and cinnabar.

The Tennessee oil production tax is a privilege tax of 5 cents for each 50 gallon barrel of crude oil processed or sold, and of 5 per cent of the sales price of any gas sold. Monthly reports and payments are to be made, and a fee of $10 per 1,000 feet, or fraction thereof, must be paid. A state oil and gas board was established to administer the tax.

Though severance tax revenues have accounted for less than 2 per cent of all state tax revenues, the marked increase in severance tax yields from $62,000,000 to $75,000,000 between fiscal year 1942 and fiscal 1943 is significant for the importance of this form of taxation, especially in the war economy, the federation said.

The federation pointed out that severance taxes as a means of protecting or preserving natural raw materials against uneconomical exploitation have an importance for the state and for the national economy as a whole which actually is much greater than the relatively small revenue figures would imply.

Minnesota and Oklahoma extended important iron ore and petroleum taxes with minor changes. The Minnesota tax is imposed on royalties received for permission to explore, take out or remove ore at the rate of 10½ per cent for 1943 and 1944 and at the rate of 9 per cent thereafter. Extended also, at the same rates, was the iron ore occupation tax imposed on the valuation of ores mined in Minnesota.

In extending its tax on the production of petroleum to June 30, 1945, Oklahoma imposed the tax at the rate of 1 mill per barrel instead of 1/8 of 1 cent a barrel, as the old law of 1933 prescribed.

Though not always considered "severance taxes" in the strict sense, the following enactments concerning commercial fishing privileges, the federation said, may be mentioned:

Washington this year levied a privilege tax on tuna fish, salmon and crab. The tax on tuna fish is 15 cents per 100 pounds; the tax on persons "handling" Chinook salmon in the Columbia river district between Aug. 11 and Sept. 30 is ½ cent a pound; the tax on crab is increased for certain specified districts from 4 to 5 cents a dozen. Louisiana, during its 1942 session, enacted a shrimp severance and license tax of 10 cents per barrel of 210 pounds, payable monthly.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 23

Refuse disposal-Service

War Influences Method, Financing Of Refuse Collection, Disposal In California

Many cities since the United States entered the war have started charging for collecting and disposing of garbage and refuse, abandoning the former practice of providing the service free to residents. In making the change, the cities began operating collection and disposal services as a municipal utility, using city employes and equipment or contractors employed by the city.

This was shown in a survey of refuse and garbage collection methods in 115 California cities, including all the larger cities and most municipalities of more than 2,500 population.

Collection practices in California cities are fairly well standardized, according to information to the American Public Works Association. Household garbage is collected once or twice a week with daily collections in business districts. The war has forced many cities to reduce the frequency of collections. Tin can salvage is now general, where four years ago it was limited to a few larger cities.

In 61 of the 115 cities, garbage and refuse collection and disposal is a municipal service in whole or in part. In 35 cities it is entirely a municipal enterprise, and in 26 cities it is partly municipal and partly contract. Usually the contractor handles the garbage and the city the other refuse.

The service is furnished entirely by contractors operating under ordinances in 48 cities while in six cities the service is provided through agreements between private collectors and their customers. In 51 of the reporting cities, collection and disposal is a tax-paid or so-called "free service." Residents and business houses pay fees for service in 61 cities, and in three communities part of the service is tax paid and part is financed by fees.

Cost of garbage and refuse collection and disposal has increased during the last year and a half, the association said. Numerous contracts have been renewed at higher payments, and several of the California cities---Alhambra, Dinuba, El Centro, Fullerton, Glendale, Hanford, Santa Cruz, Tulare, and Los Angeles in three outlying areas---have taken over the service when the contract was terminated.

In California raw garbage is believed to be more generally used for hog feed than in any other state; more than 85 per cent of all cities in the state dispose of all or part of the garbage to hog farms. However, alternate methods of disposal are being studied by cities, singly and cooperatively. South coast cities in Los Angeles county are considering a joint incinerator plant to serve 10 adjacent communities. Also in Marin county a cooperative sanitary fill disposal to serve several cities is being discussed.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Nov. 24

Kansas City Operates Traffic Safety School To Help Erring Drivers

More than 11,000 motorists in Kansas City, Mo., have attended the traffic school established three years ago by the traffic and safety divisions of the police department, the municipal court and the safety council, the International City Managers Association reports.

Though most of the students are those required to attend classes for violating traffic regulations, anyone may attend voluntarily. In this connection, the association said various commercial concerns require drivers of their motor fleets to attend the school.

Sessions are held one night a week from 7:30 until 9 in the municipal court. Causes of accidents, basic factors in safe driving, good driving practices, traffic regulations and rules of the road and other problems of traffic safety are covered in the curricula, a complete revision of which is in progress. Formerly, only two sessions have constituted the course; however, the number of classes required for graduation may be increased to cover more adequately a well-rounded program of traffic education.

The first class is conducted by an officer of the police department familiar with traffic problems and causes of accidents. His lecture is followed by a motion picture entitled "Speed Plus Carelessness Equals Death," a demonstration of the drunkometer and another movie explaining major causes of accidents. Left turns, backing, parking, entering intersections, etc., are described to the students; the class then is turned into an open forum.

At the second session the city's brake testing device, various speed checks and the telephone and stop watch systems are explained and an examination is given. A card signed by the chief of police and one of the municipal court judges is given to those who pass the written test on the driving rules of Kansas City.

Other successful traffic schools have been established at Louisville, Los Angeles, Berkeley, Long Beach and a number of other larger cities, the association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Nov. 25

[Absence]

San Mateo, Cal., Regulates Sick Leaves And Part-Time Employment

Regulations governing sick leave and part-time employment have been adopted recently in San Mateo, Cal.---another example of how shortages of manpower result in tightening restrictions on absenteeism, the Civil Service Assembly said today.

Officers and employes are entitled to one day sick leave with pay for each calendar month of service; such leave may be accumulated from year to year to a total of 60 calendar days. Officers and employes in the service of the city at the time the rule took effect are entitled to 12 days sick leave for service of over one year but less than two years, and up to 60 days sick leave for 20 years or more service.

Sick leave is defined to mean "absence from duty of an officer or an employe because of illness, exposure to contagious disease, attendance upon a member of his immediate family or death in the immediate family." Sick leave with pay is not allowed for absence from duty on account of "sickness or injury purposely self-inflicted or caused by any wilful misconduct, or sickness or disabilities sustained while on leave of absence other than his or her regular vacation."

If absence for sickness or injury extends beyond a week, the employe's salary is to be paid only after a certificate of disability signed by a licensed physician has been filed with the city manager. The report must be filed each week thereafter. A certificate of disability for absence of less than a week also may be required before salary payment is made.

Rules governing part-time employment, to be effective during the present manpower shortage only, permit officers and employes of the city to work part-time for employers other than the city for such periods of time and under such terms as may be approved by their respective department heads---such approval to be filed with the personnel officer. Such employes are required to clear through the local U. S. employment service and must file each month with the head of their department a statement covering the total number of hours spent in outside employment.

These regulations are part of a comprehensive personnel system being established by the city with the assistance of the California state personnel board as provided in a charter amendment adopted this year, the assembly said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Nov. 26

Training

City Employes Of Sandusky, O., Receive In-Service Training

Sandusky, O., provides in-service training for employes in several municipal departments, the American Municipal Association reports.

Every fireman has or is enrolled in a training course offered through the University of Virginia, and selected police officers attend monthly meetings held by the district office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Cleveland. Several police officers, also, have attended police training schools at Purdue and Ohio State universities.

The police officers, upon their return from the various schools and meetings, lead group discussion meetings to transmit to members of the force information and ideas gained at the schools. In addition, all Sandusky officers attended a district school, covering eight counties, held in Sandusky with cooperation of the University of Toledo.

In-service training also is being done in the waterworks, street and engineering departments. The city engineer who directed training in these departments took motion pictures of actual operations and shows them to a group of employes who discuss ways in which the work could be improved. Though many employes in these departments are not interested in textbooks, they will sit through a meeting at which motion pictures are shown and practical problems discussed by a man whose language they understand.

Other training programs sponsored by Sandusky included sending the golf manager and greenskeeper to a school conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The city also inaugurated an automobile and truck accident prevention program in cooperation with the company insuring municipal equipment. Monthly safety meetings were held, and as a result, the accident rate has dropped about 70 per cent.

According to city officials, in-service training has resulted in the retirement of many older men in the police and fire departments who were not interested in participating in training programs. They were replaced by younger men who have improved discipline and morale of the force. Responsibility for development of all the city's in-service training rests with heads of municipal departments, the association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 27

What American Cities Are Doing

CITY EMPLOYES PITCH IN: The city hall, along with other business establishments closed down recently in Americus, Ga., so employes could help harvest the community's huge peanut crop. Only drug stores and restaurants remained open during the business holiday.

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100 PER CENT COLLECTION: For the first time in over 10 years there is no real estate to advertise or sell for taxes this year in Gibsonville, N. C. Collection of 1942 taxes on real estate was 100 per cent in the community, according to information to the National Association of Assessing Officers.

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TAXPAYERS' HEAVEN: Rio Vista, Cal., is what property owners call a taxpayers' heaven. The city council, in adopting the annual budget, fixed the tax rate at zero. The city has leased withdrawal rights to gas-bearing sands to oil companies on a royalty basis. In addition to being absolved of taxation for city governmental expenses, individual property owners will receive royalties.

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WATERWORKS EXTENSION: Dallas is considering a waterworks extension to cost $8,000,000, which will include expenditure of $4,000,000 for construction of a new storage lake. Newly developed areas call for an immediate expenditure of $1,500,000 in water and sewer lines.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Nov. 29

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Planning Agency With $100,000 Budget Set Up In Louisville Area

Louisville is squared away today to do a job of postwar reconstruction and development.

Leadership in the effort has been taken by the Louisville Area Development Association, incorporated under municipal sponsorship and armed with a two-year minimum budget of $100,000.

Function of the association is to "determine upon and undertake to have carried into execution all the various local plans conducive to making the Louisville area, both within and outside the corporate limits, a more prosperous and progressive community."

The Louisville move is an over-all community effort, according to the American Society of Planning Officials, illustrated by the fact that 25 per cent of the two-year budget was put up by the city and county governments and the remainder by local newspapers, banks, utilities, the American Federation of Labor and radio stations.

For each of a number of important area planning objectives, a representative citizens' committee will be appointed. For example, a committee for industrial and business planning will assist in converting industries from war to peace purposes. The Louisville Committee for Economic Development may be asked to take over this work to prevent duplication of effort.

Another committee will work in the transportation field, with sub-committees for each of the specific types of transportation---railroads, aviation, river transportation, local mass transportation by bus and streetcar. Another committee will determine upon the best public works; its purpose is to select from the many ideas submitted to it, and from its own origination, the projects needed most in the area, and arrange through appropriate local governmental agencies for them to be placed in blueprint form, with specifications, ready for contract on short notice.

By this method the association believes employment will be furnished during the conversion gap on sound projects needed for the Louisville area development. An appropriate public official will be attached to each of the committees to facilitate development of objectives and plans on a cooperative basis by business and government.

Association funds will be available for employment of outstanding national consultants to help in determining a proper budget of over-all community objectives.

The Louisville Area Development Association was organized after a survey of the postwar planning situation in a number of cities, and officials of the Kentucky city believe their program, while unique in many respects, embraces all the best points of work in other cities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 30

1 Juvenile courts

New York City Courts Inaugurate New Procedure For Handling Youthful Offenders

A new specialized procedure for handling young offenders was inaugurated in the criminal courts of New York City this fall. Courts dealing with felonies and misdemeanors have established a new section known as a "Youth Part" for the trial of offenders between 16 and 19 years of age. Under a law enacted this year, criminal charges can be dismissed and defendants found to be "youthful offenders," the American Public Welfare Association reports.

In cases of burglaries, larcenies and serious assaults the grand jury or the district attorney may recommend to the court or the court may determine the defendant should be found a youthful offender. In such instances the indictment is not filed and the defendant escapes the category of a criminal.

All proceedings in connection with young offenders are conducted separately from adult trials. The defendant may be paroled until the court reaches a decision; however, if it is necessary to jail a young person while investigation is pending, he must be segregated from all persons over 19 years of age who are charged with crime.

Maximum probation period for a youthful offender is three years. If the defendant is not believed eligible for probation, the court can commit him for a term not exceeding three years to any religious, charitable or other reformative institution authorized by law to receive persons over 16. Determination of a person as a youthful offender shall not disqualify him from holding public office, public employment, any other right or privilege or to receive any license granted by public authority. No person is deemed a convicted criminal because he has been found to be a youthful offender.

Records of such youths must be sealed and are not open to public inspection. The same procedures, in slightly modified form, can be followed in the court handling of persons between 16 and 19 years of age who are charged with less serious offenses called misdemeanors.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 1

Business - Taxation

Many States Reduce Business And Corporation Taxes This Year

Levies on income of business enterprises were reduced, in general, by 1943 state legislatures. Practically all significant enactments have as their object reductions of rates, granting of credits and broadening of deductions and exemptions. Exemptions and deductions approved in many states do not affect state revenues as a whole greatly, and rate reductions and credits granted were restricted to a relatively small number of states.

Though no state enacted a new tax on corporate income during 1943, several states---Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin---extended their corporate income tax laws, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators. Rate changes and credits actually amounting to rate changes were enacted in California, Maryland, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

The trend has been toward lowering taxes and broadening exemptions, with the exception of Minnesota and Montana, which extended taxes on corporations, levying, in effect, new taxes on certain types of business. Delaware, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania passed legislation exempting certain types of enterprises or assets from their franchise taxes.

Concerning taxes on banks and financial institutions, rate changes were enacted in several states, but the trend is not uniform. While Rhode Island raised its tax on the net income of state and national banks from 3 to 4 per cent, the policy of other legislatures was to reduce such taxes. A deduction from the Alabama excise tax on financial institutions was provided by a law under which all contributions to recognized religious, charitable, scientific or educational institutions may be deducted from net income. Other states granting exemptions include Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana and Washington; several states---Arkansas, Delaware, Maine and Oregon---changed their laws concerning banks and financial institutions with regard to assessments and payments.

In the field of insurance taxation, the federation pointed out the following as the most important enactments: A new Massachusetts law changed the tax base from reserves to premiums; Utah, while exempting ocean marine insurance companies from the 2 1/4 per cent gross premiums tax, imposed instead a 5 per cent tax on the underwriting profits of such companies; a California amendment to the revenue and taxation code expanded the gross premiums tax to cover reciprocal exchanges as "insurers"; a Maine amendment expanded the gross premiums tax to cover annuity considerations and a New Mexico amendment expanded its 2 per cent privilege tax on gross income to cover membership and policy fees.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec. 2

Public Officials Taking Courses In Government Administration

City, borough, state, county and township officials in Pennsylvania are going back to school to learn more about government administration, and Illinois state administrators have an opportunity to attend courses in public administration. The latter will be sponsored by the Illinois State Civil Service Commission and the University of Illinois, according to the Civil Service Assembly.

The new Pennsylvania program, in which public officials may participate without cost is sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, through its Institute of Local and State Government.

Emphasis is on administrative problems, methods and improved practices used by public officials in such fields as public works, planning, utilities, recreation, taxation, finance, personnel. A different phase of governmental administration is studied and discussed each week, and roundtable discussions are led by guest speakers who are authorities in their respective fields.

An introductory course in administrative objectives is led each week by a special lecturer from the state college. A class in administrative practice is conducted by a professor of business and governmental administration assisted by public authorities in each field.

Courses began in November and will continue until next February; the second term will be from March until June, 1944. No tuition or fees are charged for these evening classes; the only requirement of participants is regular attendance. College credit, graduate or undergraduate, will be granted those who are eligible.

Classes offered in the Illinois program include administrative organization and reorganization at the three levels of government; centralization and decentralization; methods of management; personnel problems; financial administration; administrative powers and limitations; legislative, judicial and popular control over administration. Future courses will include one in personnel administration and one in budget administration.

Persons eligible to take graduate work are allowed credit toward a master's degree in public administration at the University of Illinois. Those not eligible for graduate work are permitted to attend the course, the Assembly said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Dec. 3

Local Housing Agencies Receive Money For Postwar Housing Projects

New Haven, Conn., has appropriated $10,000 to be used in preparing postwar housing plans; the local housing authority in Pittsburgh has asked the city for $40,000 for the same purpose; and the New York City Housing Authority has received sufficient funds to purchase sites and prepare drawings for low-rent housing units.

Since no rental income from federally aided public housing projects can be used in preparation for postwar development, cities interested in housing activities after the war are attempting to secure money for blue prints and preliminary plans, the National Association of Housing Officials said today.

The first direct appropriation by a municipality to be used for this purpose was made by New Haven. Increases in rentals in the housing projects have made it possible for the city to receive more than was expected in payments in lieu of taxes.

From the $16,000 which has been paid the city from the three housing projects containing 1,035 units, $10,000 will be given back to local housing authorities for preliminary site selection and building plans. When the war ends, New Haven will be ready for work on housing accommodations for approximately 1,000 additional families. The expenses of planning will be charged as development costs which will be included in future rent.

Though local housing authorities cannot guarantee repayment of advances or appropriations, if they are able to proceed with further development after the war, most of the advances would be reimbursable from federal funds, the association said. Pittsburgh housing authorities are asking for their $40,000 appropriation under similar conditions.

New York, the only state in the country which grants funds for low-rent housing purposes, has advanced money to New York City for the purchase of sites and the preparation of drawings and building plans. As soon as the lifting of wartime restrictions permits, the projects will get under way.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Dec. 4

What American Cities Are Doing

MUNICIPAL INGENUITY: Columbus, Ga., has devised a machine for cleaning the streets of leaves. The machine, conceived, designed and constructed by the department of public works, is an enlarged vacuum cleaner for picking up leaves on city streets and along the gutters. The leaves are sucked up by a three horsepower gasoline motor and then crushed into small bits to be used for fertilizer on city gardens.

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MORE WOMEN REFUSE COLLECTORS: Three Chicago women have started work as the city's first female refuse collectors. They were chosen from 40 applicants who appeared after a recent appeal. The women will work on one truck, the American Municipal Association reports.

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NEW MILITARY LEAVE RULING: A resolution granting military leave to employes who enter the military service during their working test period was adopted by the New Orleans department of civil service. This applies to any employe who has been certified for and appointed to a permanent position. Employes who are capable of performing their previous duties upon returning to work will be permitted to complete their work and test periods.

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VENEREAL DISEASE EDUCATION: Each month buses in Wichita, Kansas City, Topeka and Junction City, Kan., display a different card with information on venereal diseases. The program is sponsored by the Kansas State Board of Health.

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TVA ISSUES NEW BULLETIN: "Teamwork," a monthly, two-page bulletin, sponsored by the central joint cooperative committee---the central body of a system of labor-management cooperative committees---on Tennessee Valley Authority war jobs, is distributed to approximately 20,000 employes on construction, maintenance and operations projects. "Teamwork" keeps the employes informed of accomplishments made under the joint cooperative committee plan and carries news of current activities of local committees.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 6

Michigan Survey Shows Family Discord Major Cause Of Delinquency

Family discord is the major cause of delinquency, according to probate court judges, prosecuting attorneys, superintendents of schools, sheriffs and other local officials in Michigan. This information was obtained from replies to letters sent 2,000 local officials of Michigan by the governor recently.

According to the American Public Welfare Association, questions asked included the following:

JOINT REFERENCE
1 1943
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1- Is there a delinquency problem in the community or the county?
2- What are the ages of the children involved?
3- Is the problem war related?
4- What local facilities are available to meet the situation and what local leadership is available?
5- What is being done in the home community to meet this problem?
6- In your opinion, what are the actual causes of delinquency?
7- What might the cure be?

In evaluating returns, 494 replies were analyzed, representing 191 school superintendents, 29 county commissioners of schools, 110 police chiefs, 65 probate court judges, 54 prosecuting attorneys and 59 sheriffs.

The question with the most uniform reply dealt with the causes of delinquency, the answers placing most of the blame on conditions within the family. Family discord and breakdown were named the prime factors in problems of children. Among other causes listed in the analysis were employment of mothers outside the home, leaving children unsupervised; lack of religious training in the home; increased earning power tempting parents to seek personal pleasures away from home; frequent indulgence in alchohol and gambling; general lowering of standards of conduct; and separation of fathers from the family group for military service or employment in distant war plants with ensuing emotional strain and increased financial responsibility on the mother.

These conditions, in the opinion of those answering the questionnaire, affect the security of children who through lack of consistent guidance and intelligent supervision from parents are likely to develop delinquent tendencies.

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Add Michigan survey on delinquency x x x delinquent tendencies.

Reports indicate local conditions aggravated by the war, along with a general lowering of standards of conduct and inadequate leisure time activities are contributing materially to the social casualties among juveniles. Outmoded law enforcement programs and ineffective treatment facilities for offenders add to the problems of juvenile delinquency, the officials said. These social factors must be recognized along with difficulties of the family itself as requiring serious consideration in any program for controlling delinquent behavior.

A wide variety of answers was received to the question of how to improve local conditions. At least 52 "positive cures" were offered, though there was little common agreement on the ways by which parents can be helped to assume more responsibility for the supervision of their children, according to the survey. Of particular significance was the frequent comment particularly from probate judges, "We have no effective machinery to deal with parents of delinquent children." This suggests, several officials said, serious consideration must be given to the ways and means to remedy this defect in the juvenile court laws.

Many constructive proposals for counter-balancing and correcting the harmful effects of adverse social conditions on children were offered. Among these suggestions expansion of recreational and character-building programs was rated first. Next came the strengthening of religious influences as part of the cure; coordinating the work of social agencies in the communities; using child guidance clinics more extensively; improving probation services; and passing restrictive laws governing local entertainment conditions.

Since this report has been made, public officials of many counties have met to analyze their own problems; youth centers are springing up all over the state; schools have been more alert in developing new facilities and participating in community planning to meet problems of delinquency; and churches have increased their efforts to combat juvenile delinquency. Indications are that whole communities are becoming aroused to a point where they are ready for an intelligent state-wide plan of action, the association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 7

Personnel - Recruiting

Employes Help Recruit Needed Workers For Naval Air Station

Employes of the naval air station at Alameda, Cal., are helping the station solve its own employment problems by recruiting workers themselves. In a recruiting campaign conducted recently for apprentice mechanics, 70 new employes were obtained as a direct result of employe cooperation.

The plan was carried out in this manner, according to the Civil Service Assembly: a small notice requesting workers to send other people to the employment office was attached to each station employe's time card. The notice was designed for use, also, as a referral slip for persons interested in working at the naval air station. During the first month after distribution of these referral slips, 70 people brought in the completed form and were put to work.

Though the number cannot be determined accurately, it is believed a large number of persons also have applied for work at the station as a result of this publicity without presenting the referral form.

As a part of the same recruitment drive, approximately 10,000 questionnaires were distributed to homes in Alameda in an effort to locate housewives who were available for work. Only a few replies were received, most of them from women who were available only for part-time work or day shifts.

Following the distribution of the questionnaire, a house-to-house survey was conducted by six women to determine whether proper distribution of the questionnaire had been made, the assembly reports.

Of 2,950 housewives contacted, 2,350 were unable to accept work or were not interested. The remaining 600 showed considerable interest and half of them volunteered for work. It was found, however, most of these persons could not work all shifts as required for this position, so only about 50 employes were obtained by the survey.

This womanpower survey is similar to one made in Sacramento, Cal., earlier this year in which four agencies cooperated in obtaining information as to available womanpower in the area.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 8

Newspaper Poll Shows Public Preference As To Miami Postwar Projects

A newspaper poll to determine the public's preferential rating of postwar projects was conducted in Miami by the city planning board with the cooperation of the city's two newspapers. Sewage disposal and sewer extensions; a new railroad terminal and related improvements; slum clearance and redevelopment; hospital improvements and additions; and waterworks supply source and extensions were voted highest on the list.

Sunday editions of the two papers were used to publicize the project, the American Public Works Association said today. The first page of a section of each paper prominently displayed illustrations, drawings, related reading matter and a form of ballot listing 15 projects in alphabetical order. The projects were the principal ones under consideration. Repair and replacement of sidewalks and streets was omitted since this is usual routine work of city maintenance.

The public was invited to number projects listed on the ballot in order of preference, then mail their ballots to the planning office for tabulation. Both newspapers gave continuing publicity through news items and editorials.

Many ballots were received and, in addition to the five most preferred projects, the following were ranked as important: bridges and tunnels; Virginia Key Bay airport; incinerator improvements; parks and playgrounds; Pan American center; library; fire and police; city administration building; auditorium; Orange Bowl stadium enlargement; sidewalks; street widening; weed cutting; bus terminal; harbor improvement; garbage collection; planning and zoning; air transportation; river widening; aquarium; free port of entry; housing program; waterfront beautification; and mosquito control.

A number of letters were received also containing suggestions and ideas, according to the association. The order of public preference of listed projects and additional ideas and criticisms is being weighed carefully as a guide in the development of projects and their relation to the best planning of Miami.

The mayor, in his original suggestion for the poll, pointed out that many citizens of Miami believe the city's population will increase to more than 300,000 within eight or 10 years after the war. He said this would mean a possible increase in the number of dwellings required by 30,000 to 40,000 more than exist now, and a similar increase in the use of all public utilities and services furnished by the city.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec. 9

1 Personnel, Public - Pay Plans

Flint Adopts New Uniform Pay Plan Based On City's Ability To Pay

The city's ability to pay now is the governing principle in determining wages and salaries of city employes in Flint, Mich. Foundation for the new plan is a numerical point rating system which evaluates all jobs according to education, experience, responsibility, skill, public relations, versatility, hazards and physical effort involved.

The practice of conducting a wage survey as a basis for revising pay rates was discarded in establishing the new pay schedule as charter limitations on taxes prevent the city from competing with the high industrial wages prevailing in the community. Rates of pay established in the plan were set after first determining the city's financial condition and how much it could spend for wages. The ranges then were adjusted upward or downward until the over-all costs were consistent with financial limitations, according to the Civil Service Assembly.

To determine the relative worth of the various classes of positions, each job was rated according to each of the eight factors and then was ranked according to the total number of points it received. Following evaluation of the positions, they were grouped into 16 levels depending upon total point values.

A yearly increase of $130 is guaranteed each employe by the pay ordinance if the plan has not already provided that raise. In this way, the city attempted to keep up with the cost-of-living increase, though employes already had been given an approximate 18.5 per cent increase since December, 1941. The uniform pay plan is not considered an emergency wartime measure and, depending upon finances and conditions, the rate may be raised or lowered uniformly throughout the plan. If increases are necessary, the present rates may be maintained and a bonus given or a cost-of-living plan may be superimposed on the pay plan.

In the lower 13 levels of the 16 pay ranges, the plan established three step increases from the employe's beginning salary to the maximum rate attainable after three years of service. In the three top levels the plan fixes only two rates---the minimum and the maximum---and leaves the setting of intermediate rates to the direction of the employing department.

Since employes work 40, 41, 44 and 48 hours a week, wages for the latter three groups are directly proportional to the 40-hour week. Time and a half for over 44 hours is provided, and premium pay of five cents an hour is given for afternoon and night work. Hourly rates for classes in the fifth and higher levels are based on the 44-hour week salary rate in each level. Hourly rated employes in the lower four levels obtain their maximum wage after one year's service.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Dec. 10

Property Taxes

State Property Tax Legislation Trend This Year Toward Reductions

The trend in state property tax legislation enacted this year was toward reduced levies, especially of real estate taxes, by lowering of maximum rates, broadening of exemptions and granting of new reductions and exemptions, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports.

Real and personal property was subject to a larger number of state laws than any other tax group, with the greatest portion of state tax legislation dealing exclusively or mainly with local levies. A good many of the more important amendments concern property held by the United States.

A large number of states enacted laws this year dealing with property tax exemptions and reductions for members of the armed forces, these laws on the whole following the principle laid down in the federal Soldiers' and Sailors' act of 1940, which forbids the sale of property of servicemen to enforce collection of a property tax except in case of court action specified by law.

Following are state enactments indicative of the general trend of 1943 state property tax legislation:

Alabama exempted payments as aid to needy blind persons and dependent children from all state and local taxes. Florida authorized taxation of property owned by the United States which the federal government allows to be taxed, and provided exemptions for banks and trust companies from state and local property taxation. The exemptions are similar to those granted national banking associations under federal law.

Indiana exempted certain properties of Greek letter fraternities and sororities from the property tax if the property is used for war-connected purposes, and granted a reduction of $1,000 in the assessment of a private home owned by a blind person if certain conditions are met. Iowa exempted all machinery and equipment owned exclusively by the United States or its agencies unless the federal government expressly authorizes taxation.

New York exempted real property owned by a corporation to foster music from property taxation; buildings on the land were exempted also if used exclusively for the same purpose. Ohio provided for reciprocal exemptions of real and personal property devoted to a public use and not held for financial profit and which is owned by an adjoining state or one of its subdivisions. Texas also exempted from state and local taxation all property owned by the United States.

In the personal and intangible tax fields, Minnesota discontinued the tax on money and credits for 1943 and 1944, while Pennsylvania failed to extend the personal property tax at the rate of 4 mills, imposed during 1937-43.

On the other hand, Indiana increased the rate of the state property levy for the forestry fund from 2 to 3 mills; North Dakota proposed a constitutional amendment to create a permanent state equalization fund to aid in maintaining a system of elementary and secondary schools, the fund to be built up from a levy of not more than 4 mills on assessed value of all taxable property in the state.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Dec. 11

What American Cities Are Doing

POLICE TAKE COLLEGE COURSE: Thirty members of the Syracuse, N. Y., police department have been selected to attend a one-year course of police training at the extension department of Syracuse university. Instructors will be three key men in the police department, assisted by the university staff. Marks made in examinations will be taken into consideration by the police chief when making promotions.

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NEW TAX STUDIED BY MIAMI OFFICIALS: A tax of 2 cents a day on each theater seat in the city is proposed for Miami, Fla., in a search for sources of revenues to increase the pay of city employes. Since there are approximately 25,000 theater seats in the city, the tax would raise $182,500 a year. Cost to theater patrons would be about two-thirds of a cent per show.

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CURFEW ON CROWING: Wauwautosa, Wis., in a move to protect sleeping war workers, enacted an ordinance making it unlawful for roosters to sound their early morning reveille. Owners of the offending fowls must pay $1 to $5 or serve one to 15 days in jail, according to the International City Managers Association.

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TOO MANY UNIFORMS: Detroit adopted an ordinance declaring it unlawful for any person to wear any uniform on the streets or in public places of the city simulating the uniforms of the Detroit police department unless the uniforms have the words "private police" or similar designation at the top of each sleeve in contrasting colors and in letters not less than one-half inch in height. The police commissioner is authorized to inspect all uniforms and approve or disapprove them. This step was taken after many plant guards and privately employed auxiliary police had been mistaken for members of the police department.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 13

JOINT REFERENCE
LIBRARY

'Teen-Age Centers Help Solve Juvenile Delinquency Problems in Communities

'Teen-age centers are functioning in many cities today as a result of demands from youths themselves for recreation centers. Communities are complying with these requests, and are establishing recreation facilities on their own initiative, to fight increasing juvenile delinquency, the International City Managers' Association reports.

Radford, Va., created a recreation commission after receiving a petition from local young people, and despite the fact that Radford is a war boom town the community has not had an increase in delinquency. Likewise, during a 21-month period following the establishment of a park for negroes, there was not a single negro juvenile in court.

In Moline, Ill., a youth program was set up under the sponsorship of the Associated Council of Dads after a group of students filed a petition with the mayor and council requesting "something be done about improving places where we may enjoy clean decent entertainment."

A successful experiment with a "Teen Town" in Columbia, Mo., led other communities to adopt the same plan. "Teen Town", which is managed by youths, is open at varying hours for different age groups and has a snack bar, a game room and facilities for dancing. Kalamazoo, Mich., has a student canteen, while Eugene, Ore., turned many of its schools into youth centers.

Other communities have found they needed many new social services, the association said today. Hartford, Conn., another war boom town, established a juvenile division in its police department, increased the number of policewomen, established a system of "settlement extension workers," worked on the problems of day care for children and obtained the services of a trained social worker. A decrease in delinquency is resulting, the association said.

Most plans for handling juvenile delinquents include some provision for recreation, not only in prevention but in correction. For example, in one Wisconsin town a group of high school boys said to the council: "You squawk about the high school kids going to taverns outside of town. We've got to go somewhere. Where do you want us to go? What about the town auditorium? What are you saving it for, a museum?" The boys got the use of the auditorium.

In Portage, Wis., 75 boys and girls appeared at a city council meeting, asked for a "hang-out" and got a civic building complete with a variety of athletic equipment and a dance floor.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING-HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 14

Vancouver Reports Plans Of Migrant War Workers

Migratory

Where will migrant workers go when peace comes?

This is the biggest question confronting postwar planners in war boom towns. The Housing Authority of Vancouver, Wash., to obtain an indication of what the answer might be, made a poll of war workers on their future plans.

Results of the poll indicate to Vancouver planners that more than half the migrant war workers in the community would like to settle down there after the war, according to the National Association of Housing Officials.

On the basis of the poll, if reasonable opportunities are available in Vancouver after the war, the community expects a tremendous permanent population increase. The wartime increase already totals approximately 58,000 extra persons in the city---an increase of 308 per cent over the peacetime population of 18,788.

Cooperating with the postwar employment committee of the Clark County Development council, the authority conducted a 5 per cent cross section poll of 9,000 families now living in its war housing projects to determine what percentage of them liked their present occupation well enough to follow it after the war and what percentage would remain in the Vancouver area if satisfactory employment and housing were available.

The average migrant worker, it was discovered, likes his present job, wishes to remain in the area when war ends and hopes to buy or build a home in the suburbs or country, costing between $3,000 and $4,000, the Association said.

A total of 62 per cent expressed satisfaction with present jobs, and 60 per cent said they would remain in Vancouver under the conditions specified. The poll showed that 70 per cent of the group would like to build their own homes---8 per cent in the city, 30 per cent in the suburbs, 31 per cent on small farms, 2 per cent on large farms and 19 per cent undecided as to location.

Thirty-nine per cent of the tenants formerly lived in communities of less than 5,000, and another 41 per cent came from towns of 5,000 to 50,000. Of the remaining 20 per cent, cities of 50,000 supplied 4 per cent, and cities of more than 100,000 provided 16 per cent. In all groups questioned, the trend was away from city centers into the suburbs and onto small acreage in the country.

Some persons said they already were making payments on small homes in the country. Interviewers report the trend to rural properties results from workers' desires to augument industrial income and to attain security on land which will grow a garden, pasture a cow and support a few chickens.

The local director of the authority says whole blighted areas must be redeveloped after the war; 11,000 units of temporary housing and two dormitory projects will be removed as fast as permanent homes can be built.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 15

Many States Conduct Safety Programs in Highway Departments

Safety equipment and first-aid training of all employes are basic elements of safety programs conducted by many state highway departments. A department manual or rule book is one of the fundamental requirements for training workers, according to information to the American Public Works Association. Contests and awards also are used to stimulate employe interest in the programs.

New employes of the Texas highway department must complete successfully the standard Red Cross first-aid course within 90 days after they are hired. Other employes who have finished the course previously must spend at least 10 hours each year in review and training in accepted methods.

Points may be won for the highway districts in the department's interdistrict safety contest by complying with these first-aid training requirements. Contests have been organized on the basis of six-man teams, with an average of eight teams for each of 25 highway districts. Finals are held among five team winners of interdistrict contests; medals are awarded to winning teams in each district and other awards given the winning team in the finals.

Most state highway departments provide trucks, passenger cars and field jobs, as well as shops and garages, with first-aid kits which are inspected regularly and replaced when necessary. Included in every kit are full instructions in treating casualties and accident-report forms for promptness and convenience in reporting accidents.

Safety manuals or rule books, containing regulations governing employes, operations and work projects are included in approximately all state safety educational programs, the association said. Some departments list a few elementary rules covering only fundamentals; others have developed extensive, detailed manuals.

The Pennsylvania highway department uses an 85-page looseleaf manual. Minnesota's 36-page pamphlet is divided into sections on safety regulations governing equipment, and rules concerning operations and safety organization. Virginia's department prints rules on placards which are posted in prominent places.

Illinois has a 40-page safety code containing rules and regulations covering employe safety and protection of highway traffic. Supervisors are held responsible for rule compliance and accidents occurring on the job, and district engineers are urged to conduct written examinations for employes in charge of maintenance operations. Safety bulletin boards are placed in district offices, machine shops, garages, resident engineers' offices and on portable equipment units.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec. 16

Pennsylvania To Use Ration Book 3 For Liquor Rationing

In rationing liquor on an experimental basis until Dec. 31, when a regular rationing order will be put into effect, Pennsylvania is utilizing War Ration Book 3 as a means of identifying persons eligible to obtain liquor from state stores.

All adult purchasers must present their own ration books and fill out identification slips giving name, address, sex, age, weight, height and occupation, which must correspond to information on the ration book. Virginia, which was the first state to institute liquor rationing at the stores of its Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, used War Ration Book 1 when registration of consumers began, the Federation of Tax Administrators reports.

During the seven weeks preceding the first of the year, each retail buyer in Pennsylvania is permitted to buy a fifth of liquor and a pint of distilled spirits, the only product to be rationed in the trial period. However, general outlines of the plan probably will be followed if rationing continues.

Liquor rations in North Carolina were cut in half to assure a more equitable distribution of the limited supply of whisky available at the present time. Before the cut, eligible purchasers were entitled to one pint a week, the same amount permitted in Montana and Alabama.

The only monopoly state with no rationing program is Wyoming; Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire operate on an informal honor system to restrict consumption. Rationing of liquor in other states is as follows:

Ohio and West Virginia, one quart a month. Virginia, one quart of distilled spirits a month or one-half gallon of wine a month.

Washington, one quart of liquor a week and one gallon of sweet wine semi-monthly.

Utah, one quart semi-monthly.

Idaho, one pint of whisky, one pint of gin, rum or brandy, one pint of liqueurs and one quart of sweet wine weekly.

Michigan, one quart of hard liquor or one pint of liquor and one bottle of 16 per cent wine or two bottles of 16 per cent wine each month.

Oregon, one quart of liquor, one quart of gin or brandy and one quart of sweet wine a month. Consumers get one bottle of rum per purchase.

Iowa, three quarts of whisky and one quart of gin, rum or brandy every four weeks.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Dec. 17

Community

Wilmington Establishes Recreation Center

Wilmington, N. C., recently established a recreation department financed by an appropriation of $16,000 from municipal funds and a grant of $38,810 from federal funds made available last month. This grant was received under the Lanham Act to supplement city funds in giving recreational opportunities to the many defense workers, armed service personnel and other citizens of the community.

According to the American Municipal Association, the city lacked sufficient recreation facilities to handle the population increase from 33,407 in 1940 to the 65,000 now in the community. A recreation director was appointed to direct activities, and his staff consists of 24 employes.

Supervised programs for children are conducted each afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock at six locations. In addition, dancing instruction is offered persons of all ages at different times during the week. Night programs are scheduled at seven centers five days a week for adults and 'teen-agers over 16.

The county school board, which operates all city schools, made available school playgrounds and other facilities for use by the city recreation department. Similarly, the local housing authority turned over to the city the recreational facilities at its community centers for use in carrying out the new program. The authority maintains the buildings and furnishes some of the equipment while the recreation department plans the activities.

The city has been divided into neighborhood centers, each with its own advisory council of six or eight citizens, including two from the 'teen-age group and one or two from older age groups. Athletic leagues are being formed, and their teams will compete in sports such as basketball, volley ball, touch football and baseball.

In addition to these activities, the recreation department has taken over the operation of the municipally-owned golf course. Similarly it now operates a center for men in the armed forces on a seven day per week basis. This service center was one of the first in the nation constructed from local funds for local operation.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Dec. 18

Municipal govern

What American Cities Are Doing

CITIES USE LEAFLETS TO INFORM CITIZENS: Oglesby, Ill., distributes with its water bills a small leaflet which serves as a municipal calendar as well as a means of informing citizens of timely problems; for example, one issue discussed the proposed zoning ordinance. Winnetka, Ill., distributed a pamphlet prepared by the police department describing how citizens can aid in preventing crime.

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POLICE REQUIREMENTS LOWERED: Qualifications for policemen have been changed in Detroit to permit enlistment of men who have lived in the state a year. Formerly, only residents of the city for at least one year could join the department. An additional 300 policemen are needed in the city.

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MORE WORK OR FIGHT ORDERS: Officials of Iberia, New Iberia, Jeanerette and Delcambre, La., are cooperating in the enforcement of a work-or-fight edict adopted earlier this year. The law makes it obligatory that every able-bodied man in Iberia parish must work, fight or go to jail. A similar ordinance is in effect in Moultrie, Ga.

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CITY ACQUIRES COMMUNITY CENTER: Lufkin, Tex., has taken over the management of a community center building, the International City Managers Association reports. The center will be supervised by the city manager and a five-member advisory board and will be used for municipal recreational activities. A charge of 5 cents a person will be made for use of the building, and applicants must deposit 50 per cent of the estimated rental fee when applying for use of the building and must pay the remaindor of the fee before the event for which the center is reserved.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 20

JOINT REFERENCE
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American Cities Report Refuse Collection Problems

Equipment shortages, manpower problems, inadequate disposal facilities and difficulty of salvage operations head the list of current problems of refuse collection departments of 103 cities in the United States and Canada. This information was obtained from a survey by the committee on refuse collection and disposal of the American Public Works Association.

Proposed capital outlays totalling $8,600,000 principally for refuse collection equipment were reported by the cities. Only 38 per cent consider their equipment adequate and 73 per cent already have made more or less detailed estimates of future needs.

Departments of the 103 cities secured a total of 296 trucks this year, but in general, cities are using ingenuity in rebuilding and repairing municipally-owned equipment. Though even repair parts are difficult to obtain, most cities report they are making fairly satisfactory repairs. Augusta, Ga., Baltimore, Bridgeport, Conn., Durham, Hagerstown, Md., Los Angeles, Memphis, Norfolk, New London, Conn., Newark, New Orleans, Tacoma, Topeka, Waukegan, Ill., Washington, D. C., Fort Worth, Dayton, and four Canadian cities secured new automotive equipment.

Twenty-three per cent of the cities reported increases in the work week, while 76 per cent granted wage increases for employes ranging up to 30 per cent during the last twelve months. Other steps taken included use of younger or older inexperienced labor and reduction of service.

More than one-fourth of the cities reduced the frequency of collections; 15 per cent changed the location of refuse containers, either from the alley to curbstone or from the house to the alley to save time in picking up refuse; and 31 per cent changed to new types of containers.

Location of household containers was changed in the following cities: Bridgeport, Flint, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Norfolk, New London, Pasadena, Schenectady, N. Y., Seattle, Syracuse, N. Y., Topeka, Tulsa, West Palm Beach, Wausau, Wis., Muskegon, Mich., and Dayton.

Practically all refuse collection departments in these cities engage in tin can salvage, according to the report. A third of the communities collect cans monthly. Other cities make special can collections, often in cooperation with other agencies; in these instances, collections vary from once a week to once every three or four months.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 21

War Housing Facilities Opened To Families Of Servicemen

The country's first appeal board to which servicemen's wives who are seeking war housing may present their cases has been set up by the Milwaukee war housing center. The action, as announced by the director of the center, has been approved by the National Housing Agency for Wisconsin, the National Association of Housing Officials said today.

Reasons for organizing the appeal board are based on cases where servicemen's wives apply for certification for war housing and are refused. The local director stated that injustices or extreme hardship may be created for servicemen's wives by NHA regulations, which in general provide that only inmigrant war workers are eligible for war housing.

The board, consisting of the chairman of Milwaukee's soldiers' and sailors' relief committee, the manager of the local office of the War Production Board and a member of the Legal Aid Society, will meet periodically to consider cases.

Wives of soldiers and sailors will be invited to appear at the meetings. If the board considers their applications worthy, it will recommend the war housing center certify them for a war unit. The board also will review appeals from interpretations of the NHA regulations as made by the housing center office.

There are 175,000 dwelling units in Milwaukee county, of which about 2,500 are restricted to war workers because priorities are involved in their construction or repair. Servicemen's wives, who were not entitled to seek living quarters in these 2,500 units, now will be permitted to apply for war housing in the area.

Families of servicemen, who are dependent on the military allowance and allotment system for support, are given preference by some local housing authorities for occupancy of low-rent (non-war) public housing. For example, the Chicago authority admits these families to its projects, providing the family income does not exceed the regular $1,200 limit for admission.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 22

Juvenile delinquency

California Youth Authority Promotes Delinquency And Crime Prevention Program

A single, centralized, integrated agency empowered to deal with problems of juvenile delinquency and correction of youthful offenders on an over-all basis now operates in California. The recent Youth Authority Act provides that instead of commitment by the court to a jail, reformatory or prison, the youth is committed to the Youth Authority which becomes the sentencing body.

The Authority has broad and flexible powers to make a complete and extensive diagnosis and classification of the youth and then to submit him to any type of treatment, program or placement most likely to benefit youth and society. According to the Council of State Governments, functions and powers of the Youth Authority are the following: to diagnose, classify and segregate youthful offenders more effectively; to set up adequate means of custody and treatment of offenders and establish a centralized, integrated, uniform correctional system for the entire state; and to provide sound after-care and supervision of parole and placement.

California lacked necessary custodial facilities to care for its juvenile delinquents; correctional schools, already filled to capacity, have substantial waiting lists. To meet this need, the Authority established a forestry camp for older boys in the Calaveras Big Trees State Park to accommodate 100 boys selected for placement. The program includes park maintenance, water development, trail clearing, road building, reforestation, sign making and camp ground development. The Authority also established a school for younger girls operating as a 24-hour farm type school and accommodating between 90 and 100 girls. A similar 24-hour farm school for boys up to 15 years of age now is planned.

In addition, the Authority is developing a program to compile accurate statistics on juvenile delinquency to determine the extent and nature of delinquency in various communities of the state and to serve as a guide in prevention work.

Under leadership of the Youth Authority, California has an agency able to make every public and private facility in the field available to every county, court and to young men and women and to promote standards of casework, of personnel and of institutional agency programs. For the first time the state has an agency which, with a minimum of restrictions, can deal with youthful offenders on an individual basis in a more scientific manner, the council said.

The Authority consists of one member appointed by the governor with confirmation by the senate and two members appointed by the governor from a list of names submitted to him by a special advisory panel. Terms are four years and are staggered so no two terms expire the same year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec. 23

P. A.

Merchants Help Pay For Municipal Parking Lot As Convenience To Customers

Operated as a local governmental enterprise "for shoppers only," the Kalamazoo, Mich., municipal parking lot is attracting attention of city officials seeking ideas for meeting postwar transportation and parking problems.

The parking lot, which accommodates up to 400 automobiles, is located in the heart of the Kalamazoo business district. Purchase and construction costs---totaling $60,000---will be paid through special assessments on business properties which were levied with approval of merchants in the district.

The parking lot was constructed in 1939 after a three-year study by city officials and merchants who believed that people were discouraged from shopping in the downtown district because of lack of convenient parking facilities, according to the American Municipal Association.

The study showed that certain areas in the business district had been depreciating in value during the previous 15 years and that the city was faced with the necessity of reducing assessed valuations. There was evidence, also, that business property fronting on main streets was becoming less desirable because shoppers tended to patronize only stores where parking space was available.

So land in the heart of the business district was purchased, buildings removed, the lot surface treated and driveways constructed. The $60,000 construction cost was assessed against properties receiving the greatest benefits on an A-B-C zone basis; "A" and "B" zones each paid 40 per cent, "C" zone paid 20 per cent.

The parking area is well lighted for night use and is equipped with an attendant's office, drinking fountain and comfort station. Expenses such as light, water and other maintenance are borne by taxes. Income from small parking fees slightly exceeds the cost of attendants. In this connection, there is no charge for the first two hours' parking, but 10 cents is charged for the third hour and 5 cents for the fourth. The rates are for daytime parking only, the purpose being to prevent all-day parking by people who work in the business district. There is no charge between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.

In connection with the current municipal interest in postwar parking facilities, the association pointed out that two states---Illinois and Wisconsin---adopted legislation this year granting municipalities authority to issue bonds for the construction and maintenance of parking lots. The Illinois law, also, gives cities power to levy taxes for this purpose.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Dec. 24

Motor veh. [illegible]

Connecticut Operates "On-The-Spot" Vehicle Inspections

Connecticut has concluded 26 weeks of "on-the-spot" motor vehicle inspections to conserve manpower and property in support of the war effort. Uniformed, experienced inspectors---sometimes aided by local police---conduct the checkups at selected spots on main highways to insure compliance with the minimum standards of mechanical condition set up by the department of motor vehicles.

The "on-the-spot" inspections were devised as an alternative to previous requirements that motorists bring their vehicles to specified locations at certain times for inspection. However great the value of periodic checkups at established lanes, it was found almost impossible to conduct such inspections under wartime conditions, the American Public Works Association reports.

"On-the-spot" is used in the sense that checkups, or inspections, are conducted at locations on state highways which were determined as logical examination spots because of traffic flow, type of traffic and facilities to conduct the activity without congesting the traffic stream or inconveniencing the motoring public unnecessarily.

During the 26 checkups, representatives of the department stopped and inspected 17,500 vehicles. Of this number, 6,185---35.3 per cent---had one or more defect sufficiently serious to warrant issuance of a warning to the operator to have the defect repaired within a reasonable period of time. While many of the 14,391 faults noted in the vehicles which failed to pass were for inadequate or non-operating lighting equipment, many vehicles had defects which in time would make them unsafe for use on public highways.

Inspectors made 99 arrests. Seventy-seven operators were apprehended driving without a license; nine were arrested for operating defective equipment; eight were caught operating while licenses were suspended; two were charged with illegal use of markers; and others were arrested for allowing minors to operate, for operating illegally on restricted licenses and for other similar violations.

Objectives of these weekly checkups, which are conducted as efficiently as possible without unduly delaying the individual, are to discover any defects in motor vehicles which might lead to accidents and to insure correction of these faults to prevent loss of life, health and property in the state.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Dec. 25

What American Cities Are Doing

CITY TO PURCHASE WATER COMPANY: Hot Springs, Ark., will purchase and operate the Hot Springs Water company in the near future. The price, based on evaluation of the property, will be $1,875,000 to be covered by the issuance of 40-year serial revenue bonds. City officials estimate revenue from operation of the water system not only will meet principal and interest payments on purchase bonds but will provide a substantial source of revenue for the city.

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TAVERNKEEPER PUNISHES HIMSELF: As a result of an incident occurring in a tavern in Mayville, Wis., a local tavernkeeper voluntarily closed the place of business for a period of three weeks as a penalty, and thereafter will be considered as operating on probation.

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RECREATION PROGRAM APPROVED: A year round recreation program under a full-time recreation director was approved recently by the council of Green Bay, Wis.

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DALLAS PLANS TAX SUITS: Dallas, Tex., is another city starting a drive to collect back taxes, City officials announced letters will be sent delinquent taxpayers. If no action results, tax suits will be instituted, the International City Managers Association reports.

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ST. LOUIS ADOPTS CIGARETTE TAX: St. Louis, Mo., has reenacted its cigarette tax of 2 cents on each package of cigarettes. Tax stamps will be affixed by wholesalers and jobbers instead of by retailers. The tax is expected to yield $750,000 to $1,000,000 annually.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

1943
Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 27

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Municipalities Of 21 States Have Authority To Set Up Postwar Reserve Funds

Municipalities of 21 states are setting up reserve funds, by state legislative authorization, for postwar capital improvements, for repair of public improvements and for equipment replacements. Plans now are being made and funds set aside by the communities so they can finance public construction after the war on a pay-as-you-go basis instead of on borrowed money.

Municipalities were given authority to establish postwar reserves by 13 of the states this year, a report by the Municipal Finance Officers Association shows. The states are Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

Kentucky, Massachusetts and New Jersey enacted their municipal postwar reserve legislation in 1942, though Massachusetts broadened its statute this year to include districts and counties---it formerly applied only to cities and towns---and to permit establishment of funds equal in amount to 5 per cent of total valuation. The 1942 statute permitted a postwar reserve fund of not more than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

In 1941, California, Michigan, New York and Washington enacted their legislation, though Michigan in 1943 broadened its 1941 law, which included school districts only. Nebraska enacted its municipal postwar reserve legislation in 1939.

In general, under provisions of the various state laws, municipal reserve funds may be created by vote of the local governing body, by vote of the electorate, or by vote of the governing body approved by the voters. In North Carolina the reserve fund ordinance must be approved by the Local Government commission.

Major sources of reserve funds are budgetary appropriations supported by annual tax levies, and unencumbered balances of the general fund. Statutes usually specify the maximum amount of any special annual levy, and in Nebraska and North Dakota the special levy is limited to 10 years and two years respectively.

(MORE)

Add municipal postwar reserve funds x x x respectively.

Reserve funds may be used primarily for postwar construction and repair of public works, and to replace worn out equipment, according to the survey. Most of the statutes require that reserve funds be used for the specific purpose for which they were created. Maine permits the establishing of reserves to stabilize the tax rate in depression years; North Carolina and Rhode Island permit borrowing from reserves in anticipation of tax collections. Maine provides for withdrawal of funds according to a given formula, taking into consideration the change of assessed values, per cent of tax collections, and welfare expenditures of the previous year compared to the averages of the two preceding years; if the result is a minus amount, funds are withdrawn from the reserve account and credited to the current budget at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Almost every state permits the investment of reserve funds in federal, state or local government obligations. Connecticut, for example, requires that at least 50 per cent of investments be in U.S. securities, while Maine provides that not less than 10 per cent nor more than 30 per cent shall be in U.S. securities.

Statutes of some of the 21 states prohibit the transfer of reserve funds. Other states permit transfers to other capital improvement funds, either by vote of the local governing body or the electorate, or by vote of the governing body approved by the electorate. A number of states make no provision for the diversion or discontinuance of reserve funds. The Connecticut law permits the unexpended balance to be used to pay non-serial bonds, in Oregon the balance automatically reverts to the general fund after six years, while the Local Government commission in North Carolina must approve withdrawals of unused fund balances.

In addition to the 21 states mentioned above, Wisconsin permits cities to set up reserve funds through home rule charter provisions enacted in 1931; Virginia authorizes local authorities to purchase U.S. bonds from available money in the general fund, but does not indicate that bonds shall be held for postwar improvements; Oklahoma permits municipalities to invest in redeemable U.S. bonds their public building funds which cannot be used until materials are available after the war; Texas authorizes political subdivisions to invest the balances remaining at the end of any fiscal year in defense bonds or obligations of the federal government, the bonds to be sold when the funds are needed. Proceeds from the bond issues or other accumulated funds for specified purposes may be invested until the purpose can be accomplished.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 28

Oklahoma Teen Towns Combat Juvenile Delinquency

Teen Towns---another preventive planned to keep 'teenagers busy so they will not join the increasing ranks of juvenile delinquents---are flourishing in four Oklahoma towns, according to the American Public Welfare Association.

Hobart, Duncan, Clinton and Vinita have these "towns within a town" where young people from 13 to 20 have their own headquarters, administer and enforce their own laws, work, dance and play together.

Before the Duncan Teen Town hall officially opened, 296 boys and girls had paid their membership dues. A council on youth activities composed of representatives from 15 adult organizations helped the young people get Teen-Town started and continues to act in an advisory capacity to the Teen Town council.

The Teen Town council, the real government, is in the hands of the young people themselves. A mayor, city manager, chief of police and six other members---one chosen from the senior, junior, sophomore, ninth and eighth grades in high and junior high school---form the Teen Town council in Duncan.

Town laws which the 'teenagers imposed upon themselves after approval by adult advisers are the following: 1) No smoking is permitted by boys or girls in Teen-Town hall; 2) There must be an adult sponsor in Teen-Town each time it is open; 3) No form of advertisement can be used in publicizing Teen-Town; 4) A committee for games and recreation will be in charge each week; 5) Men in uniform are not admitted unless they are local boys; 6) No gambling is permitted in the building at any time; 7) No liquor is permitted to enter Teen-Town either on or in a person.

The adult sponsoring group in Duncan pays the rent for the club room and is furnishing it. Running expenses and additional furnishings are met by 50 cent initiation fees and taxes of 25 cents a month per member. However, taxes probably will be reduced because Vinita Teen-Town which has existed longer now operates on a straight 50 cents a year per member basis.

Vinita Teen-Town also has a list of taxpayers on the bulletin board, and the youth contributing the most time working about the hall is the town's largest taxpayer. Sweeping floors and other usually-avoided tasks pay more in tax-units than tending the canteen. A soft-drink refrigerator and a candy counter are expected to pay for themselves soon and then help finance other activities.

Future law makers are getting valuable training in Teen-Town by learning how to conduct government and finances of their miniature city, and future citizens are learning fundamentals of democratic administration and good citizenship, officials in these Oklahoma towns report.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 29

[Training — Public]

Michigan Takes Steps To Train Needed Child Welfare Workers

Because of the scarcity of urgently needed child welfare workers in 20 counties, the Michigan state department of social welfare, in cooperation with the graduate school of the University of Michigan, will inaugurate on Jan. 3 a training program to meet both the present shortage and an increasing future demand for trained and qualified personnel.

For the first period, the university will hold two-hour courses three days a week for six weeks. Field experience will be given in near-by counties where those taking the course will serve as assistants to regular child welfare agents, the American Public Welfare Association reports.

Students with satisfactory records during this period will be sent to other counties requesting service for the following four and a half months. Two days a month students will return to the school for intensive classroom instruction and consultation with faculty specialists. The program will give students 22 of the academic and field work credits required for a master of arts degree in social work. Candidates must agree to serve in the department of social welfare for at least two years.

More than 90 applications have been received, but the class will be limited to 15. Those eligible include provisional appointees of the department; persons qualified to enter the university's school of social work and public administration; and others who, after an oral interview with the state's child welfare director, are considered qualified.

During the six month program students will be paid $160 a month, if not now receiving that sum, while employes of the department receiving more than $160 will receive $5 a month more than their regular salaries. Those completing the course will receive the civil service classification of child welfare worker with a salary range of $180 to $220 a month.

Students will be given $21 a week for room and board the first period. During the second period, they will receive expenses for the days in Ann Arbor according to the regular state scale; travel allowances will be made for both periods. Students will pay the university's regular graduate school fee of $120 for two semesters.

According to the association, this program is unique and significant, combining all advantages of the in-service training and the granting of academic leave.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec. 30

Merit System Expanded In City And County Governments In 1943

Advance of the merit system during 1943 by establishment of new programs and extensions and consolidation of existing programs occurred generally at the city and county levels of government, according to reports to the Civil Service Assembly.

Twelve cities and three counties adopted civil service laws this year, one state and one county extended civil service and four states reorganized their civil service systems.

Cities adopting civil service laws in 1943 were Hazel Park, Mich., Kenosha, Wis., San Mateo, Cal., Harvey and Jacksonville, Ill., and the New Jersey municipalities of Linden, Hamilton, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lavelette, Seaside Park and Seaside Heights. The merit system for the New Jersey cities will be administered by the state civil service commission. Counties establishing civil service agencies include Fresno county, Cal., Fulton county, Ga., and Davidson county, Tenn.

The merit system was reorganized in Georgia where the legislature authorized the governor to appoint a three-member council to administer a merit system for employes of the state departments of labor, public welfare and health, consolidating the separate merit system councils for each of the three departments.

Dearborn, Mich., created a department of personnel, which replaced two former civil service commissions covering fire and other city employes.

In Pennsylvania the merit system law was amended to provide that all appointments, reclassifications and promotions made under the state merit system are war duration appointments, made in accordance with rules established by the various departments rather than with existing civil service laws.

A California law extended the merit system to include employes of the state railway commission and employes of the attorney general's office, other than clerical employes already included. Legislative action in Tennessee also placed employes of the publicly-owned Nashville electric service under civil service.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1943
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Dec. 31

Public health - Intergovernmental

City-County Consolidated Health Unit Now Housed In Own Building

The Burlington-Des Moines county consolidated health unit, with headquarters in its $50,000 building constructed this year, continues to be the pioneer among Iowa counties in organization and preparation to meet increasing health and sanitation problems of today.

First to have a county health unit in Iowa, Des Moines county also became the first to have a specially designed building, according to the American Municipal Association. The site was furnished by the city and county, and part of the construction cost was contributed by the federal works agency.

The city-county health center's budget this year calls for expenditure of approximately $40,000---$27,500 from local sources and the remainder from state and federal sources. Burlington pays $5,200 and Des Moines county $4,800 this year. Local funds include contributions by the Social Service League of Burlington, the Des Moines County Tuberculosis association and the Burlington board of education. Schools retain direction of their own health program, but cooperate closely with the health center.

The $40,000 budget covers costs of some service extended to six other counties, including supervision of venereal disease clinics in Muscatine and Keokuk, and advisory work by the unit director who may be consulted by county nurses or local boards of health. Follow-up work in venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs and infant welfare services also are conducted by the center.

Physicians use microscopic slides and culture media at the laboratory without charge, and milk samples are tested for butterfat content, bacteria and sediment. Serums and vaccine for treatment and prevention of communicable diseases and blood plasma are available to physicians. Three blood donor clinics have been held at the center since it opened.

More than 800 school pupils took diptheria immunization and small pox vaccination treatments at the clinic this fall. Other functions of the center include inspection of municipal water supplies, sewage and garbage disposal; preparation of sanitary school surveys in the county with recommendations for proper water supplies, disinfection of drinking water, wash rooms and showers; and assistance in sanitation of resorts, parks, swimming pools and camp sites.

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